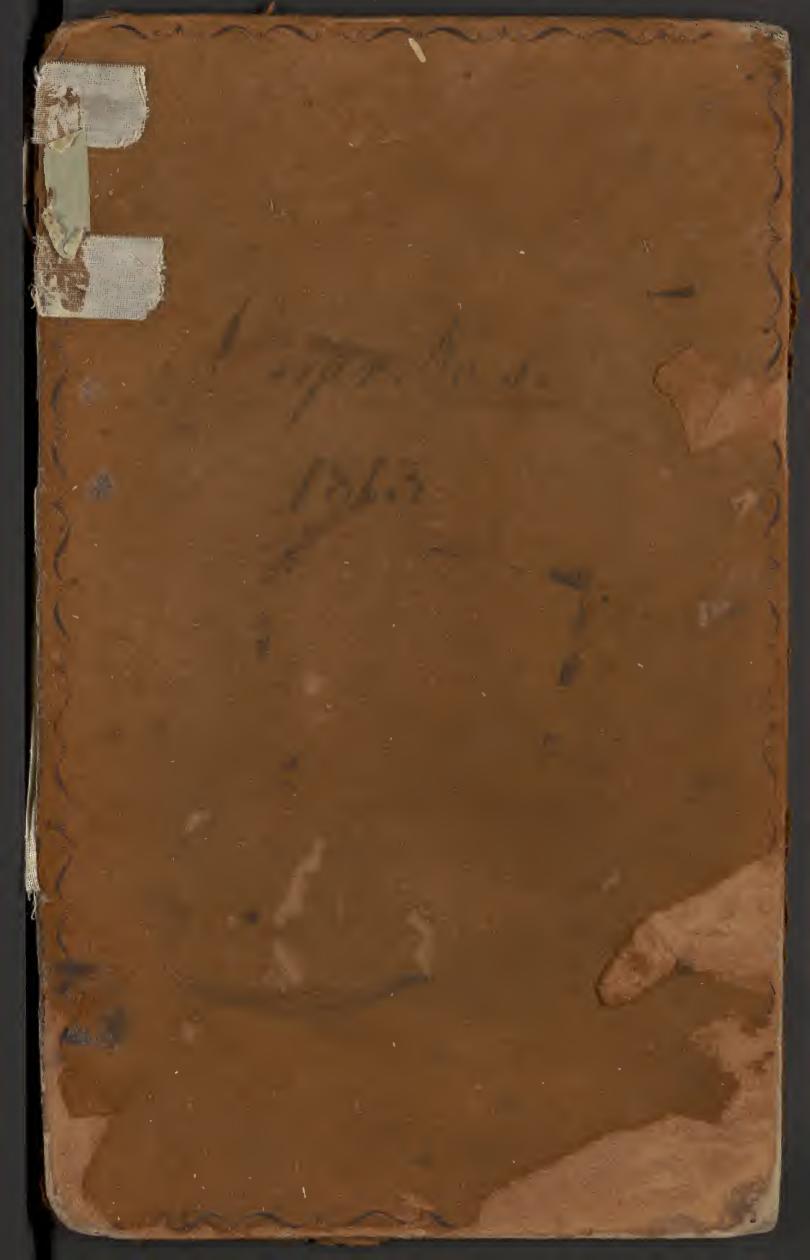
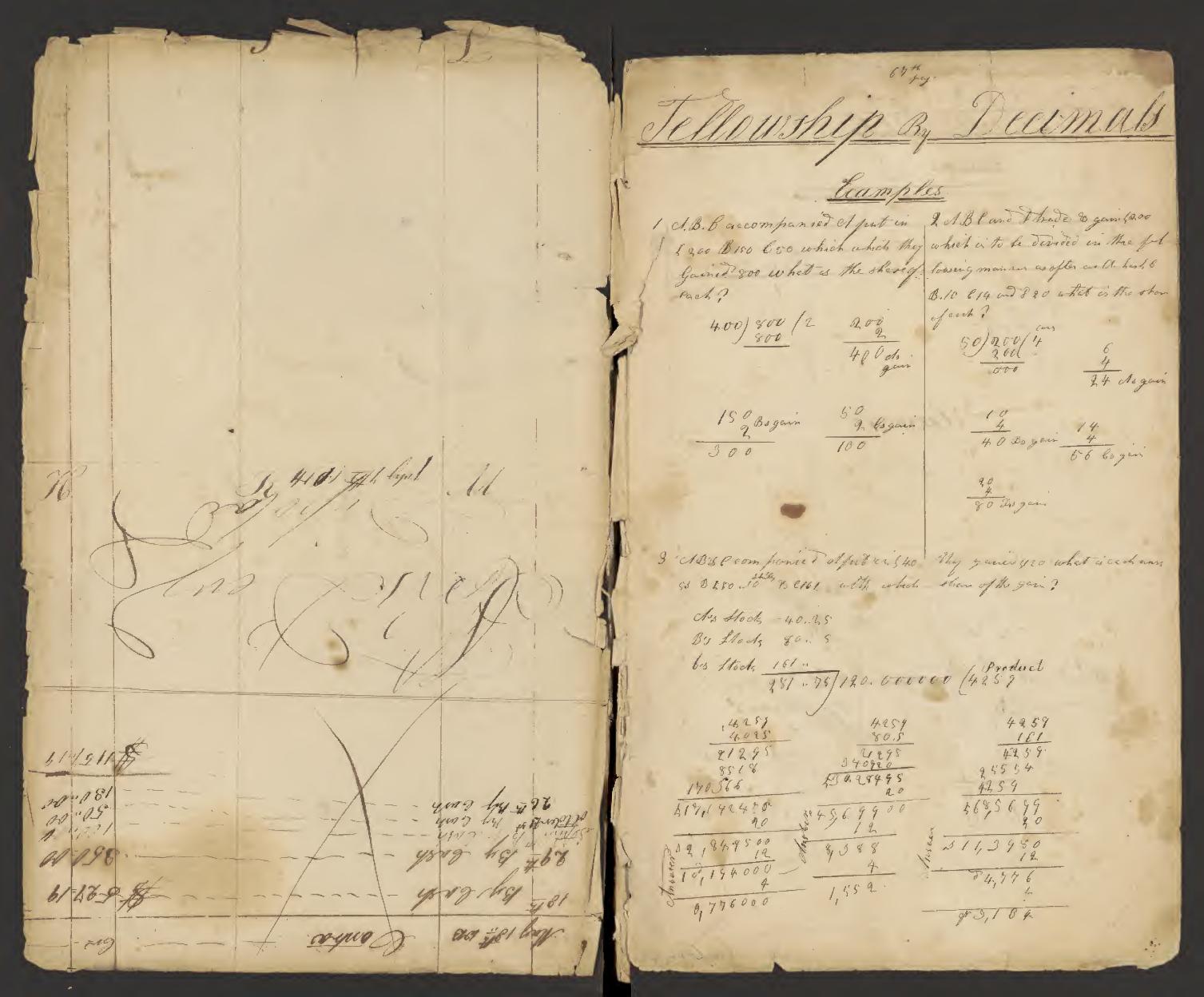
MRS. FREDERICK W. MORRIS 71 EAST 92ND STREET NEW YORK CITY # 460. Thoream Tuo Scrap books Conlawy minwour news clippings, Poetry and Bree, Much of it relating to Slaney. 2 Valo. folis. Old undressed Calf. On one of the Valo, is mouthed Began March 1844. H. L. Thareau, Concord. Mass" These Clippings Comprise Ruthshed mitnings of Whittier Longfullow, Mrs. Branning, Lennyson + others I am sorry that I did not Im a Catalogue to sent for, but Capier This from my vale Cat. I told m.

today the name of the underbidder ante said that he med See What Coned to dom. Mr. mitches for too lest at The Galleries at the Tome Tau my formy that for Time Tran ill and take that from Melony mich permadent. Levey Ryliam mono may, 15th (1922.







FOR THE AMERICAN TRAVELLESS. REVIEW CONCLUDED.

Sother Goose's Quarte; or Metodies Complete. Same of which have been recently disgovered knopg the Manuscripts in Herculaneum, and others diligently compared with the emenda-tions of the most approved annotators; illustra-

ted with copious engravings. London, 1832,

In a former number of this Journal, we took casion, in speaking of the new edition of Moth-Gosse's Melodies, to mention some of the plaarisms commuted upon her writings by the salest peniuses of ancient and madern times. -Ve fixed, as we flatter unractives, the precise preod in which she flourished, and set the question rest forever. Our task now assumes a more deasant and agreeable character; for our numer-us readers may be assured that it is no small pleapro for us reviewers to hold up to admiration the cauties of our classics at a time when the prescon with works that call for our severest anindversion. We shall sow proceed to point out nels, the title of which we have placed at the

We need not inform the lovers of Goose that d pithy. We accounted partially for this cirunistance in a very natural content, while speak-ng of her hubit of early rising. Let it out be-upposed that we consider this breaky as a fault; no means; it is one of her chief beauties, and "The est's run away with the pudding bag string?" have are nothing more or less than aftert min-

bich it refers is more or less so. The three rest qualifications of an action are, first, that it ould be one action; second, that it should be at ntite online; and thust, that it should be a great nine action; and the color of the main cu-ntion. These, Arientlo says, are the main cu-misting of an agic poses. We shall not illustrate on by reference to the Hind or Amend, her we nd to presume that our classical residers uses. Wa shall, therefore, only observe, for the english of our common readers, that an action is ne, when it has unity; that it is entire, when i morete, or when it has a beginning, a middle nd on end, and that it is great, when it is not tall, or to be plain, when it is great; for to sav n netton is great explains itself, without giving the trouble of an explaintment. We shall procest to apply these roles of Aristotle to Mother ose's pooms, and see if they are upies; but a her ... jest by operates, which would rejuce the unity of her pourse. Aris declares, that because of these ep:

one thing we cannot help notions here, agaishes our author from all the same opinion with regard to Virgil, and wa efficiently developed, maintain the same opinion This is one cause of her great popu-

in the world together. Though | or cotemporaries may say, through wort of judge nent, of this great epic, what Waller has said in inent, at this great epic, what Wanes has some in one of his letters of size. Paradisa Last, of one John Million—"That shill all discharding sizes. Julia Million, hath lately writtened tedious poem on the law of man; if its length he not considered as marily it has no other"—yet we already so the day combine when after the structure of Harrier and day combine, when after the names of Homer and Virgil, and Milion, are forgetten and consigned to ivion, the priesters of the Temple of Pame will ear this wonderful production through its portule, ed by it upon the alter "as a sweet-smelling sacthe Goddess. But we are falling into the very sin of digression that we are deprecating. To retura from this episodical digressi

We cannot of course extract all Mother Goose's peems, as small on they are; but shall give only those that strike as as most beautiful. The fatlowing is curie, and not a fragment, as a German annointer employees--

"Sing' sing' what shall I sing!-The cat's run away with the pudding string."

Here she breaks into a lofty exclamation that has an air of the grand and sublime. "Sing "Sing " but checking her enthusiasm, she pattent ly asks what many posts of the present day would do well to ask before they steam their thronts—
What shall I sing?" Then murk what a sublime subject breaks in, like an electric shock, upno pieces that have come down to us, and ore on her mind; one of those out-of-the-way sub-nown as her "Melodies," are extremely short jeets that are permitted to down upon come but extraordinary minds-

"The est's ran away with the pudding string." ber gome crisics read this line thea-

as characteristic of Mother Goose as conciseness. Oh! but this is not warranted by any of the copie es characteristic of Mother Goose as concessions. Oh, that the so por value of we have seen, though we are willing to allow the imperors. It was once meiatained by a French passage would be more teaching with the alteratishen, we believe, that all Homor's passage much tion. Now as the cat thus feloniously (we don't in...) ishap, we believe, that an traction a packet angle (19). Now as the car local product of the compressed into a mushell; now, although we after pen, most classical reader,) run many with a new think that Mather Grosse's Alchodies could the string, we are not surprised this poem was no indergo such a compression without a sacratice of langer; on the contrary, our great wonder is, that gase, we do finally believe that, iff to consessive even wrote another line; and were we get gency of such compression, they could be more told afterwords in an eloquent strain that the est itself and closely examined, for beauties would was playing on the fiddle, when the new jumped cally and closely as manded fold. No long and can-over the much, we should consider all the remain and department of Mather Gassedins come down ing paems that are in this collection as sportous. In this track that the Had or Ather do, but the paems that Fee is it not evident, is it not natural to suppose, cal tules, as much upic posms as thomor's, Virni's, Tasso's or Milton's.

According to Aristotle, the first thing to be conidered in an epro puem, is the fable, which is
erfact or imperfect, according as the action to
merishful for merishful form.

The fable of the form of the fable of the coninitial force is dumpings, and that the remaining of the conmerishful force with the pudding string or been of
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merishful force with the pudding string or been of
the pudding the first thing to be condefined in a force with the pudding string or been of
the pudding string or that, as Mother Goose, as we mentioned in known fact that puddings were eaten by the ancients at their morning's meal. But thunks bo to praise! this cut had the goodeens to return .--Some critics suppose that the guiding string was only entangled about her hind leg, as she was entelling, as an honest cut would do, of said dampling, and that being somewhat bornt, she book fright and run off, whereupon Jemima Grosse began to sing, and when she bud finished her , the estroturned, as any good, domesticated ea Cwould do. This poom is a purfect epic. It has naity, has a maddle, and thunks to the cut, a good end; it moreover is a great action. It has a unity for the best of all remons - viz. that it is one, and has no digression but that of the cat's running away, which can hardly be catled one. It is entire, for it has, as we just observed, a ba-gioning, a middle, and on end. "The cat"chat's the beginning—the cat what?—why, 'rone away,' and that's the middle—runs away with what?--why plainty enough, "with the pudding string," and that is the end. That it is great, no one will dispute-indeed into what mere shadows dwindle Achilles and Ænens, in comparison with nordf has very little to boast as to the force car, this wonderful one cat? Ho-Madern critics have maintained there's Buttle of the Frees and Mice, and Virgil's green on the Gree, are sublines eathings to the Cat of Jemina Guese! It matters not whether ties cat was a male or female, though we suppose respect to Tasse, and all other opic poets with the following that that she was a great one, no sense to transform of Milton. The immertal author of sible purson will dony; and what a noble kind of aradise Lost and Goose are alone facilless in this greatness, exhibited at the outbreaking of the Trojin war - a car ranning away with a pudding suppose a selection would be very easy, but this archael's sublime conception! immortal thought! is more difficult than is imagined. We shall exparticular. This is one cause of her great popularity, and it is no proof of want of excellence in string!! sublime conception! immortal thought arity, and it is no proof of want of excellence in string!! sublime conception! the observer "They my eyes would everflow with bring tense!" that she has not been ignished in this respect. They my open would everflow with bring tents!

"How my open would everflow with bring tents!"

"How my open would ever flow with bring tents!"

"How my open would ever flow with bring tents!"

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"How my open would ever flow with bring tents!"

"How my open would ever flow with bring tents!"

"How my open would ever nems room voluminous as the world grown, which we are speaking.—"How my eyes would Epics will be written before the close of everflow with bring tears, were t not satisfied this

been known remnances of the Scaderis. There is an illustration of this remark in the case of a distinguished countryment of cars, whom we can mark now quote three paems that have man to but with respect and admiration. We split now quote three paems that have then in matter. There is nothing in the whole for to the sublime and inquired paem of the Frequence we wish to add aunthor word to the range of quice composition to compare with this volumes that have been written upon them.

are the mornes to which we refer

Porlisy, pon-cry, plary, Ann, Porlisy, fullosy, Nicholas, John, Quae-bac, quae-bec, Inch Mary, Schoolsen, standeren, buck," "Proper zol, zu-ef-zol, zig-re-zol, zan, Rubszil, waczes, ittle tali Tan, Hirum, Sparmu, Vagar Marum, blindfeld."

Cine-cry, pon-cry, chery, haven, Hollow hane, tollow-hane, ten or eleven,

Spin, span, muse he done, Hollow-hone, talked-hone, twenty-one.

Now the unbarrood reader, we pre-unic, is rates called this unincoming consense, and, they are so different from the sublines poems the g poerally associated with the rease and one certained hard feelings towards her, and rome of all ages and nations have often repea these poems that we have just quoted, with understanding one single word of them. That all right and is done every day, and we done a abjection to it; but we cannot have it pought the Goose did not her oil know what she was doin when she composed them. Onwindolf, a Rus sinh commentator upon these pagents, supposes that they are nothing more or loss than specimens of the languages of the east after they were con-founded at the tower of Babel, and we most confees his arguments have never yet been related.
One of the Latin Fathers, St. Augustine, main tame with some planeitidity that they are specimens of the language of the witches that were to common in the carry period of the world. Vist tuite maintains they are just such words as migh be expresed from one who, like Jeminia Goos ed Greece at the time of the Trojan war. Now with all ese admiration of the French critic, we past say that his asgument proves too much, and therefore proves nothing at all; because, by fair reasoning, all the poems of our author would be of the same kind as those we have quoted, which no man in his sonsée will affirm. Others supporting are not genome, but that they were written. ak his annu with that of the jumanal Gance. We took down, when we were last in Europe about fifty different theories upon the subject, and some of the largest volumes in the Vatican contain claborate dissertations upon the question, los an elaborate masteriations upon the question to mention in a done of them. We acknowledge the strength of the arguments advanced by the meninter; we own that we are wholly unable t refule them; but yet, against our conviction o their supadness, we neget adhere to our name their We say, then, that there is no good reaso for supposing that these were not at the time they were written, na sublime epies as the rest. Northern Barbarians, when they ransacked Romo and sprend desolation over the fairest portion of Earnpe, it is well known, cared very little for the works of the immortal minds of the plundered city or of Greece; but we find it mentioned by in a note, that "a Scandinavian subter carrie home with him a copy of Mother Goose's Mich dies," and, adds St. Benedictine, "it was trans lated into the Scandinavian tangue." Nov i all probability the English translator made use this version, which was in fact much worse tha the original Greek. with the Scandinavian longue, he unde poler work in translating, and especially with the three poem-to which we refer, as they related to some manage and localities of which he was ignorant. a new English translation was made, these thre poems were inserted because of their oddity, and bence he have them to this day. This is our theory, which we have mentioned in a few w through we intended while in Europe to have writ-tion a dissertation upon the subject, and presents it for the medal which was offered by the French Institute. We cannot let this subject pass, with our expressing our pleasure at having here in the New World unburchened our mind of what he long been weighing upon it. We also here as knowledge our bundress to Mons. Blucher, of the

Ruyal Library of Prussia, for having assisted as in our enquiries. Where benefice are so comprise, one was tract such na strike us as pre-ominently bouchies

Went to sea in a bowl : And, if the bowl had been stronger, My cong had been longer."

This is a perfect Epic, according to the rules of present contary that will rival in size the vo-t cat returned with the pudding string, to conflort Arisint's which we have helpre received, inconsummences of the Scaderis. There is an about the heart of my helpred Jenting School!"—But it is remarkable for a kind of brevity which Aristotle which we have before incutioned, and

THE READERS OF THE MERALD. beloved editor and brother, Kimbell, has

s. His generaus young life, worn down spent for the slave; he has gone to his The chair, of your Hernld which he so and faithfully tilled is vacant. No champresents himself in the breach his fall has Editorial genius and aspiration among seek loftier 'occupation' and more honorugenial, and thriftful fields of service. Shall solitary bugle-note for liberty, blown advocacy of liberty, by one of our leading ed gailant little Herald be abandoned and die ! ang New Hampshire's hills, shall it no more tors, with the tasteful title of 'nigger Herald'. d on its glorious way by no 'Herald' in charge of your publishing committee on me, to heard? Shall coming 'Freedom' be preour granite land? no precursor up in these s of hill-top-the ramparts wherewithal liberty is wont to guard her retreat? no

our rough little commonwealth is vocal all er with the cheer and outery of the printer. multitudinous editorial chorus enlivens your tirring capital with ' Concord of sweet sounds; and from every quarter, from government scat and shire-town, half-shire and bambet, issue clouds of Couriers and Observers, Patriots and Statesmen, Sentinels and Gazettes, Engles and Owls- borne on winds,' while Minerva shakes her blazing 'Ægis' from the very peak of the White Mountains-all, all instinct with party puriotism, rampant with liberty of the press (subject only to the high consorship of slavery, and its Northern overseer, the mob) will every one in the heroic lists of-party chivalry! in the sublime service of-office hunting; not a glance of the eye deigned towards your vulgar regro fanaticism, not a column or a square degraded to the appeals of your low and 'mismided' philanthropy; oh no! a most 'deferential horror ' and silence on the 'delicate subect; ' a most total, tee-total, abstinence from all allusion to the great abstract evil, that devours humanity by the wholesale in the south, and cangrenes northern liberty to the very core -carete-hands off from the 'peculiar institution'-noli me tangere-uemo me impune, &c. but a pioneering, instead, of this mighty people along the track of their high destiny, to the goal and ultimatum of republics and the very end and aim of revolution-viz. the clamoting of aspirants into a little 'brief authority;' de ciding the awful alternative, in this self-government, who shall get the pay, and experience the tremendous consequence of being what is styled 'oue RULERS;' which of two rival Carsurs, shall be captain-general, for instance, over this entire state for a twelve-month; with salary, and aids, and excellency; secretary of state, perchance, or adjutant general of our musters.

Meantime the 'great experiment' of liberty and equality and self-government works glori-Fourth of July comes at least once a year; the land is rife with colebration; convention and nomination, and free suffrage wielded with both hands; the nostrils of the goddess of liberty regaled from every point of compass with rum and gunpowder, poured out, and fired off, in libation at the foot of 'liberty poles, on every village green,' and the pomp and circumstance of independence baisterously kept up : while down south, yonder, the sunny air rings with the incessant report of the man-whip, pro pelling human machinery to unpaid labor; is burdened all the way up to heaven with the despairing cries of lacerated and cut up humanity; a whole sixth of your countrymen lie weltering in slavery's hottomless pit; the Upas of the domestic institution shedding its breath and easting up its death-shade over the land up to Canada line, blighting and blasting the rights and liberties of every man of us; freedom left nowhere among us; liberty of conscience and right of opinion straitened and regulated by a kind of protestant popery; the right of free as-sembly mobbed out of all the state-houses and court-houses; every meeting-house, town-house, district school-house, almost, and stable-left nd BURNT OUT of its own Pennsylvania Half!

Solemu results! worthy the labors and agonies

of that 'mighty engine, the press!'

Free discussion througed and strangled; freedom of the press, muzzled, demolished, snor pown! The right of petition resolved out of your General Courts, and kicked out of Conpress, by the vassal heels of its own appointed and sworn defenders. All this, in the face of the sun here, and the only press in the statesave, perhaps, the careful Register, and save the glorious 'Star,' gleaming yonder through the mists of Cacheco talls-the only press of a our regiment of them, that can, or dures, to remonstrate, in manly carnest, is greeted, for its

Readers, in a state of things like this, the undertake the editorship of your Herald, I do not feel at liberty to decline. I cannot undertake it in prudence-I could not if I had the talamantis to break the silence of this wil- ent and energy demanded by the crisis-but I will nevertheless, so far as I can at my distance, from your press, and consistently with other duries which I cannot at present neglect; and with able friends near your printing-office to assist me, by the blessing of God, keep the antislavery banner awhile affoat, with a view, should the orderings of Providence favor it, to the permanent editorship, under circumstances more favorable to entire attention and devotion to the paper and the cause.

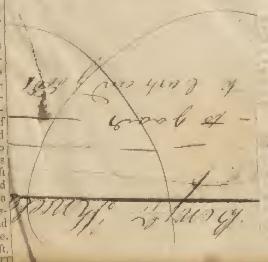
Your liberality, and charitable ellowance, I need not ask. I shall have them as I may need. And now for our cause. It advances, it prospers, it will triumph. But you must not falter n your zeal and labors. There must be a mighty increase of both. The enemy falters, but you must press on. Press on, as Bruce cried at Bannockburn, when he 'spied' England's 'slackening storm.'-

Carrick, press on—they fail—they fail— Press (m—brave sons of Innisgail, Press on -- brave sons of In The foc is fainting last-

For Scotland, LEBERTT and life, The buttle council last.

Your cause is just. You can look for God's blessing on it. You can pray for God's blessing on your every effort. Your principles are Your measures are right, are fit, adapted, offertual-the measures, and the only meastres. Press on. Heaven will surely crown our faithful prosecution of them, in the connumation of your great purpose, the aboutof American slavery.
N. P. ROGERS.

lymouth, June, 1939.



POETRY.

For the Liberator. GITIVE SLAVES SHALL BE RETURNED

A spirit is abroad, Which tyrunts cannot chain; It speaks in overy floud, That rushes to the main; Is swells from every lake .-Through forest, field, and glen :-

The hearts of free-born men ! No more '-(they sternly give Their strong hearts atterance now)-

But most its giant heavings shake

Beneath your lash shall bow ! Base hunters of your race! Insult the land no more! A fromum tells you face in face, You cross no freeman's door.'

No more the fugitive

A lawyer and a writ?-Ha! kinsmen! bear our guest In sufety hence! 'tie fit

That we, so long oppressed, By chains we might have broken, So many a year ugo, Should brook this bitter token

Of bandage and of woo. Tis fit a freeman's powers, To shelter the oppressed,

Should be no longer ours. While silently we rost Beneath the weight of scorn Such bondage well may bring! We better had been bondmen born!

Away such shackles fling! Throng, throng throughout the worth To every fane and ball ! Pour all your millions forth,

As to a festival! And shout with one accord-SUCH OUTRAGE SHALL NOT BE! And Lizzwir's resistless word M. W. C

Shall make the nation free! For the Liberator.

THE SLAVEHOLDER'S SOLILOQUY. Now here I stand, With whip in hand,

To show my independence; With fefty slaves, My colored knaves, To give me their attendance.

Such 'bills of rights' Are my delights: As to the Declaration'

That all are free, Or ought to be -Tis 'merely declamation." Yet surely I

Do not deny The right to make petition : But there's no need

That Congrega read The staff on abolition. For we can say

To folks astray -Or most politely tell 'em-Whenever they Inquire the way -

You may inquire, and welcome. Intemperance, too,

I do-exclient, (Bid Sambo being more toddy ;) And shevery's yokes-

(Give him ten strokes,) As much as any body.

That is to suy, I talk and pray

Against them in abstraction;" Though in 'concrete,' I find them sweet,

And love them to distraction. E. B. K.

Licennit one Locality Grant to baller colline day Carro Ent 2 4 com 1 210 this of the war that 09.4.8 8021 July 1101 34/11014 1/81

Herald of Freedom.

Bursting of the Paixban Gun, The reader has heard, by this time, of the body knows, probably, - nobody cares. terrible catastrophe on board the nation's They mentioned his death among the sta-War-Steamer, Princeton -- where five of our risties of that deck, and that is the last we governmental chieftains were stricken down hear of the slave. His tyrants and ensluat once by the exploded fragments of a great vers are horse to their long home, with peop death-engine-intended by them for the des- and discumstance, and their mangled clay truction of others. They were practicing with it, and amosing themselves with exhibitious of its hideous power. Five chiefteins, and a slave killed, John Tyler's slave. The bursting of the Paixhan gun has emancipated him-and left his owner hehind. How busy death has been on everyside of that owner, since he was thrown up into power by the fermentation of 1840, -above him; and below him, in place," their insatiare archer," (as poetry has called a dull genius, that never shot an arrow in his life,) has brought down the tall men, and left him standing, like an ungleaned stalk, in a harvested corn field. He seems to have been the subject of a passover. I saw account of the burial of those slaughtered politicians. The hearses passed along, of Upshur, Gilmer, Kennon, Maxey, and Gardner,-but the dead slave, who fell in company with them-on the deck of the Princeton, was not there- He was held their equal by the impartial gup-burst, but not allowed by the begraved nation, a clave in the fungral. The five chiefs were borne pompously to the grave, under palls attended by rival expec- Glide to thy dim dominious, and are bound. tants of the places they filled before they, fell,-not those they now fill, but the poor slave was left by the nation to find his way thirder as he might, -or to tarry above The venerable form-the exalted mind. ground. Out upon their funeral-and upon the paltry procession that went in its train. Why did'ne they enquire for the body of the other man who fell on that deck! And why has'nt the nation inquired-and its press? I saw account of the scene, in a barbarian print called the Boston Atles-and it was All passage save to those who hence depart; damb on the absence of that body-as if no such man had fallen. Why, I demand in the name of human outure, was that sixth man of the game brought down by that Beauty and excellence unknown-to thee great shot-left unburied and above ground -for there is no account yet, that his body Am gather'd, as the waters by the sea; has been allowed the rites of sepulture .-What ailed him, that he was not buried?-Was'nt be dead? Wasn't be killed as dead as Upshur and Gilmer? 'And did'nt the And grew with years, and falter'd not in douth. same explosion kill him? And wont his corse decay, like theirs? Don't it want hury. Lurks in thy depths, unutter'd, unrovered; ing as much? Did they throw it overboard from the deck of the steamer, -to feed the Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappear'd. fishes? What have they done with it! Six men were stain by the bursting of that gun -and but five were borne along in that fu-Beral train. Where have they left the Thy bolts shall fall, inexorable Past: sixth. Could they remember their miserable colorphobia, at an hour like this? Did the corses of those manufed and slaughtered secretaries revolt at the companionship of their fellow slain, and demur at being seen Loing with him to the grave? If not, what ail, the black man, I ask again, who died on the deck of the steamer with Abel Upshor and Thomas Gilmer, that he could'ut he buried? Are they cannibals at that government scat, and have they otherwise dispored of that corse. For what would not they do to a lifeless body-who would enslave it. when alive. I will not entertain the hideous conjecture -though they did enslave him Him, by whose kind paternal side I spring, in his life time. But they did'ne bury him,

jim-crow place in that solomn procession,

that he might foilow, to wait upon his enstavers in the land of spirits. They have

gone there without slaves, or waiters .-Possibly John Tyler may have had a hole ideg somewhere in the ground, to tumble in his emancipated slave. Possibly not: No-

honored and lamented by a pious people .-The poor black man-they enslaved and imbruted him all his life time, and now he is dead, they have, for augha appears, left him to decay and waste above ground. Let the civilized world take note of the circum-

But I meant only to say a word here inroduciony to the remarks- of Henry Clapp, of the Essex Washingtonian-on this ghastly catastrophe - which here follows.

TO THE PAST. BY WILLIAM CUCLES DRYANT. Thou unrelenting Past !

Strong are the barriers round thy dork domain, And fetters, sure and fast, Hold all that enter thy unbreathing roign.

Far in thy realm withdrawn, Old empires sit in sullenness and gloom, And glorious ages, gone, Lie deep within the shadow of thy womb.

Childhood, with all its mieth, Youth, Munhood, Age that draws us to the ground And last, Man's life on earth,

Thou hast my better years-Thou hast my earlier friends, the good-the kind

Yielded to thee with tears-

My spirit yearns to bring The lost ones back-yearns with desire intense, And struggles hard to wring Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives thence.

In vain-thy gates deny Nor to the streaming eye Thou giv'st them back-nor to the broken heart

In thy abyeses hide Earth's wonder and her pride

Labors of good to man, Unpublish'd charity, unbroken faith,-Love, that 'midst Grief began,

Full many a mighty vame With thee are silent fome,

Thine for a space are they-Yet shalt thou yield thy treasures up at last, Thy gates shall yet give way,-

All that of good and fair Has gone into thy womb from earliest time, Shall then come forth, to wear The glory and the beauty of its prime. They have not perish'd-no!

Kind words, remember'd voices once so sweet, Smiles, radiant long ago, And features, the great soul's apparent sent;

All shall come back, each tie-Of pure affection shall be kuit again; Alone shall Evil die, And Sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign.

And then shall I behold And her, who, still and cold, even as a slave. They did'at assign him a Fills the next grave-the beautiful and young. /

From the Liberty Bell for 1844. OUR FIRST TEN YEARS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

Ten years of trial and determined strifts Have trailed the shadows of their fleeting vans Down to the sauless grave! - years fraught with scores Of earnest conflict, since the banner-folds Of startled Freedom beat the nir anew, And the shrill trumpet of her bloodless war Maddened the slumbering schoos, as we reshed Into the whirl of this great battle ;- years That have stamped deep their impress on the age, And lit high flope in man's despairing heart.

Ten years of conflict with the powers of wrong Have possed, and yet our foe is in the field,-A mercilees demon, with armed multitudes Around his midnight banner; while of us Some have grown weary, and laid down their arms; Some turned, with critel treachery, to the for, And stabbed their brethren; some, worn down and weak.

Centre their lives in every home-sent blow, And dart their souls through all their burning words; And some, whose hearts were folded to our own In pure and deep affection, have gone up Into the brightness of the Unrevealed, Crowned martyrs, beckoning us to braver deeds-Unseen, yet with as in their deathless lave.

Now we are left to battle on alone Against proud legions : - sh! how earnestly, Could we but know with what dark weight these years Swept over the lora captive!-Ton long years Of added wrong, to centuries which have pluoged Into the dark abyse, up-treasuring wrath Against a day of terror and revenge; Years, whose drend foot-fall hath croshed, breath by breath.

The life from anguished bosoms, and trud out Soul, mind, and strength, and manhood, spark by

Was it for as to fold our hands, and dream Of quiet fields and a serene repose, While the flushed dragon of Oppression stalked Blood-drunken even to madness, with his limbs Bathed in the crimson life-drops, by his hand Wrong with slow torture from ten thousand hearts? Ab, no !- we found for other theme for thought, And field for carnest action, when we saw The grim-browed Horror, in his traffic, tear The new-born infact from its mother's breast, And harl it, waiting, to his hangry whelps, Whose cry for blood rings yet through all our land. Not then had we soft words and pleasant wiles To full the manster to a false repute, While every hour gave to his iron jaws New victims, and no alght came darkling down, But with it brought more agonies than stars. Not then had we the bland, complacent smile, And bow precise, for lify-fingered Pride In Church or State; who, crowned alike in each, Set bloodhound Law upon its human prey, And sanctified the shughter that it made. We had no time to laud a gilded name, Or make one for ourselves, but in blunt truth Spoke out our word, regardless if it marred Our own or other's fame; fur name and rest, And even life, in humble trust, were laid On Freedom's altar, in the strength of God. There let them lie till fire come down from heaven. Red-winged, and henve the offering to the sky; For, from their ashas, phornix-like, skall spring Diviner life, new peace, and holier fame.

Ten years of warfare! and our clonging arms Have struck live sparkles from the forman's crest, And bowed by times his haughtiness to dust; Till now his howl of agony ascends With his torn victim's cry, as fiercely yet He drives his blondy fanga into the flesh Of Innuceaus, and clings, as clings the wolf To the young famb the shepherd's hand would save

Fearlessly onward have the nobler souls In Freedom's host the tide of battle borne; And on them rain the fiery darts, which pour From the mailed legions of the maddened for. Malignam Hate, by holy walls entreuched, Musked Treachery and unblenching Scorn h

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countenance, and such march of the mil-Their dreadless malisons in Religion's name, To blast our vanguard in their hold career. O God! forgive them, if unid the fierce Opposing onset, they forget by times The gentle charities we owe to all, Though darkly erring, eyen till bitterness Tinge the hot tide of their indignant hearts. The tongueless Truth may be no longer domb; Upon their souls the mighty utterance weights, Which, wos to them, if now they breathe it not. The Past, with all its glory and its toil; The Present, sponking with its tongues of flame; The sublime Future, whose insatiate thirst To be is its best prophet; -- all, as one, Bid their seer souls speak out their manly thought In fearless trust, for Liberty and God :-And now, what marvel if their words he stern, When law, and custom, and the multitude Would dam them back?-what miracle of wrong, Though human weakness fling one dissonant jar Into the God-breathed music of their souls? Go! proud contempors of the gallant free, Nor ask for harmony, when ye radely smite The lute through which it trembles into life.

Our years of struggle against giant Wrong Have not gone voiceless to the dark inane! Their hold words thrill far down the soundless gulf Of Being, stirring its eternal flood With tide-like aspirations, that o'erleap All bounds, exulting to be greatly free ! Hope springs, and kindles into living Trust; Joy wreathes her garlands for the conquering soul Oppression trembles, and its own foul shade Creeps sure and chilling o'er its stolen light, As darkness treads upon the lessening moon. Freedom shall yet redoom for heritage,-The living spirit ;-even now her reign Dawns in bright promise to the faithful Seer! No more, as once, she stands in mean uttire, Leaned on the broken staff of her torn flag, Drenching its folds in tears; but in the array Of majosty, she comes with queenly tread Over the regal heights of holy Thought, In the soul-world, -her banner, like pure fire, Flung out, and fluttering in the gales of Truth ! I thank thee, O my God, that I have lived Amid these years, and in this glorious dawn Of a more glorious Facure; that my days Are of these giant times, whose every hour

Is burdened with great prophecies, and deeds Of mightiness, whose far-extending arms Take hold upon the Infinite, and wed The sublime Present to Elernity? Not wisely, nor with deep truth, has he read The record of the Ages whose divine Appealypse is of this, who spures To-day, To adore its germ in studews of the Past. To him the solemn Centuries speak in vain : Their great out-gushings of the hernic soul, In deeds sublime, and miracles of thought, Were but fore-splendors of this living Now-This glorious promise of the great To-come !

Happy are we, who faithfully may serve This present hour, -that out of it shall spring The goodness undelay'd,-and nurse this plant, Whose seed's seed verges to the Perfectness!

BENEVOLENCE.

How sweet to do a generous deed-Plant youth in virtue's truck-The naked clothe-the hungry feed-To bring a wanderer back !

From the White Mountain Torrent.

The Thirtieth.

Friend Editor: I had the satisfaction of witnessing the siege of Boston, the other day, by fifty thousand Teetotallers, -and I know no paper so suited to be the channel of some sort of sketch of it, as yours, small as it is to contain sketch. of so immense a proceeding. The day was all that an out-door meeting could desire,-clear, breezy, and dustless after the rains. I did not go among the doings on the Common, for I was appre- and that, not on the breast or cap, but in hensive there was such amount of prep- the beaming, total abstinence countearation, and patronage, -so many great nance. There should have been but that men to be present-such a quantity of badge alone throughout the host,

itary-and such total absence of unpopularity, that the war would turn out to be, mainly, but manifesto and declaration. Gavernors were to be speakers, and the arbiters of popularity for the times, were to be present, and to grace the mighty procession. I was rejoiced however, that it was to be such a tribute of adhesion to the temperance cause, -and if nothing more, would be a magnificent indication of the rank, Teetotalism had attained in the estimation of the people. I did not go on to the Common after it was occupied by the Tectotalers. I did, in the morning before—and the gatherings there in anticipation, the flockings on to reconnoitre, and to see the field, were quite animating to behold. That glorious Common, with its army of shade trees,now getting to be ancient and reperable. which is the glory of trees,-with that "Old Elm." which stood there before the Revolution, and before, no doubt the old Freuch War, and under which they used to meet and nurse their patriot wrath, in the days of the Stamp Act and the Port Bill, all now getting into the thick of summer foliage; the rich green of the grass, and the lively look of the bundred paths the footsteps of the city have marked upon it in every direction, -- and the grand highways of the Mall, broad enough for the march of a host,-the dome of the old Commonwealth, with its pillared supports, looking proudly down from Beacon Hill,-the prondest State House among the governments of the earth, -for Massachusetts is the prondest State on earth,-then that row of Boston's super-haughty aristocracy, whose abodes flank that State House on the right, and which have battlemented their unapproachable fronts, all along, with impervious tree-tops,-the platforms of the tretotal oratory, erected about on the Common, and intimating by their number that the auditory to be addressed there would be such that it would take something of a host of speakers to reach them, -the booths along the front, not for the sale of rum-but of the innocent refreshments of a tectotal day,-all furnished quite a spirited and animating spectacle. And all countenances looked friendly and brotherly,—not like General Muster's faces, or Election's, or 4th of July's .-They all looked as though something was

Towards noon the procession began to move on Washington Street, the thoroughfare of the city. I got position in the chamber of a chizen, with a few dear friends, (one of them, my friend of friends, a teetotaller, as well as universal philanthropist,) where we could enjoy a near hird's-eye view of the passing host-They came on with banner and bugle, with trump and drum and clanging cym bal. I was sorry to see the hateful military among them, and a hundred other distinctive badges, cutting up their ranks into separations, when the host should have been but one. There were the 'Odd-Fellow'' ensigns, and the Free Ma--son, with their square and compasses. I was sorry to see it. I did not like the green badge of dear old Ireland, even,-which surpassed all other, in numbers as well as in orderly beauty. I did n't like it, because I didn't wish to see its foreign distinction. It seemed to separate the noble trishmen who wore it, from their other countrymen who were in the line. They should n't have remembered Erin on that loccasion,-nor should their Yankee brothers remembered New-England, The tectoral barles was all they should have any of them worn, of the whole murch, - 37

afoot for the benefit of common humani-

but one banner,-a flag, in the centre or the van,-and of stainless white.

The host was of immense length, and a long time in passing by. There were bands of music-enough, if collected together, to have formed a small regiment. It was fine to see the sun gleaming from their long brass instruments,—but finer to hear their gallant blasts of music, as they poured along-band after band.-They were variously dressed-but all had ... too much a savoring of the military-us though the natural dress of music was that fitted to the army. Is music made only to animate the human family to buttle! Does she belong, with her instruments and her uniform, only to the tented field, and the scarlet-colored troop! Can't she dress herself for the processions of humanity and of peace! She will. " The Hutchinsons's dan't wear plumes on their heads, or any of the trappings of war on their breasts. They go forth at the head of humanity's march, in the every day garb of peace. They sung, I understand, several times for the great occasion.

I saw scarcely any women in the coldwater procession; - and only one of the colored people. It was an abatement of the interest of the occasion, to see any classes of the people wanting-who could conveniently have joined in it. One colored lad, however, was there-not as : menial, but bearing a banner,-and I don't know but any number of them would have been welcomed, had they presented themselves. I heard of a noble incident which indicates that they might have been. Some of the gentry corps of the city told the gallant Marshal, I understood, the noble and large-hearted Samuel A. Walker, that if they were to take station in rear of the Irish, they should n't join the procession. "Stay away, then," was the prompt and glorious esponse. "The societies walk, without distinction, according to their age." word more as to the frishmen of the line, who at this time are such objects of jealousy and mistreatment, by the Native Americanism of the country. They were the best-fouking and the best-behaving of the whole procession. They were the most cleanly and the neatest in their dress and appearance, as well as the most umerous and powerful of any of the disinctive bodies of the whole procession. I could not help clapping my hands involuntarily, as the noble fellows passed by, and I was glad to see that some of them looked up and noticed it, and appreciated it too. They felt it was a cheer for old freisad. I wish the whole people had given three times three, as they passed, in rebuke of the infamous and barbarous treatment recently inflicted upon them by the bigored Protestants of Philadelphia. As they did n't-1 will give them here. Nine cheers, then, for the Irish Emigrant in America!-and nine more for old Ireland across the water. And as for this Catholic and Protestant distinction, may it be obliterated,-not by the catholics turning protestants, or protestants catholic, but by both turning ha-

mane and loving men and brothers. A whate-boat came up from New Bedford, drawn by four horses (not the steeds that draw it at sea,) and manned by a boat's crew of tectotal whaleness from the spermaceti town. It was quite preinresque to see a boat that had borne the bold harponner on the distant Pacific,there, navigating the narrow Washington street, and on such an occasion. The oddity of the expedition must have struck the hardy tars themselves. They looked quite at home, though. They had remed forty or fifty miles, on the dry land. The leat's commander was erect near the stern, at as I took it, his post of command when they go to rouse the whale.

But the most appropriate and signifi-

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at affair in the procession was the old Well,-borne along in full shapu-curb. post, sweep-pole and bucket-and alland the identical, real water to draw up, in "the old oaken bucket"-whether it was a stoned-well I could n't say. It wasn't a dug one,-but to all outward appearance, it was a bona-fide well .- And on the Common in the afternoon, as I was passing, I saw them drawing away at it, and pouring out for the people, and they drinking, as natural as life,-ned as so many workmen come up to the old farm house, from the field at noon. An old "moss covered bucket"-hung, in quite good taste, dangling by the well-post, as they drove along the street in the process ion. They had all sorts of banners and mottos. One bore, "The Cause." the picture of the two Jackasses, illustrating force and moral sussion. The forceed, or legal-suasion Ass hanging back with all the obstinancy of a mule, and the other pushing ahead like a race-horse .-I was pleased to see the banner of your young Tahantos,-the stately Indianwith his aboriginal foot on the serpent .-I wish the Pilgrim fathers had regarded that snake as the noble chief Tahanto did, -here on the banks of the Merrimack two hundred years ago.. It would n't then have stung so many of their posterity to death as it has done. But I am telling long story for your little sheet, and I will break off. I saw one barouch in the procession-and one only. I was glad to see Baltimore "Bill Mitchell" in it, along with the Massachusetts Governor, who it is said behaved nobly and like a real peace-loving Washingtonian, throughwidne the entire day, -and made a grand speech. 3. also in the evening. It is one of the best day's works I ever knew a governor doexcept that of the New Hampshire Gov ernor, when he subscribed in behalf of the State, for a hundred White Mountain Torrents, for one year-and then again for another year--for the poor fellows shut up in the State Prison.

Yours, in much haste and teetotal abstinency from all that can imbrute in the way of drink, A SPECTATOR. Concord, N. H., June 3d, 1844.

> From the Boston Courter. TEXASI

THE VOICE OF NEW-ENGLAND. by J. o. WHITTIER:

Up the billside, down the glen, Rouse the sleeping citizen, Summon out the might of mon!

Like a lian-groughing low, Like a night-storm rising slow, Like the tread of unseen foe,

It is coming-it is nigh! Stand your homes and alters by ! On your own free hearthstones die !

Clang the bells in all your spires ! On the gray bills of your sires Fling to benven your signal fires !

From Wachuset, lone and bleak, Unto Berkulire's tollest peak, Let the flowing herolds speak !

O, for God and Duty stand Heart to heart, and hand with band. Round the old graves of your land!

Whose shrinks and falters now, Whose to the roke would bow. Brand the craven on his brow.

We have only left as space For a free and fearless race,-None for traitors false and basa.

Like the angel's voice sublime, Heard above a world of crime, Crying of the end of Time,

In the proud ear of the South, With one heart and with one mouth, Utter Freedom's mighty onth;

Make our union-hand a chain,-We will snap he links in twain, We will stand erect again!

Give us bright though broken rays, Buther than eternal hage. Clouding o'er the full-arbed blaze.

Keep your land of sun and bloom, Only leave to Freedom room For her forge and plough and loom. Take your slavery-blackened vales, Give us but our own free gales.

Live, as paupers, mean and vile, On the fruits of unpaid toil, Locusts of your glorious soil!

Blowing on our thousand sails.

Live, if it ha life to dwell In your tyrant citadel, Mined beneath by fires of hell !

Our bleak hills shall bud and blow, Vince our rocks shall overgrow. Plenty in our valleys flow.

And, when vengeance lights your skies, Hither shall you turn your eyes, As the damped on Paradise !

We but ask our rocky steamd. Freedom's true and brother band, Freedom's brown and honest hand

Valleys by the slave upprod, And the pilgrims' rugged sod, Blessed of our futbors' God !

THE WIDOW'S MITE

BY L. E. L.

And he said, of a troth, I say unto you, that this poor

When others are asleep, When mouning round the low thatch'd roof The winds of winter creep.

It is the fruit of summer days Pent in the gloomy room, When others are abroad to taste The pleasant morning bloom.

Tis given from a scarty store, And miss'd while it is given; Tis given-for the claims of earth Are less than those of beaven

Few, save the poor, feel for the poor,-The rich know not how hard It is to be of needful food And needful rest debarred.

Their paths are saults of pleasantness, They sleep on beds of down, And never think how heavily The weary head lies down.

They know pot of the scanty meal With small pale faces round, No fire upon the cold dama dearch, When snow is on the ground

They never by their window sit, And see the gay pass by; Yet take their weary work again, Though with a moureful eye.

The rich-they give, they miss it not-A blessing it cannot be, Like that which rests, thou widow'd one, Uson the gift and thee

From the Utica Daily Gazette of Dec. 4.

Tall Times.

The abolition Convention that was in session in your city last week, furnished a good deal of rich fun. The people composing it are deadly hostile to the 'third party,' and look upon 'political action' with herror. A great many of the wildest, no-Sunday, no-government, women's rights advocates are here, and among them are some of the wildest tengers that Boston can turn out. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Abby Kully, and some others not unknown to onnotoriety, are on the ground, and with right good will are blazing away. We happened in at their meetings the first day of their sitting, and found a great deal to annuse and a great deal more to disway, is a fine, gentlemanly and exceedingly mild tooking man) was making a speech upon some res-Poloticus that he had introduced, which resolutions) -went the whole figure for disunion and anarchy. If we could judge of their meaning by the language Yemployed, all existing constitutions and laws, all precisions of the Supreme Judiciary, every thing that honest, sober men regard as binding upon lovrison is a quiet speaker, with but little antenation, yet possessing a rich voice, and a manner culculated Friend Fuller desired to be informed, before he Yvoted, in what way that 'separation from the government, which the resolution proposed and declared binding upon all 'consistent ubulitionists,'
was to be effected. This was a poser, to which no answer was or could be returned, and which, if they had any brains, would have convicted the fanatics friend, the Quaker, had finished, one Fruzy, or Free-2y, or Frosty, with a color about nine inches wide turned over his cout, and which made him look for all the world like a mushroom boy, 'defined his po-sition.' This youth abounded in figures drawn from the heavens above, the earth beneath, and from the taters under the earth. Dashing waters, howling be said, of a troth, I say unto you, that this poor reezes, flashing lightnings, rathing thunderbolts, hath east in more than they all.—See Lukshing women and squalling children, 'warn't a priming' for sublimity, terror, and pathos, to the metaphorical gems that formed the beginning, middle and end of his harangue. Notwithstanding there part of the afternoon, yet in order to cap the climax of folly, and make parifect the cap the climax had been considerable 'tall talking' in the earlier folly, and make manifest to the good citizens of Utica to what a pitch of phrenzy uncarbed fusualciam will carry its victims, it was essential that one S. S. Fostor should 'play his funtastic tricks.' presented a resolution which denounced all antiabolitionists as base hypocrites, and the most execrable of slave-hunters. He first 'blew up' Friend Foller for interrupting him some time previous, and then he opened the virus of wrath upon our unoffend-His tongue went like the old woman's in Old Mortality. 'Watch dogs,' 'bypocrites,' slave-bunters,' were the mildest of the epithets he applied to our good people. 'My eyes, what a steamboat!' Don Quixotte was a fool to him. Such a tearing, raving, rattling character never visited in midnight visious the couch of the immortal Cervan-And such a brave man! He had been arrested in Boston, but before his eye, the only weapon he had ever used, the mob quarted in terror—that eye, more terrible than the basilisk, more fascinating than the rattlescake's, more deadly than that futal gaze which drives from his rationality the modern Greek. What a magnificent lion-tamer he would make! But we reckon that the bravery of which he boasted, is 'all in his eye.' Torribly afraid of this S. S. Foster are the police of Boston. He is a wonderfully 'dangerous man.' He mingles with the aristocracy, but is not ashamed to identify himsell' with the workingman. Not he. Workingmen will appreciate his wonderful condescension the evening, after Garrison, Frosty or Freezy, (what a misnomer) and Bully Brag Fostor, had spent their breath, three fugitive slaves made their appear-They were ranged under the pulpit, and a song of triumph was sung over them. The President of the Society not only, at the top of his lungs, joined in the song, but made with his body such bendings and writhings, and with his arms such gesticulations, for the benefit of the audience and the negroes, that he reminded us of the clown in a pantomine. One of the negroes ascended the pulpit, and held forth. *Ise jus gut clar from dat dar country whar dey doesn't treat dis nigger right, no how." He spoke of the manner in which he effected his escape--of the tall walking, he had made for many weary nights. He declared that 'Massa's ligion and mine didn't jine, nor warnt sponymous, no how!—that he was leaning for Canada, and that that was a happy night for him. Poor fellow. We fear it is a questionable philantly opy that draws him from his home to confront frost and starvation. It must be confessed, however, that slavery is a bitter draught. We wish

this runaway all the good he can get, for his was the

best speech out.

From the same paper of Dec. 5

Taller Times.

something was constantly occurring to shake the he had so the tea-table for brekfuss, and the imsldes of our fellow-citizens. The Congregational he had so the tea-table for brekfuss, and the imshad so the tea-table for brekfuss, and the imspired sorrow of his missus' when she woke up de
church has been the scene of more laughter-inspirtex morning and faind him mission. This runsing acting than the boards of the New-York Olym-pic can furnish-for we have bad, 'free gratis for nothing,' every species of farcical performance, from the ranting of Mawworm, to the Jim Crow' breakdown. We stepped in on Wednesday afternoon, vhilst the fentale brother was exharting the crowd. The rich, full voice, (for a woman) of Abby Kelley, the intellectual beauty of her face, her grace of manner, and her small, fair hand, are enough to atmanner, and her small, left mans, admiring attention.
But soon, very soon, we forget all the charms and powers with which she is endowed, in the rant she man or woman. pours forth, and in the vindictiveness which characterizes all she says. She apparently feels towerds form, and all went on well, till Priend Puller took all her opponents a bitterness of soul more worthy off his coat and cravat, to make his second on laught of a spirit from the nether world, than of a woman whose graces and high intellectual attainments no one can presume to deny. She differs from Bully prevent man, out the section of the Rev. Mr. Spencer, and the maniy Brag Foster in the manner, not in the matter of her speeches. He brawls forth his savageness in bonor by his noble action, and the whole affair was her speeches. The transfer that with gesticulation monor by his toole action, the Tall Times,' by Mr. as disgusting as a Mormon itinerant; while her Garrison, amid great throns and laughter.

Well, the Convention is adjourned, and all things severity falls upon our car in account of severity falls upon the first time we had ever heard for they love a mob, as the miser loves his gold.—

Miss Abby, and as we listened to the fierce denuntion. To reason with them is ridications—you might as ciations of all good men, that fell from her lips, well argue with a tempest. Ridicule and laughter and observed the perfect phrenzy of fanaticism into which she had wrought herself, we could not halp feeling the conviction stealing over us, that she his appearance upon the last two days. He and his appearance upon the last two days. He and his would be a fur better, and more useful woman, were she employed in her own town of Lynn, knitting stockings, or cutting out shoe-tops, than to make herself a rarec show for the gaze and laughter of staring crowds,

After Miss Kelley had taken hor seat, the Rev. Theodore Spencer rose in reply; but our largest My friend, them sorrowest for thy golden prime, liberty' people spared no pains to choke him down. The very ones who had listened in silence, and with smiles of approbation, when clergy were call-ed scribes, and pharisees, and whited sepulchres-when the community, en masse, were stigmatized as bandits, pirates, watch-dogs - when the Rev. Mr. Corey was branded, by name, as a hypocrite, would not allow Mr. Spencer to go on, fear he should say something barsh. He attemptedto speak in words of complimentary courtesy of Abby; and the President of the Convention, [who certainly 'Hath-a-way' of his own,) brayed out at the top of atentor lungs, 'Order, order.' dentally used the work Quaker, and Friend Fuller, who is a perfect pepper-pod, protested against op-

probrious epithets, and the rest of the brotherhood cried out, 'slung.' Pirutes, thieves, slave-hanters, are 'in order,' and gentlemanly, in the sight of these men, but 'Quaker' is a sneering word, and 'Gov-Yet grieve thou not, nor think thy youth is gone, ernor' is slang. Mr. Spencer managed, however, to oes, and met break down Christianity, and every thing high and holy, in their zeul against slavery, and then sat down.

Abby Kelley followed, in a speech more contemptible than her first effort, and pledged hurself to prove

all her charges.

In the evening, Garrison had spoken, and Bully Brag Foster was on his legs, raving like a maniac, There shall be welcome thee, when thou shalt stand when we entered. He exhausted the Billingsgate of fish-women, in his rackless charges. The devils in Milton's hell talked not more savugely. He went on unmelested, until he called the President of the United States a pirate. To this assertion the lie was given, and some confusion was excited, in the midst of which, a certain Tall-man arose, and made sundry funtastic bows and grimaces, which drew down the jeers and laughter of the crowded house. In the meantime, Fuster had got on a new track, and, leaving the point that created the disturbance, Of mountains where immerial more news had mounted his Rosinanto, and with spear in rest, was rushing like a perfect dare-devil upon Church and State, human governments, southern plantations, and kilchen tables. 'My eyes, what tall talking !'-When I sit at the table of your aristocrals, my blood boils within me, when the servant-girl looks over my shoulder to see what I want. I have not the moral courage to 'blaze away' at the time, but now I can speak out like a man. I abhor your kitchen I hate them as I do a southern plantation. Those that know me, know I do. The girl that makes the beds, should sleep in the best one—the girl that cooks the most, should have the mrest bit, and the best mince-pie in the batch should be given to her who bakes them.' This was the substance of his discourse. Herrah for Foster! Garrison, 'hide thy diminished' head, and Abby, 'move your boots.' Foster is the 'bright and shining light' in the firmanent of fanaticism, the 'bully-boat' in that crowd of

As the afterpiece of this evening's performances, runaway No. 2, was placed in the pulpit. 'I come from-(O what did you come from, shouted a voice The Abolition Convention continued its sittings in the crowd,)—a very hard country, too hard for disnings Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and disninger, and so he fuse to stay. He told of the constitute was constantly occurring to shake the manner of his escape, the way he 'cut stick' after nex mornin' and found him missing. This runaway was a first rate fellow, but not quite equal to the beauty who appeared before the andience the night before, and who would'nt tell 'dat day miller

what dis nigger was gwoine, no how?
The afternoon of Thursday, Miss Abby fled down the dance' with a speech upon anti-slavery publications. She did not deem it necessary, upon this occasion, to be bitter, and her rumarks were full of fine conceits and beautiful imagery. Did she always talk thus, we should listen to her with delight, and give her the meed of applause, be she Z

In the evening, several speakers took the platupon the churches. There was an attempt made to prevent him, but the audience were quieted by the conduct of our Mayor, who won for himself great

BY WM, C. BRYANT.

For thy fair youthful years too swift of flight;

Thou musest, with wet eyes, upon the time Of cheerful hopes that filled the world with light, Years when thy heart was buld, thy hand was strong, And prompt thy tongue the generous thought to speak And willing faith was thine, and scorn of wrong Summoned the sudden crimson to thy cheek.

Thou lookest forward on the coming days, Shuddering to feel their shadow o'er thee creep; A path, thick-set with changes and decays, Sloves downward to the place of common sleep; And they who walked with thee in life's first stage, Leave one by one thy side, and, waiting be-

Nor deem that glorious season e'er could die. Thy pleasant youth, a little while withdrawn,

Waits on the horizon of a brighter sky; Waits, like the morn, that folds her wing and hides, Till the slow stars bring back her dawning hour; Waits, like the vanished spring, that slumbering bides Her own sweet time to waken bud and flower.

On his bright morning hills with smiles more sweet Than when at first he took thee by the hand, Through the fair earth to lead thy tender feet. He shall bring back, but brighter, broader still, Life's early glory to thine eyes again, Shall clothe thy spirit with new strength, and fill Thy leaping heart with warmer love than then.

Of mountains where immortal mora prevaits? Comes there not, through the silence, to thine cur, A gentle murmur of the morning sales, That sweep the ambrosial groves of that bright shore, And thence the fragrance of its blossoms bear, And voices of the loved ones gone before,

More musical in that celestial air? 120 h 1 20 21 12 - sing perory plumest

IF The following paredy of the celebra iong of the Shirt," bas all the spirit of niginal. Ale. Trafton is a clergyman of th Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston.

THE SONG OF THE HOP.

DY REF. M. TRAFTON.

With shows weary and worn,
"lith nears that ever flow,
saw stands in tene doth rags,
sing her names k and hee,—
lig! dig! dig!
I weariness, weeping and wor,
And still with a heart with sorrow hig,
she sang the "Song of the lane."

Work—work—work!
White the moster is surning himself,
And work! work! work!
White the wretch is counting his pelf;
Ick O, to be a slave—
A slave under an Arabis hand,— Chere woman jus never a soul 10 save I this is a Christian Jand,

And work! work! work And work! With the crack of the deiver's witig. Plant—and hill—and pick, and pick, and hill, and plant, Till Laboust deep with inwring low, And interact liberty's chant.

O! men, with sleeps dear! O' men, wan aktery dear!

U! men, with nothers and where!

Is a not colour you're wouring out,

But human hongs? frees.

Dig! dig! dig.!

In sorrow, and sick ness, and want;

Digma at once with a feeble hand,

A grace—and a holo for a plout.

A grave !!! I long for a grave ! "A grave?" There as peet from this weavy task:
O! gind should i be would death upper
t would smile at his influence mask,
It seems so like a friend!
Bestuss of my bitter gried;
O Ges! that this lake night end,
That death might bring relief!

Work! work! work!

My lober never flags;
And what nee my wages? a hed of earth,
A quart of corn hed rags!

To be zulked of my children dear,
To see my herband sold like a brute,
Marched off in the clauking chain.

The! slip! the!
From dayp, all the stars are height.
Digs days and the stars are height.
No loop to make below hight.
Bill—and plant—and high.
Pick—and plant—and high
Till the heart is faint and the blood is on fire,
And she lish cuts to the quick.

Work t work t work t
Through winner, dreary and lone,
And work t work t work t
When spilar and sammer are come;
White the bluds, on a free, light wing,
Second march me with freedule's stag,
Whate maring still from the salaging lash,
My aupant toil protong.

O but to breathe the bromb Of nurthern breates sweet, With God's blue beavins above my head, And Canada under my field? O for the start of a day Of the baselfoomers a crust and fact! South as the wind would I spend away, My beckeen in freedom to greek.

O for one short home,
O for one resting day,
Yo moment to feel howels anothing power;
Yo moment to rest por pany.
A little weeping within ease my heart,
But reas away I doels;
My tears awas ason, for every drop
Calla down the necessure tash.

With sinews weary and worn, With eyes red with barrs' had flow, Columbia's daughter, ha tow-rich rags, Salt she plies her heavy stere for, Ingr dig! digt in and wear In wentiness, weeping, and wor, And still with a boost with sorrow big She sang this " Song of the loce."

1,7/1 11 total

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only say it was indescribable. It was life-it was -transcending the musical staff-and the gamut-the minim and the semi-breve, and the led lines. It was the cry of the people, into which their over-wrought and illimitable music had degenerate, —and it was glorious to witness them alighting dow's again from their wild flight 'nto the current of song, ike so many swans upon the river from which they had soared, a moment, wildly, into the air. The multitude who heard them will bear mo witness, that they transcended the very province of mere music,which is, after all, like eloquence, or like poetry, -but one of the subordinate departments of humanity It was exaggerated, sublimated, transcendant so-God be thanked the Hutchinsons are in the move-ment, for their sakes as well as for ours. Their music would rain them, but for the chastening influ ences of our glorious enterprise. It will now inspire all their genius and give it full play, and will guard them from the seductions of the flattering world which, but for its protections, would make them a prey. I note them, not to praise them. I am above that, as they are. I do it in exultation for the cause, and for their admonition—though while they are ab-olitionists, they do not need it. Anti-slavery is a eafe regulator of the strongest genius. I here take occasion to say, in defiance of all rule, that, Jesse Hutchinson, Jr. is the most gifted song writer of the time, so far as I know. None of our most approved coetry comes up to his, written in the hurly of the anti-slavery debate. It is perhaps owing to this and to the fact that he writes to sing rather than to read -writes under the influence of song, that the music alid - Dundand hand precedes the poetry in his mind,—that the words come at the call of the music and are drafted into its service. or rather volunteer at its summons, that his poetry sings so much better than Pierpont's or Barleigh's, or Lowell's or Whittier's, or any of the bards. Burns wrote his immertal songs to match the tunes sent him by George Thompson. He couldn't sing like Jesse Hutchinson. I don't know as he could at all. His soul could, if his voice couldn't-and under its inspiration he poured forth his lays, in songster yerse. What songs he would have left us, if he could have written under such a spell of music as possesses the Hutchinsons. Jesse's songs remind me of him. 'The Slave Mother' is hardly surpresed in simplicity and pathos by any thing of Burns. only montion it to call the attention of the people to what is going on in the anti-slavery field. They'll all miss it if they don't come there. 1818 - Sud y 16 1 Br 137 with Sun 3.00 28.78 & mondand 20 20 1. 1. 27.1. 1.25 5 bret hear hours

From site Herald of Freedom,

New-England Convention.

It lasted three days, and was multitudinously atended, but did not impress me as a very enthusiastic meeting, or deeply agitated with the central spirit of sholitionism. This I attributed rather to the nature of the subjects introduced for discussion than to any lack of anti-slavery principle or feeling in those present. That principle was wanting is not to be supposed, or even denied. The natural tide of anti-slavery sentiment, principle and feeling, that flows in the soul of the mass of that Convention was only bushed and assuaged to a calm, by the torporific character of the subjects that were prepared for discussion. And here I must say, that prepar tion of subjects,—cutting and drying matter to whic a meeting is to be limited and confined, inevitably deadens anti-slavery feeling, and palaies the gemus of the anti-slavery gathering. Subjects should be started in the meeting. They should spring up from individual hearts—spontaneously. Then the Con vention will generate its business, and not husiness generate, or rather regulate and restrict, the Convention. Abolitionists will by and by give more consideration to this idea. It lies at the bottom of their movement, for it concerns their very instrumentalities. So long as these savor, in the remotest degree, of the system they are at war with, they will in effect be warring for that system, rather than

The commanding discussion, in point of time and speeches, was on the Constitution. It was terminated by a vote for the 'Dissolution of the Union.' Nominally it goes forth as Dissolution of the Unit of the States; a political dissolution,—such as the Hartford Convention was charged with plotting, and se Calhoun and Carolina have openly advocated. Now I rather the States should be united, than at war with each other. It is a bad Union, but it would be a worse disunion. I would not for a union,—nor any political one,—but I wouldn't substitute for it, when it was formed, a state of separation and warfare. For nothing but war can separate these States. Separation would be war. And be-sides, why should they separate? Are they not agreed? Are they not alike? Are they disagreed as to slavery, -or any other iniquity? The plantations, where negro slaves toil and suffer, are in the South, and not in the North. But the sentiment that dooms them to it is North, as well as South, yes, more North than South. They shouldn't separate on the slave question, for they don't differ on The North is a little more servile and pro-sla very than the South, to be sure, but not enough to warrent any quarret. They should separate, if at all, on some point of disagreement. And I do not see how it would promote the anti-slavery movement to have a political separation take place. I rather the Union would be extended, than dissolved. rather it would take in Texas on one side, and Canada on the other-Mexico on the West, and what lies East of the Atlantic, on the East, and to Cape Horn on the South. In short, annex all the world to the United States and the United States to all the world. Annihilate national distinctions,-and then annihilate and drown, in a deluge of good will, the

But dissolution, in the popular sense of the word, is political. It must be effected by political ballots, and, as it would turn out, by political bullets. Antislavery has nothing to do with such ballots, or ballets. Its 'weapons are not carnal.'

military government of the then one nation of the

That abolitionists should repudiate the notional compact, so far as it regards slavery, is palpable and clear. That they should disclaim it entirely, and in all its provisions, as an anti-slavery instrumentality, is clear enough,-for it is a military compact, intended solely for carrying on coercive government, which is not the business or purpose of our movement. We are not at war with military government, specifically, except that type of it understood by the name of slavery. In that cannot fall without the whole falls, let the whole fall. If pulling down the whole, is the speediest way of demolishing that, down with the whole. But down with it, by the energy of truth, not with brass cannon. Charge it with pen and longue; not with bayonet and drawn sword, as all politics charges. I am for secession from the Union to hold slaves.

Pierpont vindicated the oath to support the Constitution. He admitted its pro-slavory provisions—but said they were not law, and therefore his oath to support the instrument did not embrace them. would here ask him, if his oath is not to support the Constitution, and not the legality of it? The entire instrument? Does he not swear to support the Constitution, whether it be law or not; whether it comport with God's law, in whole or in part, or not? To support it as it is written, and as it means? Doeshe swear to support the law of the land, or the Constitution, which, by paramount influence, is the law of the land? Not because it agrees with God's law, or the common law, but because it is the Con-

moral. It is the National Constitution, and thereby a My beid is like to rend, Willie, No matter whether it is mora becomes the law of the land." gy between it and the British Constitution. The law of God and of morality, in Britain, constitute the pritish Constitution. Ours is written down. Our-Constitution is law. British law is the Constitution. Our Constitution is paramount to any other law of God, than what is there written. It is not true, that the divine law, so called, is paramount to i, or tautamount to it. Who says that it is, is a tenitor to the Constitution; and he who vio law made under it-any capital law-will be hung, divine law to the contrary notwithstanding. divine law would be no plea in bar. The C stitution is above it. The Constitution, rather, is it. The Constitution is the oracles of God to the American politician. And so it is to the priest. Constitution first-before his Bible, even. He will bend his Bible to suit it, and the politician will bend his Constitution, to suit his party and keep it. in power. Idolators always serve their gods so. All their gods are made of India-rubber or wax. In truth, they have no gods. They are ' without God in the world."

Pierpont says the law of God is paramount to the Constitution. He admiss, too, that the law of God is the honest convictions of the heart, -whether writ down in scripture, or not. Then he is no citizen. The citizen's law paramount is the written Constiution, so far as an eath can fix it. He repudiates this. Yet he could swear to it—because he regards part of it as no law. If he thought it all law, he wouldn't swear to it. He swears to support it, cause a part of it is illegal. That rescues his outh from its support of slavery. It seems to me only to burden it with support of illegality and immorality, as well as of slavery. The oath is to support the Constitution. The Constitution is the whole of what is written, and according to its bona fide meaning. Let Liberty Party march under a banner, which Pierpont pronounces pro-slavery and illegal! It is a good banner enough for the arch enemy of the anti-slavery movement. For our only political enemy is 'Third Party.' And it is a 'cat's paw' in the hand of that fiendish 'monkery,' the American priesthood, to put down anti-slavery and human freedom. Pierpont will come out from among them speedity. I prodict it. I know it must be so.

can stop to notice only one more distinguishing act of the meeting. Some of the very stars of the anti-slavery firmament so far forgot their spheres, as to turn baleful meteors to the right of speech. They carried a woman out of the Convention, for being a troublesume speaker there. They called her insane. She was in fact frantic, a portion of the time. How far that was owing to the deference to usage, that still lingers in the bosoms of many, of most, abolitionists,-more or less in all of us-I cannot say. Abigail Polsom's speech was treated in perfect good faith, se Charles C. Burleigh's speech is, or Stephen S. Foster's, alse would, in my opinion, rarely become frantic enough to be eccentric, - never enough to seem insane. Had she always been treated so, she might have been hardly deemed eccentric. I know she has been borne with. But she shouldn't have been borns with. That is not the word. She should have been cherished,-or the right of speech should, in her person. So says, I think, the genius of antislavery. She should have been heard as respectful-ly as anybody else. If she perceives she has not been, and is not, it is in vain and ought to be, that she is tolerated. An insune person who cannot take a rational part in the meeting, by reason of mental derangement, and who is an embarrassment to the meeting, should be offectionately and impossionately removed, unless the meeting could remedy the mischief better, otherways. So much for principle. As to motive, I need say nothing.

One word more. The Hutshinsons. No one will .. any longer tax me with hyperbole or exaggeration. when I exult at these matchless anti-slavery songsters. They surpassed themselves at the Convention, They came out with some new strains, and some some that were not entirely now with prodigious and indescribable effect. Amee says it takes an orator to describe an orator, or write his life. I say it would take musicians and music to describe these singers. Their outburst at the Convention, in Jesse's celebrated 'Get off the track,' is absolutely indescribable in any words that can be penned. It represented the moral rail road in characters of living light and song, with all its terrible enginery and speed and danger. And when they came to that charms-cry, that gives name to the song, when they cried to the heedless pro-slavery multitude that were stupidly lingering on the track, and the engine 'Lib-erator' coming hard upon them, under full steam and all speed, the Liberty Bell loud ringing, and they standing like deaf men right in its whirlwind path, the way they cried 'Get off the track,' in defiance of time and rule, was magnificent and sublime. 7 They forgot their larmony, and shouted one after , another, or all in confused outcry, like an alarmed multitude of spectators, about to witness a terrible catastrophe. But I am trying to describe it. I should

There is no anato-depton with the property of the constitution. The constitution of th

It's vain to confort me, Willie,
Sore griefmann hate its wideBut let me rest upon your breast,
To sob and and green my fill.
Let me sit on your knee, Willie,
Let me shed by your hair,
And look into the face, Willie,
I never shall see mair!

I'm sittin' on your knee, Willie,
I'or the last time in my life—
A pure heart-broken thing, Willie,
Anither, you the wife,
And press your hand upon my heart.
And press it mitrand mair,
Or it will harst the silken twine,
See wrong is in desnuit! She strang is its despair !

Oh wae's me for the hour, Willie, When we degither mot— Oh wae's me for the time, Willie, On wars me or neeting, wing,
That our first tryst was set;
Oh won's me for the loanin' green,
Where we were wont to gae—
And, wae's me for the destine
That gari me love theo sac!

Oil dinna mind my words, Williey
I down seek to blame;
But sil' it's hard to live, Willie,
And dree a wardl's shame!
Het tears are hailin' ower your cheek,
And hailin' ower your chie;
Why weep your chie;
Why weep your chie;
For serrow and for sin?

I'm weary of this world, Willie, And sick wi'n' I see; I cama live as I ha's lived, Or he as I would be. But food unto your heart, Willie,
The heart that still is thing.
And kies ance man the white, white sheek,
Ye sold was red langeyee.

A stoun' gaes threw my held, Willie, A sair stoun' through my heart Oh! hand me up, and let me kiss Thy brow ere we twa part. Anither, and anither yes!—
How last my He-snings break!
Farewell! larewell! through you kirk-yard
Stop lielally for my sake!

The lav'rock in the lift, Willie,
That like far ower our held,
Will sing the morn as merribe
Alume the clay-cauld deid;
And this green our we're settin' on,
Wi'd Gwedrape shomerin' sheen,
Will hap the heart that levit thee
As warld has seldon seen.

But oh! remember me, Willie,
On land where'er ye he;
And oh! think on the leaf, but thee!
That ne'er lavit one but thee!
And oh! think on the earlif, could mools.
That file my yellow har;
That kiss the check and kins the chin
Ye nover shall kiss mair!

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Berald of Freedom. TONCORD:

PRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1844

Wm. A. White, Garrison, Douglass, Collins and Pillsbury, made capital specches at the first evening meeting. White remarked severedy upon the application of the murderous epithet. And the Lowell Convention was genuine "Infilel," to the abolitionists, by men who are part and parcel of such antislavery. The complaining against them for their denuncia- second day, as I said last week, we were tion and barsh language. No demunciation, indebted to "Elder" Thurston (Leall him friend said White, was comparable to the mere charge Thurston) for a shelter in his little chapel. It of Infidel -a charge as cowardly as it was has no steeple or other cathedral or popish apcruel and bitter. It was, however, losing its pendage. An outlawed place of conventicle, I force, and would soon jose it altogether. Or suppose it to be,-among the temptes of the friend Collins' address, I would say that spirited Spindle city. If it has not been heretofore, it and able as he generally is, nothing of his pow will be hereafter, for it was guilty of letting it er as a speaker, can be gathered from what he a free, Anti-Stavery Convention. A convention eays at anti-slavery meetings. Whenever I the Temples deemed it sin to give notice ofhave beard him at these, he is comparatively and dermed it bonorable priesthood to suppress rame in argument and in idea—while he is notice of. overrehement and almost verbose in style. It. The day was devoted, a good portion of it, to is at his Community Meetings, that friend C. the consideration of Liberty Party and Political lets out the soul and genius that are in him, - action. Garrison showed strongly and conclu He regards the anti-slavery movement as but a sively the filliberal character of the 3d Party partial one, and therefore it is, may be, that he movement in Massachusetis, its unprincipled is confined and embarrassed speaking on its origin in New Organization -and the unprinciplutform-and, as technically carried on-and pled lead under which it has been thus far limited to the action and measures foreseen at Prosecuted. Friend Douglass made an able its datset even by the most far-seeing of its ad. but unsuccessful effort to rescue 3.1 Party, as a vocates, it may be a partial movement. It is a stere political instrumentality, from the charge partial movement that contemplates torning the of new organization. He endeavored strend slave into a "free negro." Or the mere eleval ously in distinguish Western 3d Party, from oun of the present free people of color to a level that of Massachusetts; and with some dagree with the whites—as the whites now range—e of success, though not very important success, level" which will cost, perhaps, the colored as it seemed to me. It matters little to me, so man a descent, rather than an "elevation"—to for as the obth skyvery movement is concerned, reach it. Anti-slavery in its broad and lofty in what political abolition originates, and whethscope, contemplates no such small business - er it be its object to divert attention from the Such an aim may suit the compromises of a pulpis and pas down Woman and "Carrison. have exceeded it in spirit. Jesse's call on the British Parliament, or of a Congress, at Wash, ism," as in New England, or to put down ington. Anti-slavery stoops not to it. It goes for freedom to the slave, as large as the white man mean-white, large enough to qualify him to set the slave free. A degree of freedom that, of which slave free. A degree of freedom that, of which our sect-ridden and party-bound people one have fittle conception. Anti-slavery contemplates only was Liberty Party wrong, in origin and sung with electrifying energy, made the audit tent to dream of, before they can bring deliverance to the American Slave. No remodeling or they have. Nay, they cannot impact that .-The outlet of the stream cannot be as high even as the fountain. It must be lower, or the stream will have ceased to be one. It will no: a torrent. -It is one dashing, sparkling, sound ing cataract, from spring to mouthly and rushes at last, like a mill-tail into the ocean. It is all old movement-or I do not apprehend it .-Such it is, or I transcend it. Such it is, or it will expend and exhansy itself, and perish short of its mark. Such I know it is esteemed and prosecuted by its deep souled pioneers. Simple : restricted in its instrumentalities. It has no limits but good faith and sound discretion .-And "all its failings lean to" freedom's "side." I go for the demolition of the right of propertyif it will hasten the abolition of slavery. If it strike me, as an important preliminary to abothion, on the anti-clavery platform, I will there atter the impression, and pulsied be the arm or the tongue, that shall deny the slave the benefit of the idea. It may be freely met, and put

down as a chimera or a falsehood, or an imper-

tinency. But not interdicted and excluded be Jakthough it was compulsory, and would as soon

power, to abandon her slave system. That it up the fire "-and when the wheels of the antiwas impracticable, as well as unjustifiable... slavery locomotive are rumbling, and the care had no tendency to produce the result we were Bell " rung-intered at full musical pitch, by was a pro-slavery compact, and all politicians to pro-slavery is, in stlering " Dan Tucker had to take an oath to support it, in all its pro-istrain, visions. Priend Seaver, of Lowell, denied made provision for the restoration of tunaway be expected - as a result and winding up of the could not intend anybody but slaves-and that full to the pulpit's front. by other clauses of the Constitution, and by | Pillsbury made a very able spreed on the on-

one not to be approached at all. Friend Seaver submissiveness of their people.

was left to operate on him alone.

forehand as an extrantosity. Nothing is extra- use mintary power as civil-which I thought neous in the anti-slavery field, that can live consistent-if not tenable ground. In the course there is perfect freedom. And no friend of the of his remarks, Garrison had occasion to speak Movement will attempt to currail it within nac- you the unfriendly position of the church and rower limits than these. Anti-slavery is " One sclergy, as well as of political parties -towards Idea"-but as big a one-as our little Universe, auth slavery and reform in general-which It does not contemplate translating a plantation | brought the Reversed person Mixer to the rescae slave into a "free nigger"-either black or of questioned orthodoxy. He presented himself in a manner to show that he felt every blow struck by anti-slavery upon sect and elericy, to * 1 179/ fall heavily upon himself-and that although orthodoxy disowns him as a divine, and his sect 7/10/ as christian, he was het grompt to defend her in her pulpis and her corporation-against the claims of humanity and freedom 1 don't know this Divine, but he showed himself abounding in all that is self-sufficient and jesuitical in the 1/1/ The Hutchinsons bore a fine part in the entire 1- 12 50

meetings-ever and anon bursting forth in a most appropriate song—composed on the spot par to the point of the argument-illustrating and enforcing the right-and animating the hearts of all who heard them. I cannot refrain 1777 (2) from saying, that however this second flight from the family birds' nest at Milford-this second swarm from the hive of music there, the Concern Band who first sung at Auti-Slave 5/0/ ry's gatherings-they need bothing but a little public practice-and the self-possession and freedom it would give them—to be quite a match is wanted in Anti-S'avery's music. Their part in the argument was admirably borne. And when they came on, toward the close of the af - > ?? ternoon of the second day - in a series of signmade to suit the occasion - with a tail road ilmovement and its character-nothing could tend the meetings and join the movement, was

" Turn out o' the Mills. Torn out o' the Missa, Turn not o' the Mills-

making our so-called free population, Agoritiosists, and this will give them a freedom in any form whatever. That it was wrong in
have a freedom itself to the first raise. There are the continuous that the first raise. itself, to the first place. That nobudy had any performing, to give them their full effect. Those have a freedom they are now searcely competing hight, to compet the South, by civil or cultury Rail Road phrases, "Put on the steam, "Wood that no physical power was adequate to pro- under way, the spirited cry of "Get off o' the duce the abulition of slavery. We had no track "-and the warning at the crossings, to of the plantation. They can impart but what right to use it, -it would prove ineffectual, -st "Look out for the Engine," when "Liberty seeking-and that after all our vain and wrong these admirable singers-nust be heard to be ful experimenting in politics, the moral revolu appreciated. I proclaim it, to let the world 4/1// tion had get to be achieved still, or nothing was know what they lose (among other losses) by run. It will be no stream—but a long, stage, accomplished. I tried to show that no national staying away from Anti-slavery's Conventions. anti-slavery political action was possible, on ar. We have got the Music, as well as the Oratory / is a living stream." It is more than that-it is count of the character of the Constitution, which -of the times with us. And all I have to say,

that the Constitution was pro-slavery, or that it. The meeting in the evening was what was to slaves. He contended that slaves were not re-other meetings. The city was roused-and ferred to, in that clause providing for recupture baving a spacious and central place of assemof fugitives from service-but criminals, sen-bly-the grand new Universalist meeting house tenced to hard labor. It was repried that pro- -manfally and judiciously opened by the comvision was made elsewhere for fugitives from mittee in charge—the city turned out—and filjustice-and this chaine of the Constitution ed the house full-pews, gallery and aisles up 4 7 7

State law, recaption of every class of fugitives three of the anti-slavery movement-the neces was provided for, but the stave, and this clause sity of it-the powers arrayed against it, ecclesiastical and civil-and summoned the people To my general position as to the rightfulness to the work of revolution and reform. He pror legitimacy of political action, no one saw fit duced to the meeting some astounding statistics to reply or to consent. The friends of old or, and documents, revealing the divine and almighgunization appeared to regard the question as ty claims of the priesthood, and the appaling /

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sed by a Carolina Judge, on a young man by firm of Atherion & Co. the name of Brown, for slave stealing. He had married a slave girl, I believe, and they went est, indignant speech—such as a free bear ing with appropriate comment and exclamation. of the seizure of the free colored girl lately, in his neighborhood, in obedience to one of their slavery laws, & her sale into forty five years' handage, for the expenses of the infernal seizure. The reading of these, with his remarks, made a deep and hushing impression on the vast mudithe meeting, the deeds of his bought wife and children, and sold the audience how he had been kidnapped, since buying bimself, and narrowly escaped being sold again into interminable smaple statement of facts he had himself known. and experienced. Frederick Dauglass told the from a slave pen at Washington, and, chased by two slave hunters, run on to the bridge over the Patomac. As the parsaers entered on the bridge, they descried two men coming on at the other end, and shouted to them to head the poor fugitive. The inhuman monsters responded to the call, and cut off her retreat. As they closed up upon her, finding berself cut off from all hope, she cast her despairing eyes upwards, where she had heard was the home of God, and sprung over the railing of the high bridge, down into the friendly Potomac, and escaped slavery and life together. Two of the Hutchinsons nouncing who of them were there present in the sung the sold slave mother and daughter, in ranks of the " Hundred Conventions" -- where "Ruthleen O'More" -- that most heart touching the four were -- off at the west and what they and simple of frish melodies. Never was song were about-and who were at home in the old more affectingly in place, of more appropriate Granite State, and when they all hoped to meet words, (made I believe, by some of the singers,) there—and what they meant to do for the cause or more plaintively and pathetically song. The of freedom-when heart of the immease audience seemed inclied. The purhos and deep feeling of the meeting, was most oppressive and painful. I really long. ed for it to take at we relieving turn. Bouglass took the platform again and poured forth a tide This, or something like it, was the closing spoken of his escape from slavery and the rest aid, as well as gratification, it had afforded .ment, to be taken and bound, there before their Music is the soul and life of such a inovement

the Soversign State of Massachuserts-and of pense by anti-slavery, that they may be enabled Senutor Choate, who sat by, mam as a horse- and encouraged to give their time and talents to block, while the slaveholders trod his old Bay the enterprise till it is triumphant. The mee-State under their feet-and introduced a resolu, ting bruke up late-but refugiantly-and it will tion of condemnation-which was passed with take some time before catico weaving, and serbardly any dissent. I was sorry any notice mous, and the other devouring influences of a was taken of the poor creatures - who are the corporation community, can efface from the city double slaves of a pro-slavery North and a of Lowell its grand impression. slaveholding South-Servants of servants-Slaves of slaves. I was sorry he let down the tone of the meeting to their patiable level-and also ashumed that, in a moment of haste, I got up, and moved the meeting, as Massachusetts men, no longer to tanni New Hampshire, where I came from, with being represented in Congress. by Charles Atherian. I moved them to come in

for a share of the henor of that sert of repre-

Garrison read the sentence of death just pas. sentation, and to let in Senator Bates, into the

away together. He was arrested and is under would naturally utter in view of all before the sentence of death. A more atrocious, unnatu, meeting. He asked the people of Lowell what ral, horrible document never issued from the they were made of that they could hear and band of coward murder. We publish it in this know all these things without breaking out in week's Herald, Garrison accompanied the read, exclamations of shame and indignation. He asked them if they were obliged to submit to He read also the account by a Southern Editor such a state of things and if there was nothing they could do, to do it away, and to deliver themselves from participation in it. If they were incompetent to shake it off-bo bid them for shame pack up and be off into some region that made no presention to liberty. John W Pulsifer-a young working-man of Lowell, and ence. Lansford Lane produced and read before one I was proud of as one of my native towns men and neighbors-a most worthy sound hearted and minded young man, got up and in carnest and manly tones called on the working people of the city—to come into the anti-slavery movement and to earry it on in the spirit of this slavery, on his way to the North. The effect on meeting. He expressed his determination to the meeting was electric, accompanied by his prevent, if possible, the excitement of this convention flagging-and to have anti slavery story told him by Seth M. Gates, member of ell, and called on the young working people to Congress, of the young stave girl he saw excupe take hold with him and carry them on. He spoke with great good sense and a noble firmness of spirit.

It was getting towards miduight and the air of the house, vast as it was, had got to be very impute and oppressive. Yet the people smid and showed no signs of imparience or haste.-Jesse Hutchinson and his choir gave them on more, and parting song-in the favorise Hujchinson air of the "Old Church Yard"-the tune of their family song. He had made a few select ions from that song, to sont the occasion-and woven in to it several very happy stanzas-an-

> "Shouting in full charge, To the very Heavens o'er us,-We will carry all before us -, In the old Granite State."

of ostraged feeling at the slave system, and the strain-to which the people gave an enthusiastic, cruel and barbarous indifference of the people response. - as also to a vote of gratitude to them, of the North. Lunsford Lane, he said, had for their co-operation in the meetings,-and the cue of his wife and children. He, he cried, was And they can carry all before them, -for antistill a slave. He stood there before them, a slavery,—that matchless family of bards and 2 3 Stave. And while he was speaking, liable, singers. We cannot no highly estimate their without the possibility of protection—every mo- accession,—arton enthusiastically exult in it.--? eyes, and carried back to the mercy of his en- as ours. They bring us the very rarest and raged master-to be scourged, and consigned to sweetest that can spring from the heart of unforthe sugar-service of the far South. And it terest and free genius, from the woods and hills, would not be in the power of all Lowell to pro- of the country. Poetry we want. Not the wordy, tect him from being carried off from their midst, scholar's but the freedom-loving minstrel's, Yes, yes, it would, they cried from various who is to sing it,-who writes it in sung,-who parts of the house. No, no, my friends, said sings it, as it is composing in his burning breast! 5 3 Douglass, gravely and calmly-your constitu- We want this, and they furnish it. Let the movement see to it, that they are sustained in E \$ 8 Garrison read a brief account of the behavior their generous devotion. They are working of Senator Bates, in relation to the resolves of men and women. Let them be freed from ex-

HOW TO LIVE.

So should we live, that every boor Should die, as dies a natural flower-A self-roviving thing of power:

That every thought and every deed May hold within itself the seed Of future good and future meed.

From the Boston Recorder. ANTI-SLAVERY VERSES.

AFTER HEARING THE SPRECHES IN VAKEUIL HALL, ON A LATE ANNIVERSARY OCCASION.

On this broad platform, gringly stand Fanaticism's earnest band.

Earnest, but erring-O reflect How dire perverted intellect!

I see their eyes of manisc glare, I hear their words, and bell is there.

Evil of dignities 'they speak, . With venom strong, with logic weak.

Infuriate age and zealet youth Amaze the rabble with natruth.

Blow follows blow! shocks follow a books. The Bible sinks! the Pulpit rocks !

I never spoke in Fanauil Hall Before, yet have an inward call

To say, if Sinut's Law this rod Appoints, I want not Singl's God.

If Calvary's Sufferer this curse Takes not away, no Christ for ug.

If Christians, who love Slavery well, At last win Heaven, give me Hell.

Hear me! who've tenented-time fails To tell how many-losthsome jails,

Ye wormwood words! invective stings! Concentrate of all birtor things !

Ye Balaams! cluster, thick as leaves, To carse the Brotherhood of Thieves.

Blow follows blow! shocks follow shocks! The Bible sinks I the Rulpit rocks !

And Woman, in her beauty, plends; And rhoumy Age, in widow-weeds.

One sways, like felou in a noose; One yells, as Bedlam were broke loose. One-who at times doth wear the breeches-

Knits hose, and drops and takes up stitches One, of most liberal spirit, deems

The follower of the Koran's dreams; The worshipper of pagan Boodh; The swearer by the Holy Rood;

Believers in the land of Nod,

Or scorpers of the Book of God:

Who think of Jesus Christ not much; (One said, with them she hoped they'd such ;)

Alike, may on this platform stand, All welcome to the motley hand.

Alike, may jibber, fume, and squeak, All equal, Mormon, Jew, and Greek.

And they, who spew out slimy wit, And dip their weapons in the pit;

And pour forth blasphemies, too rank, If even Christ were mountabank;

And shame the devil by their sin, And hope, at last, success to win ;

And scorn to be with polish cumbered, Are with the gentle CLAURSON numbered!

Yes! these, who make their couse protence To outrage decency and sense :

Who Freedom in their viloness steep, And make the friends of Freedom weep!

Whose ' Resolutions' breathe out slaughter; Who drink up sig like filthy water;

These at his pure and blessed source, Sucked in, they say, with WILBERFORCE!

My spirit spuras such crude allies; I march not 'noath a flog that lies.

TI pity and I shun them-I,

Who for the SLAVE would toil and die; Who, if to enap his hateful link,

Demanded principle, must shrink; Who, to win Freedom, (gem unpriced!)

Will not my freedom soll, nor Christ; Who, with his fellows, asks success. To thoughts, words, deads, that God will bless.

ANTIGLAVER

The universe holdeth no realm of night More dreunthan her slavery-More merciless fiends than here stayed her flight -Joy! the bunted slave is free! That bond-woman's corse—let Potomac's proud Go bear it along by our Washington's grave, And heave it high up on that hallowed strand, To tell of the freedom he won for our land. A weak woman's corse, by freemen chased Hurrah for our country! hurrah! To freedom she leaped, through drowning and death -Harrah for our country! hurrah! 42.12- 1 strains on & . for - 60 portion 1969 - 1962 Just 18 19 1000 - 10000 11.18. 6 - 11. sent mont tent

From the North Star,

THE SLAVEHOLDER'S ADDRESS TO THE NORTH STAR.

Star of the North! Thou art not higger Than is the diamond in my ring : Yet, every black, star-gazing nigger Looks at thee, as at some great thing ! Yes, sazes at theb, till the lazy And thankless rascal is half-crazy.

Some Quaker raspal must have told 'em. That, if they take their flight tow'rd thee, They'll get where 'mussa' cannot hold 'em, And therefore to the North they flee. Fuols! to be led off, where they can't earn Their living, by thy lying lantern.

Thou'rt a cold water star, I reckon, Altho' I've never seen thee, yet, When to the bath thy sistors becken, Get e'en thy golden sandals wet: Nor in the wave have known thee dip, In our hot nights, thy finger's tip.

If then would'st, nightly, leave the pole To enjoy a regular ablation In the North Sea, or Symmes' hole, Our * Putriavchal Institution," From which thou givest many a ransom. Would, doubtless, give thee something hands

Altho' thou art a cold water star, As I have said (I think) already, Thou'rt hailed by many a tipsy tar, Who loves thee, just because thou'rt steady, And holdest the candle for the rover When he is more than "half seas over."

But while Ham's seed, our land to bless, *Increase and mathaply ' like rabbits, We like thee, Yankee star, the less For thy bright eye and steady habits. Pray waltz with Venus, Star of Love, Or take a bout with recling Jove!

Thou art an abolition star, And to my wench will be of use, if her Dark eye should find thee, ere the car-Of our tree old slave-catcher, ' Lucifer, Son of the morning,' upward rolls And with its light puts out the pole's.

On our field-hands then lookest, too-A sort of nightly overseer-Can'st find no other work to do? I tell thee then'rt not wanted here : So, pray, shine only on the oceans, Thou number one of ' Northern notions.

Yes, northern notions-northern lights! As George Fox hated hely water, So hate I all that Rogers writes, Or Weld-that married Grimke's daughter hate I all those northern ettrass, From Birney's prose to Whittier's verses,

Put out that light!' exclaimed the Moor, (I think they called his name Othello,) When opening his wife's chamber door To cut her threat-the noble fellow ! Noblest of all the nigger nation! File leader in Amalgamation!

' Put out the light!'-and so say I, Could +I quench thee, thou flaming minist No longer in the northern sky, Should have thy bencon fire so sinister. North Star! thy light's unwelcome-very-We'll vote thee, 'an incendiary!'

And to the Northern States we'll write, And tell them not to let thee shine, (Excepting of a cloudy night) Anywhere south of Dixon's line; If beyond that thou shine an inch, We'll have thee up before Judge Lynch :-

And when, thou Abolition Star, Who preachest Freedom in all weathers, Thou hast got on thy coas of tar, And, over that, a clock of feathers. That then art 'fized' none will deny, If there's a fixed ster in the sky. Pocotalico, South Carolina.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1840.

Letter from Rev. Charles Fitch. ti-slavery ranks into great distress and confusion, by cause of truth, dispose of it at your pleasure. the issuing of the memorable Clerical Appeal, we cheerfully obliterate all that has past, and regard with admiration and delight his present magnanimous and christian conduct. We imprint upon his tear-bedewed cheek the hiss of forgiveness, especially respecting whatever he may have said or done injuriously to ourselves personally. Would to Gud that all the other signers of the Appeal might also be led to reportance for their participancy in that criminal movement, and be induced to make as frank and public a confession :

For we doubt not that they were actuated by the same

class of motives as those which operated in the breast

NEWARK, Jan. 9, 1840.

MB. W. L. GARRISON:

DEAR SIR-Herewith I attempt the discharge of a duty, to which I doubt not that I am led by the dictates of an enlightened conscience, and by the influences of the Spirit of God. I have been led, of late, to look over my past life, and to inquire what I would think of pust feelings and actions, were I to behold Jusus Charse in the clouds of heaven, coming to judge the world, and to establish His roign of holiness and righteousness, and blessedness, over the pure in heart. From such an examination of my past life, I find very much, even in what I have regarded as my best actions, deeply to deplore; but especially do I find occasion for shame, and selfloathing and deep humiliation before God and man, when I see in what multiplied instances the ruling motive of my conduct has been a desire to please men, for the sake of their good opinion. In seeking the promotion of good objects, I have often acted with this in view; but I feel bound in duty to say to you, sir, that to gain the good will of man was the only object I had in view, in everything which I did relative to certain writings called * Clerical Appeal." I cannot say that I was conscious at the time certainly not as fully as I am now, that this was the motive by which I was netunted; but as I now look back upon it, in the light in which it has of late been spread before my own mind, as I doubt not by the spirit of God, I can clearly see that, in all that matter, I had no true regard for the glory of God, or the good of man. I can see nothing better in it, than a selfish and most wicked desire to gain thereby the good opinion of such men as I supposed would be pleased by such movements; while I can clearly see, that I did not consult the will of God, or the good of my fellow men, in the least, and did indulge toward yourself and others, and toward principles which I now see to be according to truth, feelings which both my conscience and my heart now condemn: which I know a holy God never can approve; and which I mjoice to think He never will approve.

I send you this communication, because my couscience and my heart load me to do it : because I think the truth and the spirit of God approve it, and influence me to do it; and not because I expect or wish thereby to secure the applause of man, or even to regain any good will of man which I may have lost, by actions which I now wholly disapprove. I trust I have learned higher principles of actions; at least, I know I must learn them, or be in fearful circumstances in that day when 'every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit must be hewn down. and cust into the fire."

The acknowledgment which I now make, I expect to approve when I appear before God with my final account; and this is reason enough to induce me to make it. I believe it is according to the will of God, and that will I fully approve.

You are at liberty, sir, to do with it what yo please. If God can be honored, and good done It is with a thrill of sacred joy that we have road thereby, I would like that the confession I make be the following letter, from the Rev. CHARLES Firen, as public as the sin I committed. I believe that and now lay it before our readers, according to the should do what I now have done, if I knew I should liberty which its repeatant author allows us. We be despised for it by the whole world. There is shall not attempt to describe the emotions which we one by me who searches my heart, and there is a fired, in view of a confession of guilt so hundle, so am- judgment scat before me, where I must stand. ple, so unquestionably sincere and heartfelt. It is all There is, also, a despised, cast out, and crucific that the friends of humanity can desire-all, we believe, Savioue, who was none other than "God manifest in that God will demand. Once more, therefore, we the flesh,' whom I wish to please and honor. If you take our erring brother by the hand; and, as he has can make any use of this communication, that you abused himself to the dust, for having thrown the am think will be an honor to Him, or a service to the

> The Lord strengthen you to do His will, CHARLES FITCH.

> > BY SARAH J. CLAUKE.

A young female slave escaped, orth evening, from the slave-prison, which stands midway between the Capitol at Washington, (D. C.) and the President's House, and run for the 'Long Bridge,' which passes from the lower part of the city across the Polomac, to the extensive forests and woodlands of the celebrated Arlington

Now, rest for the wretched: the long day is

And night on you prison descendeth at last. New lock up and bolt! He, justor, book there! Who flies like a wild bird escaped from the sugge ?

A weman, a slave-up, out it pursuit, While linger some gleams of day ! Let tay call ring out !- now a rabble rout is at thy heels-speed away!

A bold race for freedom !- On, fugitive, on ! Meaven help buf the right, and thy freedom is

How eager she drinks the free air of the plains; Every limb, every nerve, every fibre she strains:

From Columbia's glorious capitol, Columbia's daughter flees To the sanctuary God has given-The sheltering forest trees.

Now she treads the long bridge-joy lighteth her eve-

Beyond her the dense wood and darkening sky. Wild hopes thrill her heart as she neareth the slaure:

O, despair! there are men fast advancing before! Shame, shame on their manhood! they hear, they head

The cry, ber flight to stay,

And like demon forms with their outstretched arms.

They wait to seize their prey!

She pauses, she turns! Ab, will she flee back? Like wolves, her pursuers how loud on her She lifteth to Heaven one look of despair-

Her auguish breaks forth in one hurried prayer-

Hark! her juilor's yell! like a bloodhound's bay.

On the low night wind it sweeps! Now, death or the chain! to the stream she turns.

And she leaps! O God, she leaps!

The sark and the cold, yet merciful wave, Receives to its bosom the form of the slave : She rises-carth's scenes on her dim vision gleam.

Yet she struggleth not with the strong rushing Strenge :

> And low are the death cries her woman's heart gives,

As she floats adown the river, Paint and more faint grows the drowning voice,

And her cries have ceased forever !

Now back, jailor, back to thy dungeons, again, Toswing the red lash and rivet the chain ! The form thou wouldst fetter-returned

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From the Herald of Freedom. THE DISCUSSION

it not be stopped! Cannot the doctors, the editors, the 'property and standing' the legislatures,
Congress, the mob, Mr. Gurley, some body or
other, some power or other, the governors, his
bereavement. She would waste her mighty
honor the chief justice Lynch; cannot any body
honor the chief justice Lynch; cannot any body And Slavery, aghast at the general outcry and will become of the actors in these scenes!

pro-slavery. The fiat has gone forth. It is re-of republies. Warning is esteemed as mockegistered in heaven. The colored man's Human ry, and admenition as frenzy. ty is ascertained and proved, and henceforth he Shall we hold our pence amid scenes like will be removed from the earth's surface, and useless, foolish, inadequate. sell a MAN 'for a pair of shoes;' those hope-ex'measurers' and his 'spirit!!'
'measurers' and his 'spirit!!'
Slavers must be cried down.

bread withal, the fries of the in own begother off prings they caling the worldby a thirt wine; as John rays, in their race Goes on. It pervades, it possesses, it 'agitates' the land. It must be stopped, or slavery
dies, and the colored man has his liberty and
his rights, and Colonization is superseded. Can she frages when the licenter
it not be stopped! Cannot the doctors, the edic

or every body united, put down this discussion skeleton, ere she would appease her hunger by Alas for the Peculiar Institution' it cannot be profaming the flesh of her own cubs! Slave-done. The club of Hercules could not strike in holders! American slaveholders, republican slavedown; it is as impalpable to the brute blow a holders, liberty starcholders, christianity slave the stately ghost of 'buried Denmark' was w holders, church member staveholders, minister the 'partisan' of Marcellus. It cannot be stop ped or checked. It is unrestrainable as the church slaveholders, missionary slaveholders, viewlesss winds, or the steeds of Apollo. You Board of Commissioner' slaveholders, monthly hear it every where. The atmosphere is rib concert slaveholders, Bible society slaveholders, with it. 'Abolition,' 'immediate,' 'compensa and Bible Withhelmers! What will the combine,' 'amalgamation,' 'inferior,' 'equal,' 'ina ing millenium say to you, or do with you! what lienable,' 'sneurs,' 'the Bible,' 'of one blood, disposition will it make of you and your system, 'Was Indies.' 'mobs.' 'arson,' 'petition.' 'east West Indies, 'mobs,' arson,' petition,' gag should it burst upon you when it is in the full law,' John Quiney Adams,' 'Carrison.' These tide of experiment! the land smoking with it! are the words, and as familiar as household Will not the glorious morn and opening dawn. The air resounds to the universal agi of Christ's kingdom prove flaming fire to devour tation. Truth and conviction every where relyou from the face of the earth? The millenial sult,—the Genius of Emancipation moves tri day pouring it its living light upon scenes, umphantly among the half-awakened people whose enormity shronds the natural sun, what the fatal discoveries constantly making of its di for the warning voice, that once affrighted Ninabolical enormities, gathers up its all for retten evel, and clad her nation in sackcloth, from the or desperate death as the case shall demand. king on the throne to the beggar on the dung-The discussion can't be smothered—can't be hill, that laid a people in ashes. But it may checked-can't be abated-can't be endured by not be. Another fate we fear attends this last

s destined to liberty and hanor. God is gath-these? Shall we argue and persuade, he courring his instrumentalities to purify this nation, teous, convince, induce, and all that? No-we War, slavery and drunkenness are to be purged shall attempt no such thing, for the simple reaaway from it. The drankard that won't reform son that such things are entirely uncalled for:

his corporeal shame hidden in her friendly re Argue with slavery, or argue about it; argue cesses—his spiritual 'shame,' alas, to be 'ever about a sinking ship, or a drowning man, or a lasting '— with that unutterable 'contempt burning dwelling! Convince a sleeping family, which must attend final impenitence, as said when the staircase and roof are falling in, and God. Those persisting in the brute practice of the atmosphere is loaded to suffocation with what is styled military, which is nothing more smoke! Address the understanding and soothe or less than human tigerism-rational brutality the prejudices,' when you see a man walking -hatred dressed up in regimentals-malignity down the roof, in his sleep, on a three story cockaded-and 'all uncharitableness' plumed house. Bandy compliments and arguments with and knapsacked, homicide under pay, and mur the sumpambalist, on 'table rock,' when all the der per order, all who persist in this beastly and waters of Lake Superior are thundering in the bloody mania, and refuse to join the standard of great horse shoe, and deafening the very war of universal non-resistance peace—will perish by the elements! Would you not shout to him ne sword, or by some untimely touch of the All with a clap of thunder through a speaking trummighty, for Christ hath said, 'all they who take pet—if you could command it—if possible to the sword shall perish with the sword i' and the reach his senses in his appaling extremity! Did period of accomplishment of his work on this Jonah argufy with the city of Nineveh—'Yet, little globe is at hand. Let the warrior of the forty days,' cried the vagabond prophet, 'and land take warning. 'A prudent man forseeth,' Nineveh shall be overthrown!' That was his &c. And slaveholders, pilferers of humanity; salutation. And did the Property and Standthose light-fingered ones, who 'take without ing' turn up their coses at him, and set the mobile liberty' the very glory and essence of a man,—on to him? Did the clergy discountenance him who put out that light which dazzles the eye of the sun, and would burn on, but for this extinction, when the moon hath undergone her final have become of that city, if they had done this? waning .- thuse trafficers in immortality, who Did they approve his principles, but dislike his

Slavery must be cried down, denounced down, family-dissolvers, tie-sunderers;—oh for a vo-cabulary—new, copious, and original, of awful significancey and expression—that should avail starts. The sheep will follow, when the beil as to shadow forth faintly to the apprenensions wether leads. Down then with the bloody sysof mankind, the uputterable character of this new 'ill,' that hath befallen inheriting 'flesh' with it—into the Red Sea with it. Men shan't with it—into the Red Sea with it. an 'ill' that 'flesh' by nature was not 'heir to; be enslaved in this country any longer. Women -ch those man, woman and child-thieves, - and children whan't be flogged here any longer. those man, woman and chind solvent and chinder and chinder and chinder and the worst is your devour their own flesh; whose carniverous own. The press is ours. Demolish it if you own. The press is ours. Shoot down monstrosity is not limited to the blood and flesh please,-muzzle it you shall never. Shoot down

of the strangarz whose ver a cethe Lovejoys you can, and if your skirts are no entry the for routher the greef red enough with his blood, dye them deeper with a early dy maker relations, will be in other murders. You can do it with entire in the makeronomial prohibitions, punity. You can get the dead indicted and trised of a daughth comments of along with you, and the jury will find you
whe grown child dress to seff, all not guilty together; and public sentiment
b published their toffer to bery will back you up, and say you had ample prove cation. To be sure you will not escape the venscance of beaven, but who cares for that, in a free and christian country! You will come to an untimely end .- but that you know is nothing, to a 'judicious,' ' well regulated,' ' christian

But this is all fanaticism. Wait and see.

Frum a London Paper. To my Departed Wife.

BY A WORKING MAN-1. BOYLE, OF MANCHESTER,

Oh, Borrt t, dear departed wife ! Though over prized by me, I never duly felt till now How much I've owed to thee. The busy town, the quiet fields, Through which we used to stray, Seem but a dreary wilderness Since thou wert culted away.

But most, when evening's stilly hour To weary toil brings rest, I miss the smile and pleasant words. That oft have made me blest; And Isabel, our darling child, While nearling on mry knee, Wakes many a thought of faded joy With practing tales of thee.

It seems, methinks, but yesterday, Though twelve long years have gone, When we before the altar knell, And join'd one bearts in one ;---When, earing not for griefs to come, White all around us smited, We revelled 'midst the joys of Spring, Gay as our youngest chi'd.

The laughing spring, with flowery wreaths, Will come again ore long, And many a grove and bloomy cope Be rife with joyous song ; But Spring may spread her treasures rare On coppies, hill, and tree, Since thou caust feel her charms no more They'll bloom in vain for me

Oh! I am very lonely now! Por though our friends are land, And use each listle art to soothe My dark and troubled mind. Yet still, at bost, they are but friends, And, kind although they be, I can't unlock my heart to them, As once I could to thee.

Oh, when I gaze, as oft I do, Unon our children dear, My lossely heart is swelling then With mingled grief and fear; I think, as through life's scenes they go, Beset with many a snare, How much they'll need such love as thin Such kind and watchful care,

Bar, Harries, for those dear ones' sales, So much beloved by thee, I'll try to stiffe vain regrets, Though bord the task may bo; I'll teach them, love, in virtue's light To treat life's varied scene :-To take the path that they hast trod-To be what thou hast been.

De Gurnent to Ludger 126. Juge 16 13.1- - 1.22.1 2 retended to held det plan - 1.20 1 heart 17 7 1. 1.5- 729 6.9 7 100 6 4 - 1. 1.10 70 74 \$ 2071 store from y 181 9181 no was la the feet stillsond --11818 2181 more 6 - 14/1 1016 guly 10th By sold the life - - the 1014 guly 29th thy hys in

Trespay Evening, March 9th, 1840.

At the late quarterly meeting of the Essex Coun-buseness and meanness of such conduct. ty Anti-Slavery Society, an overflowing audience president of the society, WILLIAM BASSETT, being on the other side, refusing aid and succor. in the chair, and the resolutions relating to sectarianism and the present posture of the Society of Friends being under consideration-

Edmund Quincy, of Boston, addressed the presi-

that try men's seeks. For nine or ten years have we been settling our principles on the great subject which has called us together to-night. Those principles consist of noral axioms. We have proclaimed to the world in its mid course, that robbers and bulks the course are course and bulks the course and bulks the course are course and course are course are course and course are course are course and course are nameer and last, and in one word SLAVERY, are last, and murder, enacting upon that bloody deck sins. We have told men to repent; but we have He sees it all—the cries of the dying come to his been slow to perceive how much our own action ears—he rushes into your assembly—he hastens up fidelity; and slow to take our own full share of the late-that bouts are already on the water-they labor of convincing and converting them; and re-need but to be more numerously manned; and he luctant to apply the principles which we have dis-urges the minister to give notice of the case. But covered to our own practice, and our own immediate the Reverend man opposes. 'Those who already

our steps in the light of anti-slavery principles; and he does—they are irreverent—they don't take off to consider whether we will resist the diagnised and their luts to him. insidious byfacace of slavery, as well as slavery it- "I like not," says he, "those rough and uncom-

tion, and loading our cannon. Now, the enemy is not hear to hear the craft by which they get their upon us, and we must rush into the thick of the wealth, evil spoken of—and thus my usefulness may buttle, at the risk of all we hold dear. It may not indeed be our lives that we are called to put in peril, but it is our reputation—our good name—the favorable regard of those whose good opinion has been to us as the breath of life; -it is this that we are called upon to expose to the chances of the day, and go forth to bande. Are we agapt? If not, let not such resolutions as these be recorded to our of the free States. Not only the market-place and not such resolutions as these be recorded to our eternal shame. Let us not put up this standard tonight, if on the morrow men shall see us trembling

and shrinking away! The church, of every name in America, is the true church can fall. It will never fall, for it is founded on the rock of ages, even on God kimself. But any fabric not thus founded, when the fineds of truth rise against it, and the winds of healthy agitation sweep by, it will fall never to rise again.

How few of the leaders of the church of those who claim to hold the keys of heaven, are found on the side of the suffering slave, pouring wine and oil into his bleeding bosom! Alas! do they not rather, like the priest and the Levite, turn coldly away, leaving it to the despised Samuritun, cast out by seet, to give relief? We all know that this is the case. glad it should be fold of the fautts that endanger its They will not admit the gospel of Freedom to be existence. We have been hitherto not altogether preached, or even mentioned. They will not permit the prayer of Freedom to be attered. If the never touched that Society as a constituent part of heart of a minister impels him to carry the enslaved, the church. We have never disturbed the po to the footstool of the Creator, in his public minis- rust of the Friends. Our shots have never told on hopes it may be mistaken for a prayer for the ophopes it may be mistaken for a prayer for the ophopes it may be mistaken for a prayer for the ophopes it may be mistaken for a prayer for the ophave suffered slavery to sully their escutcheon. congregation in cautions periphrasis. pressed Pole, or Greek, or Russian serf;—that it may not convey the idea of the AMERICAN SLAVE—the thought of whom, men so hate and loative, because they have injured him.

the slightest aid to others in the cause he refuses to an its position with regard to American slavery. In the guise of friendship, it has striven to bincer the

-The Quakers---Speech of Ed- gether, by ordinary and customary notice, an antithis was the course pursued by my own minister in Boston. I want words to express my sense of the

When our beloved FOLLES met his death, we naving assembled at the central Methodist church heard with irrepressible and just indignation of the (in Lynn,) the well known and highly respected conduct of the man who, it was reported, passed by the burning wreck before him—he know the perit of the sufferers—yet refused to change his course. Why?—in the name of humanity and compassion! He feured to lose the tide !! Alas! how many ministers are lost to all sense of humanity and compussion, for fear of losing the tide!

nuight in many cases contribute to their repent-ance; and slow to grant that on us lies the respon-sibility of all the guilt they incur for want of our sociates.

But, sir, the time has come for us to examine all they are a heterogeneous body—they don't believe as

self, in its more open aspect: whether we will put promising men, especially the uncomfortable marinit away,—even the shadow of it, us an accursed or at the helm. Besides, I am apprehensive that thing, or whether we will suffer its power to grow your intemperate haste may retard the very object. stronger and stronger upon us, till it crushes as as you have in view, and deter the pirates from leaving treemen and as Christians—ay, sir, till it sinks us to off of their own accord. Do not think, however, hell! The more Leansider the subject of slavery, that I am not opposed to piracy and murder. I am the more I am appelled by its tremendous influence. as much an anti-pirate and an anti-murderer as you It is, in fact, omnipresent in our country, and all but are, and as ready to do all that is consistent with completest. From our National Councils and our my higher duties as a Christian minister. 'But,' State Legislatures, it hoodwinks the people;—from interrupts the breathless messenger, 'if you will the church it makes religion the tool of slaveholders. not come yourself, nor urge your people to come, at The sectarism of the north is nearly allied to slave least let them know that there is an opportunity ofholding. Our sectarism is our slavery; and, in ag- fered them for going to the rescue of their dying gravation of our case, we are the willing slaves of brethren.' But the holy man responds- This con-The better to sustain the masters and secrated place is set apart for the worship of God-We are bound to repent of this guilt, as much as any slavenoider who bears the whip and branding-iron. The time for action has come. Authorio we have been opening the trenches territain. be injured, and I may be hindered from winning

> I hold these cases to be parallel, except that the illustration falls short of the reality. The picture ails to convey an adequate idea of the horrible im

the exchange are pestilential from its effects, but the sometuary, the legislature, the judiciary. Not only the mass of men who make no pretensions to be guided by a higher motive than interest, but strong-hold of slavery. Both are identified; and those who call themselves the very sait of the earth unless the last be separated from the former, both are painfully convincing us how much the North must fall together. Yet let not any think that the has to do with slavery. When our fathers consenthas to do with slavery. When our fathers consented to inoculate the Constitution with slavery, they hoped it would be confined in its effects, and anally become inoperative. But, as in all such cases, the venom spread till the whole body politic became in-fected, and the work of corruption has gone on, till the United States are a stench in the nostrils of the

I am glad that just such a resolution as the second one before us has been offered to this meeting. It is one specifically relating to the Society of Friends in the U.S. I love that Society so well, that I am trations, he is obliged to veil his meaning from his them. It is time for us to do our duty by them. It congregation in cautious periphrasis. He half is time that we should deny that the proud title of an Anti-Slavery Society is rightfully theirs, for they

Descended as they are from some of the noblest champions of civil freedom and religious liberty, all my feelings and principles are with the Friends. But the direct use of the pulpit is not only refused love the memory of Fox, and Burclay, and Penn, to the cause of Freedom by the minister; he will and Woohnan, and Benezet, and if I could join mynot permit the shadow of its influence to shelter our self to any religious Society, it would be the Societause. He will not suffer it to be the medium of ty of Friends. But I look with shame and sorrow

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Letters from Henry C. Wright, No. V. Galeppenneng, Silesia, Austria, } March 13, 1844.

DEAR FRIEND :

During that whole time, the weather has been ex-cerned, a certain remedy is always at hand. I do treately cold—so cold that ice has formed around my think it is the duty of all who have young children, hath, into which I plunge twice a day; and ice, at in learn to apply this remedy. How many discases in this moment, hange around the Douckes, in masses little children originate in colds? from ten to fifteen feet in length, and larger than a man's body. During the whole of the nice weeks, meal times, especially at our dinners. Remember this we have not had more than fifteen days of fair weathwe have not had more than fifteen days of fair weathor, put it all together. Tempests that come howling of dispases that have generally been given over, or down from the Bohamian mountains, which lie to the South some 15 or 20 miles, sweep over Graeffenberg nearly so, by the medical faculty. To see them at with great fary—driving the snow in clouds before the table with rayeques appetites, outing food of the them, till they product on the plains of Prussia, that are cuarsest and plainest kind-food that many of them open before as at the North. The people say the winter has been uncommonly severa. It requires the condown to freezing-(last evening, the sheet in which would not dream that these people were on the sick I was pucked, three minutes before I saw spread list of mankind. Hope is the expression of every face out on the snow before my window, frozen stiff -- despair has no place in Graeffenberg. As to the as ico)-to lie in that wet sheet till I get warm, crisis-every guest here longs for a crisis. No one and then go down into a buth-room, oft full of snow fears it-no one pities you if you have one-all would go out and face these fierce, howling tempests, the ingrespecting the crisis. It is considered the dying snow all blowing into your eyes, cars, bair, neck, and gasp or groun of the disease. The disease is the engbosom; and then to have to sit down in cold water, and there sit 15 minutes at a time-sure, such a fearhere seems to have the least fear of the former. It kills no one-it invigorates and strengthens all, and produces a protty thorough indignation in each at himself, that he should ever have subjected his body to the healing process generally pursued by the medical faculty. I am certain that the process-though so fearful that I almost cutch my breath and shiver all over

to think of it-has done me great good. I told Preisspitz, at the outset, that my disease was on my lungs-that my lungs were alcerated someand that I had thrown putrid matter from them-and he at once subjected me to this process. I was alraid, at first, how it would go; but Preisanitz had confidence in his prescriptions, and so have I, now. He has not yet put me under the Douche, and will not till the weather is milder. Sure I am, that all the morbid matter, secreted in my aratem, has been put in motion-not indeed yet routed out of the system, but routed from any particular location in the system; and sure I am that, by the time I have gone through the urdeal enough, these morbid secretions will be entirely expelled from the body. The settled cough that I had seems to be broken up emirely. I do indeed, now and then, get a little cold, as do all the patients, but the cold don't seize upon my lungs as colds used to do. And, besides, no one here seems to have the slightest fear of a cold, for the simple reason that every one feels that there is here a certain and speedy remedy at head. A few hours break it al! up, and scatter it to the wind. So of fever-no one here seems to have the least four of fever, because every one feels an entire confidence in cold water as an antidole. From what I have seen here, I can never ugair doubt that the Sercest of levers pro harmless, being absolutely under human control. Recently, we have had two cases of most malegnant fever. One was a man, taken with a nervous, raging fever. In three days, the lever was entirely routed, and in a week, the man appeared again in the saloon, easing like a ravenous wolf whatever he liked; and though he looked thin and was weak, yet you might have seen him out breasting the storms-which, in his weakness, would near tip him over at times. Four days ago, a woman who had taken cold during the day, and was not aware of the enemy larking in her, was seized in the night with a most violent fever. saw her in the merning, and she looked exactly like a person in scurlet fever. A wet sheet was at once wrapped about her whole body, and changed and wet again every twenty or thirty minutes. This was surated about twenty hours, and water was applied other ways. The next day, I saw her up and freesed, and looking as well and eating as hearty as

usual. Not a particle of medicine was administered I do not believe that out of the 300 patients now here, or out of several thousands that have been here, there is one who has the least fear of colds or fovers. Each I have been here under the water-cure aine weeks, seems to feel that, so far as fevers and colds are con-

would hardly have felt casy to have set before their serstant exercise of a desperate resolution to carry on the rubbing their hands to keep them warm, (for but little cure amid such snows and ice. With such a temper artificial heat is allowed to enter the salnon)-to see f ature, to have our bodies packed up, twice a day, in them racing up and down the salona between dishes, a sheet wrong out of water, whose temperature is (for all dinner we generally have three dishes)-you and ice, and there throw all off, and smoking, plunge rather envy you, congratabate you on the success of into that drendful bath, and stay in it one or two min- your cure, and cornestly cover the same blessing for utes—then to be rubbed dry, and have a long wer themselves! And the more severe the crisis, the bandage tied around the whole body-then dress, and more certain and effectual the cure. Such is the feel-prof / my in this system to be routed-cold mater is the defender of the system; the disease the inveding encful process must kill or cure. Strange to say, not one iny. The enemy chiains a lodgment in the citadelthe body. Colá water seeks to drive him out-pursnes him round and round the system. The enemy, pow in the head, now in the chest, lungs, heart, stomnch, legs, feet, hands, here and there, and every where, seeks a refuge from his terrible foe, told water, till he can find no more rest to the sole of his foot in the body, and then he darts out through the skin, somehing right through wherever it may chance to be, and away he goes in a crisis! and the body is saved alive and well. It is really accounted a blessing to have a powerful crisis, by all the cure guests.

Vincent Preissnitz is certainly an extraordinary man--has a countenance on which one loves to louka man of unpresending simplicity, of quiet look and demennor, but of dauntless resolution and unvielding firmness. If a patient puts himself under his control, . and he assumes the responsibility of the case, the patient must conform. He is a man of very limited book learning-pretends to none, has none-says but little to his patients-has no theory at all-and would be probably incapable of giving a written account of his system. Cold air and cold water are the only remedies with which he attempts to combat disease, and he does not pretend that he can cure all diseases with these. But he makes his patients work for health. We can't sit down in an easy chair, or stretch out on a soft sofa, in a warm room, with a warm wrapper gown on, and take little nice things, and be petted and comforted, all that! No-we have to work, work, work-no rest day or night-have but little heat, and no comforts at all, (comfort is unknown here, in any thing.) Our food is plentiful, aut of the coarsest kind - no ter, no coffee, no condiments but salt-milk and cold water for drink; dry, stale rye bread, butter, builted beef, soup, &cc. for food. To cut our rye bread is a labor of no small magnitude, and each must cut for himself; and to see Barons, Counts, Princes, Cuyaliers, Priests, Generals, Doctors, and what not, all mixed up together, cutting nod gnawing away at this coarse food, like hungry wolves-you would suppose that the genius of fumine had come forth from the desers of Sahara, and was at our table. Just at present, I have a perfect hydrophobia. I have a horror of cold water. I can't get warm. But I am told it is a good sign! Oh, dear me! Weakness, low spirits, shiverings and shakings, fever, headache, toothache, and every other anhe, a good sign! Well, I know my lungs are gelting well. Farewell!

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LITERARY.

Written during an Anti-Slavery Convention. BY J. R. LOWELL.

We will speak out, we will be beant. Though all earth's systems crack; We will not bute a single word, Nor take a latter back.

We speak the truth, and what care we For hissing and for scorn, While some thint gleanings we can see Of freedom's coming murn?

Let liurs fear, let cowards shrink, Let truitors turn away; Whatever we have dared to think, That dare we also say.

Whate'er we doem Oppression's prop, Time-honored though it be, We break; nor fear the heavens will drop Becouse the earth is free.

The only chain we dare not break Is our own plighted word. To plend for our poor brother's sake, And perish or be heard.

THOMAS W. DORR.

At the late Suffrage Convention at Providence, an was sung. We make an extract to show its fire and

A radiced People's startling cry
From hill-tops thrilling to the sky,
And quivering over all the air,
Will pierce that prison's granice cur,
With topes the dead cold stones may hear,
And cheer the Tyrant's Victim there.

Let coward wrong in four he stayed On masket-shot and red-wet blade, Ever the trambling despot's prop; But on the fleshless and of Right Lean ye, and muck their banded might, Bidding their victim's festers drop.

Brute hearts, whose only trust is set In sulphur-smoke and buyonet, Shall cower before your moral might; White Pity's cry, and Truth's appeal, Victorious over head and steel, Call back the baried Brave to light.

THE STRANGER IN LOWELL .- No. 10.

Death put out the light on her old family hearth. found in the river near his father's house! to her heart, to call that blush on her cheek, trems story of the child's confinement, may very reasonago his way, pitied, not unvied. That richly dresset had decoyed away the child, as the most effectual

Byron collar, feeble and pale, and with languid, staffsupported step; and that frock-clad farmer, through whose firm check glows the ruddiness of health, who pass each other on the sidewalk,-what thoughts has their interchange of glances suggested? Does not the sick man sigh for the condition of that tiller of the soil, who with strong hand and light heart, works in sua and air, from day-break to sunset? And bas not the Worker, as his coarse frock broshed the rich clock of the Idler, murmured at his own allotment, and liku Hosson, in the Eastern fable, longed to be rich at once? Oh, for one hour's enjoyment of the gift of discerning spirits-of looking with Mesmeric keenness of vision into the mind's secret chambers? That some "tricksey spirit" would lay bare all this mental machinery, just as the bottle-imp Asmodeus unroofed the house-tops of Madrid, for the benefit of LeSage's student !

Who, for instance, could have divined the object of two men, who, a fortnight since, drove their one horse wagon slowly up Central street? Had our entire Yankeo-born population undertaken to guess at it, they would have probably all found themselves at fault. That dusty vehicle and its inmates passed through our streets, winning but a cusual glance,--a mere ripple on the lemman tide which here at least ebbs and flows three times a day. Yet "thereby hangs a tale," strikingly illustrative of the supernatode by our outi-slavery friend, Groker S. Brekeren, uralism of the nineteenth century, and the march of

Not long since, in one of the towns on the Merri-

mack near its mouth, a promising boy of six years of

age, was missed by his parents. Search was made for him in the neighborhood, and finally the river was dragged for some distance, under the apprehension that he had fallen into the stream, while sporting on its banks. This also proving ineffectual, some of the neighbors, despairing of all ordinary means of discovering the lost one, resorted to the mysteries of Magnetism. A young girl of nervous temperament -one of Dr. Buchanan's "impressible subjects"being thrown into the Mesmeric trance, declared that she saw the child cofined in a room, the key of which was kept by a dark, evil-looking man; and that the poor child was alone, crying for his father. Not entirely satisfied with this revelation, the questioners drove off to Exeter, N. H., where they consulted "Mother Nash," an old colored enchantress, I have sometimes amused myself in our crowded and life-long dealer in the black art. The swarthoroughfares, by incolging in vague conjectures as thy Sibyl examined her tea-cups; and stated to the character and impelling motives of the passing that the child was still living, having been carried multitude. Forms of old and young, of smiling girl- off and confined by some person who was a bitter hood, and bowed and decrepted age, move on, each enemy of its parents. Here was a confirmation of the upon its unknown errand,-each working out its own Mesmeric vision; but to make assurance doubly sure, peculiar purpose. Beneath each flitting envelope of the persovering querists started for Haverhill on the wood or cotton—under each covering of sombre for first day of the week, and called out of meeting a 4 8 1 111/1/1/8/R or ribbon-garnished straw or silk-what a world of somewhat famous " subject " of the magnetic experihopes and fears, joys and griefs, holy aspirations and menters. He was duly operated upon, until, like the evil appetites, lies hidden! That pinched, worn face Pythoness on her triped, he could " see that which which I catch a glimpse of, glancing by me like that was not to be seen." He confirmed the previous of a pained geblin-does it betoken a wounded spirit, responses of his Mesmeric sister and " Mother Nash," or an unpaid bill? Is that man who glances so un- and furthermore pointed out the locality of the child's easily over his shoulder ever and anon, afraid of a imprisonment. The seekers returned, took with them ghost, or the sheriff? That melancholy gentleman, a sheriff, and started for Reading, the place desigwith his but drawn over his eyes, moving slowly and nated. After searching the town as dilligently as solemniy as if following as chief mourner in a spec- Diogenes dul Athens when in pursuit of an honest tral procession of his own finneral, winding its way man, they were about giving over in despair, when in dismal prospective before him, -is he broading juckily they bethought them of trying the Mesmeric over some heavy calamity, the loss of friends or for- oracle once more. Having found a "subject," they tune, or more than all, self-respect? Or is he only received in answer to their queries, certain mysterilaboring under a fit of indigestion-like the dysper- one givings out, tending to fix the locality of the tic monks of alt. Athes, engaged in exclusive and de-child's imprisonment in Lowell. They accordingly yout contemplation of his stomach? That young bent their course towards our city, where their search lady who comes with wet eye and agitated step from was brought to a sudden termination by the moornthe Post Office,-has her lover forgotten her, or has ful intelligence that the body of the child had been

stone? And she who trips beside her, what has the The singular circumstance of the substantial found in that letter which she has just placed close agreement of the Mesmerized "subjects" in their lous and beautiful as sunset on running water? The bly be accounted for from the fact, that Capt. C., the man of discounts, and deeds of warramy, him of the father of the child had just had a serious difficulty deep purse and the close hand, what has knit up those with one of his sailors, and the suspicion naturally brows of his, and compressed that thin lip? Let him grose that this sailor in revenge for pretended injury / invalid, with his long curled locks flowing over he means of wounding the feelings of its father. This

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St. Germain. Grant, if you will, that the everlasting distemper !"
and objectious Quack has taken advantage of it— For myself, I am not willing to reject at once that he has engrafted upon its great fact the fictions everything which cannot be explained in consistency and shallow legerdemain of common jugglery, --still with a strictly material philosophy. Our whole life a FACT remains, attested by canumbered witnesses, is circled about with mystery. Who knows the laws which clashes with all our old ideas and our habitual his own spiritual nature-who can determine the experience-which throws open the door for " thick- precise conditions of the mysterious union of soul coming faucies" and interminable speculations—a and body? It ill becomes us, in our ignorance and miracle made fumiliar-an impossibility realized- blindness, to decide that whatever accords not with the old fable of transfusion of spirit made actual -the our five senses, and our every duy experience, is an mysterious Trance of the Egyptian prinsthood re- impossibility. There is a credulity of doubt which produced. This first fact in Mesmerism dimly re- is more to be deprecated than that of belief. veals a new world of wonder-a faint light falling into the great shudow of the mystery which environs us like an atmosphere of night. It affords us a vague and dim perception of the nature of what we call Life-it startles the Materialist with phenomena fearfully suggestive of the combitions of a purely spiritual being. In the language of another; When we plant our first footfall upon the threshold of the portal to which this astonishing discovery introduces, long and deep are the reverberations which come forth from the yet dark depths which lie beyond it. Having made this first step, we are prepared to go sounding onward our dim and peritous way," passing from one wonder to another, like the knight of the nursery tale, in the enchanted custle:

"His heart was strong, While the strange light erept on the floor along,"

I have been recently deeply interested in reading a paper from a gentleman who has devoted much of his leisure for the last seven years to a putient investigation of this subject. He gives the particulars of of a case which occurred under his own observation. A young girl, of great purity of character, in a highly exalted state of what is called clairvoyance, or animal electricity, was willed by the Magnetiser to the future world. In the language of the narrator, The vision burst upon her. Her whole counted nance and form indicated at once that a most surprising change had passed over her mind. A solumn, pleasing, but deeply impressive expression rested upon her features. She prophesied her own early death, and when one of her young friends wept, sho said, 'Do not weep for me-death is desirable, beautiful! I have seen the Future, and myself there. Oh it is beautiful, happy, and glorious-and myself so beautiful, happy and glorious! -- And it is not dying, only changing places, states and conditions and feelings. Oh how beautiful-how blessed! She secured to see her mother, who was dead, and when asked to speak to her she replied, "She will not speak. I could not understand her. They converse by willing, thinking, feeling, without language."

All this may in part be accounted for on my friend Sunderland's theory of cerebral excilementthe disturbed over-action of a portion of the brain, or to speak phrenologically, of "the religious organs." Yet the mystery even then is but partially solved. Why in this state of exaltation and preternatural mental activity should similar images and thoughts present themselves to persons of widely varied temperaments, and beliefs, from the cold materialist to the ardent religious enthusiast, from the credulous believer to the confirmed skeptic? How is it that the youthful Mesmeric clairvoyant, who has never heard of Swedenborg, confirms in her dreams of a future life the speculations of that remarkable writer? Why is it that her revolutions accord with those of the devotional enthusiast of all times with those fore-shadowings of the better life which make so many death-beds holy and beautiful, and throw over the countenances of departing friends a glory and a gladness not of this world? Is all this delusion? Have we, indeed, no intercourse with the Spiritual World-is the ladder which, in the vision of the Patriarch, connected earth with heaven, no longer bright with angel footstens? Do we stand alone in the universe, out off from all direct communion with higher

apression, my Mesmeric friends tell me, was proba- spirits? Have we no inward recognition of a Power? bly conveyed by the operators to the minds of their without ourselves acting upon us? We for us if it be so. In the language of Jonathan Edwards, in his _ What is Mesmerism?-It is too late now to regard defence of the religious awakening of 1740, " If these it wholly as charlatenry and imposture-to runk its things be illusions and the fruits of a distempered phenomena with the tricks of Cagliostro and Count brain, let me be evermore possessed with this happy

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THE STRANGER IN LOWELL .- No. 11.

The 20th of the 9th month is the time fixed upon for lighting the Mills in this city for evening labor.
I took occasion, with some friends, to witness the ceremony of "Lighting up." Passing over the divines in the Episcopal church." Bridge nearly to the Drucut shore, we had a fine Now there are several remarkable points in this the long sweep of the river from the Falls. The and confounded the small slaveholding peach-growers light of a tranquil and beautiful September sunset of Delaware. 1. The girl was a parson's daughter huge black masses of mesonry on the Lowell shore- was built just where her grandfather had a gristmill! at first feebie and scattered-flitting from window to 6, And her uncle, who was afterwards a Bishop, window, appearing and disappearing, like will o' when a boy actually took off the bags of corn for his wisps in a forest, or fire-flies of a summer's night. father. But the whole is not told. The orator goes graceful dances.

light, and of such a kind as does not tax the mind as well as the body. Profitable and permanent emplayment is secured to many who might otherwise be only a burthen upon their friends, and many a home in the agricultural portions of New England is made cheerful, comfortable and happy, by the earnings of these mills. What I complain of-what reason and humanity cry out against -- 18 the length of the working-day of the factory operative. Ten hours are quite enough for labor. All beyond that time is at the expense of the worker. To this great and very serious evil in our manufacturing system, the attention of the humane and philanthropic should be directed. Both classes-the employed and the employers-would be benefitted in the end by the general adoption of the TEN HUCK SYSTEM.

I do not know when I have seen a more unusing illustration of the disposition of a certain class in our country to make up faces of " wide-orbed surprise," at the fact that so many of our " factory girls" are intelligent and accomplished, in the best sense of that much abused term, than in the following extract from the speech of one of the orators at a late political meeting in Delaware:

"I have seen myself on the third floor of a woolen factory at Turiffville, in Connecticut, the daughter the orghun daughter of an Episcopal clergyman-the own niece of the oldest Episcopal Bishop in the United States, the late Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, so engaged; and the fair Gertrude—and fair she was—her brow as Pariun marbic—her eye dark and bright, and full like the Gazelle's, and

 st The mind beamed forth, showing a countenance Radiant with pure light ethereal.

She felt none the less good, or virtuous, or respectable, that with the labor of her hands she assisted to give support to a widowed mother in declining health. and two or three young orphun sisters. She was thus at work when I saw her on what was the old mill scat of her grandfather, who had owned the country for a circuit of two miles round. I may mention here, as exposing that silly argument of the poor against the rick, that I have heard my father say, that when a boy he took a grist to the same old mill, that Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Griswold was mowing in an adjoining field; he hung his soythe upon an apple tree, took the

grist of his horse, ground it, put the bage on and started him home. My father subsequently studied the languages, Greek and Latin, with Mr. Griswold, and came to the bar; while the miller became a Bishop, 47

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At Grace Con which

view of the long line of mills, the city beyond, and statement which we are bound to suppose astonished was slowly fading from the river and sky; and the _an Episcopal parson's ! 2. She was the neice of shadows of the trees on the Dracut side were blend- a Bishop! 3. She was "fair" as her namesake, the ing in dusky indistinctness with the great shadow of Gertrude of Campbell's "Wyoming." 4. And this Night. Suddenly gleams of light broke from the paragon actually worked in a mill! 5. And the mill Anon, tier after tier of windows became radiant, until on to say, and we have his word of honor for the fact, the whole vast wall, stretching far up the river, from that this same factory girl "felt no less good, and basement to roof, was chequered with light, reflect-virtuous, and respectable" for all this! And what is ed with the starbeams from the dark, still waters of stranger still, a respectable man, as the orator tells the river. With a little effort of lency, one could us in the next paragraph, thought the same, and so transplanted this factory rose bud to a neat cottage to palaces lighted up for lestival ocasions—and the somewhere in the Land of Steady Habits, which has figures of the mill-girls passing to and free before the shrubbery about it, and which is already tilled with windows, into forms of fashion and brauty, moving in slittle rose buds "I Truth is stranger than fiction. One can imagine with what open-mouthed wonder Alas !-- this music of the shuttle, and the day-long the egue-shaken and shabby "chuvalry" of Lower disce to it, are unhappily not of that kind which Delaware listened to this marvellous narrative of Milton speaks of when he invokes the "soft Lydian what the orator had seen with his own eyes. One what the orator had seen with his own eyes. One away from this "lighting up," saddened and sorrow tol. For half a weary year, from the bell-call of along the margin of the Cypress Swamp, and the ulong the margin of the Cypress Swamp, and the morning twilight to half-past seven in the evening, with brief intermissions for two hasty meals, the the operatives in these mills are confined to their looms and tasks. Their lot is a voluntary one—their mages, perhaps, better than they could obtain in their country homes—their opportunities are doubtless greater for dress and amasements, for lectures and religious and social meetings—their labor too is light, and of such a kind as does not tax the mind as "runneth not to the contrary"!

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Miscelany.

The Silver Tankard.

south, in a thickly selfied town in the because he left his daughter in the wilder-State of Maine, some bundred and more mess alone, years ago stood a farm-house to which the Little Hitty, as the daughter of a Puritan, epithet of "comfortable" might be applied, was strictly brought up to observe the go with empty hands when this silver is the following the comportable of the back of it; Lord's day. She knew that she ought to here. He seized the tankard. Put that The old forest came down to the back of it, in front were cultivated fields, beyond which was ground partially cleared, foll of pine slumps, and here and there, standing creat, the giant trunks of trees which the fire had scorched and blackened, though it had failed to overthrow them. The house state from it no cottage could be seen; the nearest neighbor was distant about six miles. Daniel Gordon, the owner and ocupant of the premises we have described, had chosen this valley in the wilderness a wide, rich tract of land, not only as his bonce, but, prospectively, as the home of his children and his children might have room to settle around him. He was looked upon as the rich was called and said, which was scated there, she saw three his land on the head of the child and said, which was gain, "— and with such expressions left the looking out.

Lord's day. She knew that she ocight to she what she ocight to down! shouted Smith; I'l shoot the man who takes a single thing from this house." Poor Hitty at once awakened to a sense of the character of their guests; with terror in her face and yet with a child like from house in the character of their guests; with terror in her face and yet with a child like from house sing, and followed with her eye the bobothat from it no cottage could be seen; the nearest neighbor was distant about six miles. Daniel Gordon, the owner and ocupant of the premises we have described, had chosen this valley in the wilderness. I house she fill only mand the house, the house, the touse, the trust of she trust is one.

She knew that she ocight to down! Shouted Smith, i'll shoot the mane who takes a single thing from this house."

Poor Hitty at once a wakened to a sense of the character of their guests; with terror in her face and yet with a child like from her she in some she is house and she character of their guests; with terror in her face and yet with a child like from her she character of their guests; with terror in her face and yet with a child like from her she character of their gues

Hitty, treat them well. We can one abundance to the poor. What is silv or gold when we think of God's word?". With these words on his lips he drove off, On the slope of land opening itself to the troubled man in spite of his religious trust,

was willing to be far off from men, that his children might have room to settle around him. He was looked upon as the rich man of that district, well known over all that part of the country. His house was completely finished, and was large for the times, having two stories in front and one behind, with a long sloping root: it seemed as if it leaned to the soult to effor its back to the cold winds from the northern thountains.—
It was full of the comforts of life, —the turn the vasken phrase, "considerable" silver plate, among which a large tankard stood preseminent. This silver had been the property of his father, and was brought over from the mother country.

Now, we go back to this pleasant valley as it was a bright and beautiful morning in the month of Jane. It was Sunday, and though early, the two sons of Daniel, Gardon mult the hired man had gone to meeting, an foot, down to the "Landing," a little village on the banks of the river, ten miles distant. Daniel himself was standing at the little "showy it was neither breakfast time nor diagraph of the little was standing at the waster than the waster than the banks of the river, ten miles distant. Daniel himself was standing at the waster than the banks of the river, ten miles distant. Daniel himself was standing at the waster than the waster was no expression in agertance, but about held was believed between being and when he wanted the waster than the waster time nor diagram. Daniel himself was standing at the waster than the waster time nor diagram the waster was standing at the waster than the waster than the waster time nor diagram. Daniel himself was standing at the waster than the waster time nor diagram the waster was standing at the waster than the field there, she was tall of the child to each the child to each when the family came home! How hearty was the thinse who had put their trust in the house, and she will men to the kind to the when the family cam

eat. Smith replied, 'Yes I will thank you, who continued to stand before him. At house-keeping duty. He was standing on the door-step enjoying the freshuess of the morning, with a little pride in his heart perhaps, as he cast his eye over the extent of his possessions spread out before him.—

At that instant a neighbor of six miles distance, rode up on horseback and beckened to him from the gate of the enclosure

This was indeed a civil speech for the thief, who half starved had been lurking in the woods to worth his chance to steal 'the "I am come, 'said Gordon, 'to see you, because my daughter told me all you did for had gone to meeting, 'Shall I give you had gone to meeting,' Shall I give you had gone to meeting,' said of victuals, or will you wait till I can had gone to meeting, 'Shall I give you had gone to meeting,' was the reply, 'give us what you terest came over his leatures, he was alto-

seen prowling about the see here, and seen seen prowling about the seen that you'd better look out, lest you have a sixt. I have got nothing in my house to bring them there, but they may be after the silver tankard, and the silver spoons. I have often told you that these things were not. It for these new parts. Tun is a bold fellow, but I suppose the fewer the meets when he goes to steal, the better. I don't think it suffer you all us go meeting to-day;—but I suppose the fewer her meets when he goes to steal, the better. I don't think it suffer you all us go meeting to-day;—but I am is a hurry, neighbor, so good bye."

This communication claced our friend Daniel in an unpleasant differnia. I dan't have not been settled that no nou was to be ited at home but his daughter Michitable, a heast (Ifell little girl about his person). Shall I stay or go, was the question. Daniel was a Puritan; he had strict notions of the duty of worshipping God in It is temple, and he had faith that God worth plants and the work as cheerify and freely, and was a Puritan; he had strict notions of the duty of worshipping God in I list temple, and he had faith that God worth plants are under the had faith that God worth plants and the work as cheerify and freely, and was a father and lis little Hitty was the light and joy of his eyes.

But these Purstans were stern and under the had faith that God worth plants are loved to the present and under the had faith that God worth plants and the work as cheerify and freely, and was a come, —neighbor Perkins may be utilistable.

But these Purstans were stern and under the had faith that God one to my house they will be considered the point. I won't even take littly with me, for it will make her cowardly. The disease may past come, —neighbor Perkins may be utilistable.

But these Purstans were stern and under the had been such that the district of the district of the present of t

e can spare of foot, standing there to help her guests and what is silver to be ready to go for further supplies as Jod's word?"—there was need

The men ate as hungry men, almost in silence, drinking accosionally from the silver tankard. When they had done, Smith; started up suddenly, and said - 'Come! let's Little Hitty, as the daughter of a Puritan, go.' 'What!' exclaimed the older robber,

house, followed by the other. Smith put his hand on the head of the child and said,

willage on the banks of the river, ten miles distant. Daniel himselt was standing at the door with the horse and chaise, ready and waiting for his good wife who had been somewhat detained; for even then, in those permittive times, the women would be a little backward—for the last word or the last.

to him from the gate of the enclosure around the house.

"Good morning, neighbor Gordon,' said he, I have come out of my way in going to meeting to tell you that Tom Smith—that daring thief—with two others has been seen prowling about it these parts, and that you'd better look out, lest you have a way in the seen prowling about it these parts, and that you'd better look out, lest you have a way in the seen seen prowling about it these parts, and that you'd better look out, lest you have a way in the seen seen prowling about it these parts, and that you'd better look out, lest you have a seen seen proparations for their repast.—

Smith himself betped her out with the tall was treated like other men. Could I kiss wist. I have got nothing in my house to

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to put to death our brother. whose crime arise mainly from the vices and wrong structure of society. How incessant should be our exertious to disseminate the troth that the world may be reformed, law of love be substituted for the law of vengeance. The reader will not, however, need ing of the "silver tankard" by the kindness and innocence of a child.

The sweet spirited moral of this simple developes the beauty, the on nipotence of the law of love. There is a world of lustration in it; the out-shadowing principle of magnificent immortality, to which adhering, men and women and very little children may take hold of the great at tributes of God, and become mighty through them to the pulling down of the holds of Satan; to the subduing of human hearts brimful of morder and the strong lusts of malice; insomuch that, from its great power on human and inhuman hearts. they that work with it shall be called the can chase a thousand with it, and more too, of the world's worst vidains. It gives to the kindly speaking eye, the ting hand, the silvery tone of the child, a power that takes away a giant's strength and makes a of murderous mortars, and the connon of great natics, and turns the steel forests of stling bayonets into wood. Put it around a little hamlet, and it readers it more impregnable than a triple wall of semi-ferreous

she is dreadfolly cursed with them. struggling for freedom, or something of the. kind. Had she a hundred ships of the line, And even as it is-fleets or armies -- she has too much physical strength auite too much: O'Connell is more afraid: of it than of the whole British empire. -Well, being encompassed, embosomed, by the most gigantic power on earth, Irelandwithout any virtuous leaning that waywork out a revolution which, by force of arms, would cost her more blood than could stolen the whole British navy, rather than'

s, cold water revolution goes on with ubiquitous potency; while the British gavput hore du combat by this ruse de paix. Against this omnipotent principle, ber paixban guns are of no more avail than so many pop-gons; nor is her soldiery better than a cloud of red-coated spectres armed Here, now, is O'Connell in the midst of London, revolutionizand in broad day light, and within hearing of St. James, and of twenty thousand doubtful saints. Ye French revolutionists, what was the biggest thing proposed by your maddest democracy? Was it of such magnitudinous conception as "Repeal?"— Come, then, to London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or any place where this giant frishman speaks with the people, and learn the secret of his power and Ireland's strength and vic-"REMEMBER, NO POLITICAL CHANGE IS WORTH A SINGLE DROP OF BUSIAN BLOOM of the Mountain, what think ye of that? In of his power, and the sovereignty of his brave-hearted people. In hoc signo omnia vinert. There is democracy tor never game within the remotest vision of your bloody ethics; a democracy that wi ift from the breast of humanity the heavi crime, ar a drop of human blood. — Christian Citizen.

me away from books and papers, and the close air of litterally realizing that most bitterly significant Eastdwellings, into the open fields, and under the solt, ern malediction, "May you eat.dirt?" it was a case warm sunshine, and the softer light of a full moon. for the deep and tender sympathy of our excellent The leveliest season of the whole year-that tran- Washingtonian, Kinnani, or the scorching and vesient but selightful interval between the storms of bement rebuke of my friend CARTLAND, of "Tho the "wild Equinox with all their wet," and the dark White Mountain Torrent"-a rebuke, not of the and short dismal days which precede the rigor of drunkard, but of the mercenary wretches who made winter-is now with us. The sun rises through a soft him so. and hazy atmosphere-the light mist-clouds melt gradually away before him, and his noon-tide light rests warm and clear on still woods, tranquil waters. and grasses green with the late autumnal rains. The rough wooded slopes of Dracut, overlooking the falls of the river-Fort Hill, across the Concord, where the red man made his last stand, and where may still be seen the trench which he dug around his rude fortress-the beautiful woodlands on the Lowell and Tewksbury shores of the Concord-the Cemetery, the Patucket Falls, -all within the reach of a mode rate walk, offer at this season their latest and loveliest attractiones.

ag as that along the margin of the river, for nearly bled at her side. mile from the village of Belvidere. The puth The little steam went singing on, and with every distant city.

apon the rocky slope of the bank, where the panora- less of her teurs; and as it here the blooming about me. Far above, silent and dim as a picture, wailing of the breeze, and the fittul bursts of chimney-tops and church-spires, -nearer rose the flowers!" height of Belvidere, with its deserted burial-place Old; and neglected grave-stones sharply defined on its the thoughtless, impulsive child, an emblem of thy iron-hearted Wellington would that she had bleak, bure summit against the sky, before me, the self. Each moment is a perfumed flower. Let river went dushing down its rugged channel, sending fragrance be dispensed in blessings on all arounat-able, uncombatable principle. It he or up its everlasting murmur,—above me, the birch-tree Given. sir Robert could bribe an Irishman to fire ... hung its tassels, -and the last wild-flowers of an- Else, when then hast carelessly flung them from off a rusty masket or throw his shilallah at a tunin profusely fringed the rocky rim of the river, thee, and seest them receding on the swift waters of a red coat, they could easily tread out the Right opposite, the Dracut woods stretched upwards Time, thou wilt cry in tones hope of Ireland beneath the iron heel of from the share—beautiful with the bues of frest, ers!" And the only unswer will be an echo from the loving peace, not because they love war glowing with tints richer and deeper than those shadowy Past— Bring back my flowers P less, but Ireland more, assemble by acres to which Claude or Poressin mingled, as if the minbows get their courage not warmed but frozen to of a seminer shower had fallen among them. At a a sticking point by the peace-breathing clo-little distance to the right, a group of cattle stood quence of the Liberator. Thus, this bloodmid-leg deep in the river, and a troop of children, bright-eyed and mirthful, were casting publics at ernment, with armies and fleets enough to them from a projecting shelf of rock. Over all a turn the Emerald Island upside down is warm but softened sonshine melted down from a slumberous autumnal sky. It was a scene for a painter--for Fisher, in his happiest mood.

My reverie was disagreeably broken. A low grunting sound-like that of a dyspeptic porker, attracted my attention. I was not alone. Close buside me, half hidden by a tuft of bushes, lay a humore man being, stretched out at full length, with his face litterally rooted into the gravel. A little boy, five or six years of age, clean and healthful, with his fair brown locks and blue eyes, stood on the bank above. gazing down upon him with an expression of childhood's sumple and unaffected pity.

"What ails you?" asked the boy at length: "what, makes you lie there?"

The prostrate groveller struggled half-way up, exhere, ye Girondists, ye Jacobins, ye Men hibiting the bloated and filthy countenance of a drenkard. He made two or three efforts to get upon ; } his feet, lost his balance, and tumbled forward upon:

> "What are you doing there?" enquired the boy. "I'M TAKING MY COMPORT," he muttered, with his

mouth in the dist.

Taking his comfort! There he lay-squalid and loathsoms-under the bright heaven,-an embruted of man. The holy harmonies of Nature-the sounds of gushing waters-the rustle of the leaves above him-the wild-flowers-the frost-bloom of the woods

THE STRANGER IN LOWELL .- No. 12. - what were they to him? Insensible, deaf and For the last few days, the fine weather has lured blind, in the stuper of a living death, he lay there

> God bless the Washingtonian movement!-And He will bless it, for it is His work. It is one of the great miracles of mir times. Not Father Mathewin Ireland, nor Hawkins and his little band in Baltipiore, but He whose care is over all the works of His hand, and who in His divine love and compassion "turneth the hearts of men as the rivers of waters are turned," hath done it. To Him be all the glory.

The following from the Lowell Offering for last month, is worthy of Krummacher, or Jenn Paul.

THE WASTED FLOWERS.

On the velvet bank of a rivulet sat a rosy child. One fine morning, not long ago, I strolled down Her inp was filled with flowers, and a garland of rese-bads was twined around her neck. Her face was as radiant as the sunshine that fell upon it; and no walk in the vicinity of Lowell so invit- her voice was as clear as that of the bird which war-

whiles, green and flower-skirted, among beeches and pled hand, and with a merry laugh threw it upon it There is Ireland, with all her vices, and oaks, through whose boughs you catch glimpses of surface. In her glee she forgot that her treasure waters sparkling and dashing below. Rocks, huge and picturesque, jut out into the stream, affording childhood, she flung them upon the sparkling tide from their tops beautiful views of the river and the seeing her luss, she sprang to her feet, and, bursting the seeing her luss, she sprang to her feet, and, bursting the feet has a seeing her luss, she sprang to her feet, and bursting the feet has a second feet has seeing her loss, she sprang to her feet, and, burstin Half-fatigued with my walk, I threw myself down my flowers!" But the stream danced along, regardma of earth, sky and water, lay clear and distinct along its reedy margin. And, long after, and the was the city with its huge mill-masonry, confused grief, was heard the fruitless cry-" Bring back my

> Merry maiden! who art idly wasting the precious moments so bountifully bestowed upon thes

> And the only unswer will be an echo from the

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1 Tiln. 6, 15, The blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords. Mat. 4, 10. And him only shall thou serve. Mat. 23. 8. Be not se called Rabbi : for one is your Maner, even Christ f and all fe are brethren. And call as man your father upon the earth: for one is your Fath. which is in heaven. Neither be ye called masters : for one is your Master, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant. Luke 22, 25. The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority upon them are called beneficiors. But ye shall not be so: but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief; as he that doth 1 Cor. 6, 7. Now therefore, there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another :. Why do ye not rather take wrong? Why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded? 1 Cor. 15, 24, 25. Then cometh the end when he shall have delivered up the kingdom, even the Father; when he shall have put down all ride and all authority, and power. For he must reign till be bath put all enemies under his feet. Rev. 16. 6. Affeluia; for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. Will the progress of the gaspel of Jesus Christ sup-plant human governments, and bring back the world to a Theoremen ? Dan. 2, 44. In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall not be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever. Zech. 14. 9. And the Lord shall be king over all the earth; in that day shall there be one Lord, and his. name one. Isa. 65, 21. And they shall build houses and inhabit. them; and plant viscyards, and eat the fruit of them. And they shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another cat :- The wolf and the lamb shall feed together; they shall not burt nor destroy in my holy mountain. high yelf out 1990 1 Hunk 18- les Tre 211 Gm 6 6181 & heeps geterme from to handerdown 1816 sugar 302 Barmany 12 Bush Sitt The exember of L 1815 Alth gine 1812 My Whill

NON-RESISTANCE.

BIBLE ARGUMENT FOR NON-RESISTANCE, sake hath forgiven you. 1. Has God prohibited an armed and bloody resistance Mat. 18. 21. Then came Peter unto him and said, to those who threaten and abase we?

Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me and I

3, 20.) pressor of the law.

perish with the sword.

abiding in him.

Luge 3. 14. Do violence to no man,

let him have thy cleak also.

evenging of injurers ?

nine, I will repay saith the Lord.

And again, the Lord shall judge his people.

1 Thes. 5. 14. Be patient towards all men. See that Gai. 5. 22. The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, low that which is good.

James 4, 12. There is one lawgiver who is able to

Rom, 14, 10. Why dost thou judge thy brother? Mat. 7. 1. Judge not, that ye be not judged.

3. Hos God required and encouraged us to bear injuries to return good for evil, and late for haired?

Rom. 12. 14. Bless them that persecute you, bless and curse not .- If thing enemy hunger, feed him; if he

thirst, give him drink: Be not overcome of evil, but my kingdom were of this world, then would my ser-

Mat, 5, 43. Ye have heard-Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy: But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which no more. despitefully use you, and persecute you; That ye may God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit-Lord, be the children of your Father which is in beaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the lay not this sin to their charge, good, and sendeth rain on the just, and on the unjust, and he doth not resist you. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have

Luke 6.30. Of him that taketh away thy goods, ask cuted, we suffer it; being defaned, we entreat. them not again. 35. Love ye your enemies, and do for given and unsafe to practice non-resistance, good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your stances?

6. Is it not uncise and unsafe to practice non-resistance, for given as, and returning good for coil under all circumstances? reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest; for he is kind to the unthankful and to the evil. Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt is merciful. Judge not, and we shall not be judged; heap coals of fire upon his head. condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned; forgive shall be called the children of God. and ye shall be forgiven.

1 Pet. 2. 19. This is thank-worthy, if a man for conly. For what glory is it, if, when ye be buffetted for of strong holds. your faults, ye shall take it patiently? But if, when ye do well and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is of the Lord are over the rightcons, and his ears are acceptable with God. For even hereumo were ye call open to their prayers: And who is he that will barm ed; because Christ hath suffered for us, leaving us air you, if ye be followers of that which is good? But if example, that ye should follow his steps. Who, when ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye; and he was revited, revited not again; when he suffered, he not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled. he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously.

and beloved, howels of mercies, kindness, humbleness to the froward. of mind, meekness, long-suffering, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any; even as Christ did, so do ye.

4. Has God required universal forgiveness towards our injurers, as a condition of acceptance with him?

Mat. 6. 12. Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our foreive your trespasses.

Mark 11. 25. And when ye stand praying, forgive, hation. if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father forgive furers?

Dph. 4, 32 Be ye kind one to another, tender-bearted, forgiving one another, even as Gut tor Christ's

Exod. 20, 13. Thou shall not kill. (See also Luke 1, forgive lam? till seven times? Jesus saith unto him I say not unto thee until seven times, but, amil seven-James 2, 11. If then hill, then art become a trans, by times seven. 27. Then the lord of that servent was mered with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave ? Mat. 26, 52. Then said Jesus-Put up thy sword him the debt. But the same servent went out, and A into his place; for all they that take the sword, shall found one of his fellow-servants which owed him a handred pence, and he laid hands on him, and took I John 3. 15. Whose hateth his brother is a murder- him by the throat, saying, Pay me that then owest. of er: and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life And his fellow-servant fell down at his feet, and besought him, saying, have patience with me, and I will pay three all. And he would not, but went and cast Mar. 5. 38. Ye have heard-An eye for an eye, and thin into prison, till be should pay the debt. So when -/ tooth for a tooth: But I say unto you, that ye re- his fellow-servants saw what was done, they were sorist not evil; but whoseever shall smite thee on thy ry, and came and told auto their lord all that was done. right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any Then his lord said unto him, O thou wicked servant, I man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, forgave thee all that debt, because thou desiredst me: Shouldst not thou also have had compassion on thy 2. Has God forbidden retaliation, or the punishing and fellow servant, even as I had pity on thee? And his lord was wroth, and delivered him to the formentors, Rom. 12, 17. Recompense to no man evil for evil- (ill he should pay all that was due unto him. So like-Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather wise shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is from your bearts for give not every one his brother their tree masses.

Heb. 10. 30. We know him that hath said, Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will repay saith the Lord, of the N. E. Now Resistance Society, accord with the gehim and spirit of the gospel?

none render evil for evil unto any man, but over fol. long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meckness, temperance : against such there is no law.

James 3, 17. The wisdom that is from above is first save and to destroy. Who are thou that judgeth anoth- pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits.

1 Cur. 13. 4. Charity suffereth long and is kindseeketh not her own-beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things—never taileth.

James 4.1. From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?

John 18, 39. My kingdom is not of this world. If vants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews.

Luke 23.34. Then said Jesus, Futher, forgive them. John S. 11. Neither do I condema thee; go and sin

Acts 7, 59. And they stoned Stephen, calling upon

James 5, 6. Ye have condemned and killed the just,

1 Cor. 4. 12. Reing reviled, we bless; being perse-

Rom. 12. 20. If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if

Mat. 5. 9. Blessed are the peace-makers : for they

2 Cor. 10. d. The weapons of our warfare are not science sowards God endure grief, suffering wrongful- turnal, but mighty, through God, to the pulling down

1 Pet. 3. 11. Seek peace and ensue it. For the eyes

7. But is not 'resistance to turants obedience to God'? 1 Pct. 2, 18. Servants, be subject to your masters Col. 3, 12. Pet on, therefore, as the elect of God, boly with all fear; not only to the good and gratle, but also

1 Pet. 2. 13. Submit yourselves to every ordinance of men for the Lord's sake : whether it be to the king as supreme; or unto governors.

Time 3, 1. Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates.

Rom. 13. 1. Let every soul be subject to the higher debtors .- For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your powers, for there is no power but of God. "The powbeavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye for ers that he are ordained at God. Whosoever therefore ave not such their trespasses, neither will your Pather resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist, shall receive to themselves dam-

if ye have aught against any; that your Fother also | S. But ought we not to choose and maintain a human ! which is in heaven may forgive your wespasses. But government, to recure our rights and privileges, through if we do not forgive, which we may punish will doers, and be neenged on our in-

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Miscellanv.

From Whittier's Middlesex Standard. The Stranger in Lowell, -- No. VIII.

Accustomed as I begin to feel, to the cents to the Second Advent camp-ground!"

the street.

ments-the beavens rolling together as and its triumph-sad wailings of the lost, lift up their warning voices in the midst sort of consequence!

women, who, verily believing the End to be in vain.

samts alone shall inherit it. that this idea of a cadical change in our rise, and cloud, and sun, and rain-I, for elequent, and his description of the planet, is not only predicted in the Scriptone, am contented with them. They fill last day had all the terrible distinctness tures; but that the Earth horself, in her my heart with a sense of beauty. I see of Anelli's painting of the "End of the primitive rocks and varying formations, in them the perfect work of Infinite world."

Suspended from the front of the rude on which are lithographed the history of Love as well as Wisdom. It may be euccessive convulsions, darkly prophesics that our Advent friends, however, coin-pulpit were two broad sheets of canvaes of others to come. The old poet-proph-cide with the opinions of an old writer upon one of which was the figure of a ets, all the world over, have sung of 2 on the prophecies, who considered the man—the head of gold—the breast and renovated world. A vision of it haunted hills and vallies of the earth's surface, arms of silver—the helly of brass—the the contemplations of Plato. It is seen and its changes of seasons, as so many legs iron, and feet of clay,—the dream in the half-inspired speculations of the visible manifestations of God's curse; of Nebuchadnezzar! On the other old Indian mystics. The Cumean Sybil and that, in the Millennium, as in the were depicted the wonders of the Apacsaw it in her trances. The apostles and days of Adam's innocence, all these pic-alyptic vision—the beasts—the dragons. in the deserts, worn pilgrims to the holy handsomely down to grass!

the driver of a stage, who stood beside was, waiting with eagerness for the fore- wards the "hope set before him": his horses, swinging his whip with some shadowings of the Millennium, and listegree of imputiones: "Seventy-five tening even in the very council hall, for the blast of the last trumpet. 'Think of The stage was soon filled; the driver the Fifth Monarchy men, weary with cracked his whip and went rattling down waiting for the long desired consummation, rushing out with drawn swords and The Second Advent!-the coming of loaded matchlocks into the streets of our Lord in person upon this Earth, with London, to establish at once the reign of signs, and wonders, and terrible judg. King Jesus. Think of the wild enthusiasts at Monster, verily imagining that a scroll, the elements melting with fer- the Millenniam reign had commenced in vent heat! The mighty consummation their city! Still later, think of Granville of all things at hand, with its destruction Sharpe, dilligently laboring in his vocation of philanthropy, laying plans for the long since. A fashionable young woand rejoicing songs of the glorified! slow but beneficent amelioration of the man, in the western part of this State, From this over-swarming hive of indus- condition of his countrymen and the became an enthusiastic believer in the try-from these crowded tread-mills of world, and at the same time maintaining, doctrine. On the day which had been gain here were men and women going with the zeal of Father Miller himself, designated as the closing one of time, out in solemn carnestness to prepare for that the earth was just on the point of she packed all ber fine dresses and toilet the dread moment, which they verily combustion, and the Millennium would valuables in a large trunk with long suppose is only a few months distant,-to render all his benevolent schemes of no straps attached to it; and seating herself

It was one of the most levely mornings continue as heretofore, forever ! Is there | would of necessity follow. of this leveliest season of the year-a no hope that this world-wide prophecy of . Three or four years ago, on my way view of all abounding beauty, that the saw the horizon of the world's inture idea of the Death of Nature—the baptism of the world in fire-could take such that hope and that faith which constitute, a practical shape as this? Yet here were as it were the world's life, and without

be close at hand, had left their counting- I do not, I confess, sympathize with see that it had its effect upon the multirooms, and workshops, and household my Second Advent friends in their la- tude before me, kindling to higher incares, to publish the great tidings, and to mentable deprecation of this world, even tensity their already excited enthusiasm. I find it extremely The preachers were placed in a rude pulliceture generation, into preparation for idifficult to convenient hours in the convenient to the preachers were placed in a rude pulliceture generation. lieving generation into preparation for difficult to comprehend how it is that this pit of rough boards, carpeted only by the Day of the Lord, and for that bless goodly, green, sun-lit earth of ours is the dead forest leaves and flowers, and sed Millennium—the restored Paradise— resting under a curse. It really does tasselled, not with silk and velvet, but / when, renovated and renewed by its fire- not seem to me to be altogether like the with the green boughs of the sombre / purgation, the earth shall become, as of roll which the angel bare in the Prophet's hemlocks around it. One of them folold, the Garden of the Lord, and the vision, "written within and without with lowed the music in an earnest exhortamourning, lamentation and wee." Seption on the duty of preparing for the 227.74 Very serious and impressive is the fact, tember subsets-changing forests-moon-great event. Occasionally he was really

from the Guthic temples of the middle One is shocked in reading some of the ages—from the bleak mountain gorges "Hymns" of these believers, "Sensual of the Alps, where the hunted heretics images—semi-Maillomedan descriptions put up their expostulation, "How long, of the "saints"—exultations ofer the O Lord, how long!"—down to the pres- destruction of the "sinners"—mingle "Stage ready, gentlemen!"—"Stage ent time, and from this Derry camp-with the beautiful and soothing promises for camp-ground, Derry—Second Advent Camp-Meeting!"

Camp-Meeting!" How this great idea manifests itself in lievers, men of refined and exalted spirordinary sights and sounds of this basy the lives of the enthusiasts of the days itualism-who in their lives and convercity, I was, I confess, somewhat startled of Cromwell!-Think of Sir Benry sation remind one of Tennyson's Chrisby this business-like annunciation from Vane, cool, angacious statesman as he tian knight-errent, in his yearning to-

> ... To me is given Such hope I may not fear; I long to breathe the airs of heaven, Which sometimes meet me bere. I muse on joys which cannot fade, Pure spaces filled with living beams, White lilies of eternal peace, Whose odors haunt my dreams."

One of the most fudirous examples of the sensual phase of Millerism-the incongruous blending of the sublime with the ridiculous, was mentioned to me not upon if, buckled the straps over her of scoffers and doubters, and to cry aloud to blind priests and careless churches,—

Brucen, The Brucenoon conern!".

Shall the antagonism of Good and Evil self go opward, her goods and chattels

the toils of the day—merchants spread ed and doubtful medium shone even upon sears of hoards and logs. Several housing out their wares for the eyes of purther martyr-enthusiasts of the French dred—perhaps a thousand people were classers—sounds of hammers, the sharp light riging ever the hell of marks and more were rapidly coming. clink of trowels, the murmur of the great fight rising over the hell of man's passifications and described by distance!—

If the man and common of the great magnifications and crimes—the glorious ideal of ground of snowy whiteness to the dark those was it possible, in the midst of so Shelley, who, atheritae she was, through masses of men and foliage were the white the state of the dark masses of men and foliage were the state of the dark masses of men and foliage were the state of the dark masses of men and foliage were the state of the dark masses of men and foliage were the dark masses of men and foliage were the dark masses of men and the dark masse much life, in that sunrise light, and in early prejudice and defective education, tents, and back of them the provision stalls and cook shops. When I reached W the ground, a hymn, the words of which I could not distinguish, was pealing through the dim aisles of the forest. a practical shape as this? Yet nere were not a sober, intelligent men, gentle and pious which it would be dark and dead, cannot know nothing of music, having neither sober, intelligent men, gentle and pious which it would be dark and dead, cannot know nothing of music, having neither ear nor taste for it—but I could readily

marryrs of our faith looked for it anx-turesque inequalities would be levelled -- the scarlet woman seen by the seer of the scarlet woman seen by the seer of the seer of the scarlet woman seen by the seer of the scarlet woman seed the sca iously and hopefully. Grey anchorites nicely away, and the flat surface laid Patmos-oriental types and figures and mystic symbols translated into staring it places of Jewish and Christian tradition, prayed for its coming. It inspired the gorgeous vision of Augustine's "City of God." In every age since the Christian era—from the caves, and forests, and secluded "upper chambers" of the times of the first missionaries of the Cross—of the Cross—of

boxes, which are all provided expressly to defend this very worship. After prayers, I understand (I did n't stay to attend it,) they had a sham fight, among other exercises. One officer, I was told, made a speech to the men-in which he told them " was wesaccording to the circumstances of the age,-if it was n't according to the spirit of the age,"which he seemed to regret,-and dwelt much on the daty of soldiers to be brave and obedient, and on the value of discipline, Well-this is one of our religious institutions -this General Muster-as much so as the Gallows-the Pulpit-the Priesthood-Slavery, or any other of them. And really, it is becoming, now the people are seeing it in its true light, one of the least harmful of them all. your the y ft. mount oug! 1817 august 9th my bush young Ky 4000 7051 1181 Just fill 181 181 18 / 181 18815/1 March 2181 8 181 day 18 mills (815 gine 218) my 6181 Och the 15 16 16 11 And Bush - \$ 192.10 -04,000 g

bulic language of the Bible-the smoke So it will be with this prank of "master." from the fires rising like incease from forest altars-carry one back to the days village from my suburb residence—the morn, thing of seber carnest. I was very glad it did, of primitive worship, when

To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave, And stretch the roof above it."

Second Advent, in his memorable discourse in Berkshire, a little before his

"There are some among us at the of the world."

" Muster."

he General Court would, I doubt not, repeal, at followed the malitude of people across the

least, the law obliging the people to play the grantled lines, where 'paced the scutim "Swindging the scaly horrors of his folded antics of "master." But it is one of those trailed musket, to watch the borders of the, things that people, generally, dislike to maye field! The people were permissed to overpass To an imaginative mind, the scene was in first, and first moving in it (as in every it-for it was to prayer! We all huddled up full of novel interest. The white circle other reform,) is left to the fanaticism. The close to the armed men. I was almost afraid if tents—the dim wood arches—the up- judicious go on in the foolery till the fanal, the people would run on to them.—for they threed, earnest faces—the loud voices of ics make it generally ridiculous or infamous _ seemed to have no lear of trainers before their the speakers, burdened with the awful sym- and then it becames judicious to leave it off. eyes. And the idea of prayer on such an occa-

ing of the solemn occasion-and I could per. -for if there is any thing of christianity ever "The groves were God's first temples, ere men ceive something ailed the people I met on the in these prayers, the incongruity of throwing way. There was a sort of " great training" them up from a musier field, is most monstrous. eagerness in their look, and hurry in their step. The Commanding officer looked rather serious-I don't know but I walked a little quicker than but it seemed more from auxicity to get through Beautifully and truthfully has Dr. common, myself, as I drew nigh and beheld the manouvre right, that any care for the pray-Channing spoken of this doctrine of the the current of the day setting up street towards or. When he had got them all posted about, the ground." I knew it was training day, according to regimental guater, and so they for I had heard a cannon or two fired off about would n't be likely to run over friend Ryder, conrise, -and now and then a drum tap or the who was on foot-and who, I understood, absosqueat of a fife in the course of the morning, lutely refused to perform horse-back, the present moment, who are waiting for It was hidicrous, -as well as inclancholy, to Commander took off his cocked up hat, and or the speedy coming of Christ. They ex- stand and see the poor human multitude tradge deced "all bends uncovered for prayer," The pect, before another year closes, to see by in the dust. Concord Main Street is never proppers took off their caps—but the people him in the clouds, to hear his voice, to' locking for dust-but now there had been a did n't, -a soul of them, that I saw, -so it was stand before his judgment seat. These long drought so severe as almost commount to wholly a military affair. The Colonel intimatiillusions spring from misinterpretation of an omen for our Advent friends, who are look od, in some way, -1 believe it was n't " word Scripture language. Christ, in the New ing again for conflagration, - and the dust they o' command"-to friend Ryder, that he might-Testament, is said to come, whenever his kicked up as they drove and poured along, or must or could or should or would !-! gains new triumphs. He came in the. man and beast, (if the distinction continues didn't eatch the term-proceed. I did n't beat Holy Spirit in the day of Pentecost. He training day,) was "a caution," as well as a whether he said "lead in prayer" or not. But came in the destruction of Jerusulom, cleud. Poor codgers, on foot, old and young— it amounted to a call for prayer—and triend R. which, by subverting the old ritual law, evidently from some distance—as their poor took his position and began. I was really inand breaking the power of the worst enemies of his religion, ensured to it new like pilgrims to Holy Land, as if it would be a predicament. I didn't see how he could say victories. He came in the Reformation death to miss of getting there in season. Lots any thing. But friend R. did. He began by of the church. He came on this day of pedlers-getting in late from neighboring invoking the "God of our lathers"-meaning, four years ago, when, through his reli- mosters the day before—hastening to get on to-4 suppose, the revolutionary—continental "fagion, Eight Hundred Thousand men were the ground to mingle in the auction chorus that thers"-which was in military style enough,raised from the lowest degradation, to swells up there so harmoniously with word of but he went on to call Him " father"-and the the rights, and dignity, and fellowship of command and the voice of the chaplain! By armed and accounted array around him. His of little moment, compared with the friend Ryder, of the Universalist pulpit, has - brotherly, family affair. He did n't pray for a brighter manifestation of his spirit. tening with animated step, towards "the place bit of the spirit of '76-nor for any thing that The Christian, whose inward eyes and where mayer is went to be made," I had just goes to make up or stir up the soldier. Said perfection, in the prostration of prejudice and properties of whose ranks friend Dow has recently been con-done, bad he been there,—not a word—not even dice and error, in brighter expressions of whose ranks friend Dow has recently been con-done, bad he been there,—not a word—not even Ohristian love, in more enlightened and verted from Universalism. I think the penal enough in the prayer for a 4th of July, -so far intense consecration of the Christian forth of orthodory is in better keeping than as I remember. It treated mankind as breth-

to go and witness his prayer, -and take one cried out, "shoulder arms!" and up went the glance at the accompaniments. It might afford guns and baganets-in quite a fraternal-brath-This relic of feudal barbarism is still kept up matter for a wholesome word in the " Herald of 'erly, family way. I saw one officer on a horse it among us, although it is getting along toward Freedom"-and I had n't for a long time wit. Trying to run his sword into its case-while the very middle of the 19th century-much nessed such a thing as muster Devotions. I friend R. was in the midst of his prayer. The talked of as a period of light and learning, and had learned moreover, -which I would mention sword looked like any thing but a family utenwhat not. Our people still continue the annu- for friend Ryder's credit, that on application sil. He did n't put it up with any reference to al, or offener custom of tricking themselves out from the commander of the Regiment to go and the prayer or to there being a prayer going in a kind of savage finery, and marching about open the muster with prayer, he declined, or on. He seemed to put it up because he was in the dire, brandishing mischievous instruments, besitated—on the ground that he was not friend-tired of carrying it in his band. A dram struck

They have had an instance of this barbarism be at liberty to pray in his own way. It occur-had it stopped. But the noise outside the lines this week, in this place. They call it "Gener-fred to me, friend R. might make it in his way kept on through all the prayer, and the cry of of Muster '- and it is pretty general-quite too to pray a real christian prayer, (in sentiment, the pediers rose there high above it lowards general, for the credit of a really pretty sensi- for christianity does n't hold to praying at heaven, mingled with the anapping of crackble and divitized people. The people of Con- musters of any kind-ecclesiastical or militaers and all manner of training day uproar.

cord—to say nothing of lowns about, who were, ty)—one that would blow muster and all other.

After all it was as fitting an occasion of t suppose, engaged in it—do know better. I kind of fighting up, sky high. I was in hopes prayer—was it not—as friend Daniel Noyes' know they are under the benighting influence be would. Accordingly I resorted to the "tent-worship, fresh from a drag out of Foster! then they know better, - for there is a light of people, - and not the crowd of people that used the Secretary of State, when he laid hold of the age dawning, and they must see and know to throng at a muster. I was thankful too, to Foster, -or so much like giving the word "fire," this rummy and rediculous "muster." was in sight. There was movement and evoluture be gave the signal for the drug out any sorry they have not felt themselves tion among the troops-a gathering inwards, They went to prayer in friend Noves' worship, would-the people of this capital town alone, - perceived was a manouvreing for prayer. I amid guns and bayonets, canteens and cartridge

sion and under such effectionstances, seemed to I was approaching the main street of the strike all minds as more of a joke than any Christ's outward appearance is the way, I descried the chaplain of the day -- and to treat the muster as a sort of 1/18/ ears are touched by God, discerns the been told friend R. was to perform and was not a word to the "God of Battles," any more coming of Christ, hears the sound of his rather sorry, because his pulpit had lately been than if there had not been any such Deity precoming of Corrist, nears the sound of his trumpchariot wheels and the voice of his trumpet, when no other perceives them. He
discerns the Saviour's advent in the
dawning of higher truth on the world,
in new aspirations of the church after
perfection, in the prostration of prejuwhose ranks friend Dow has recently been condone, bad he been shere,—not a world—not even to the cause of humanity, freedom and friend Ryder's, with sulphurous gun-powder and ren-and God as the father of us all -- and wound religion. Christ comes in the conver- the other instrumentalities of muster field. -up by asking that in the end all should be my my sion, the regeneration, the emancipation But I sawhim bastening to the field at real received into peace and heaven together. He military rate. It occurred to me, I would like had hardly said "omen"-when the Colonel contra

in their hands, or carrying them on their should by to fighting, and that the Commander gave up, rub adubbing, a little way back among the dors. They have the idea it is some how noted in the condition of the cond

of State House and Pulpit,—both of which in- ed field." The troopers were there, stretched saw no man look half so much like actual full culcate the divinity of general moster—but out in line,—not very long, compared with the service," on the muster field, as friend Stevens, the folly and the evil of such things as see no women among them, the brief space I or "push baganer!" as friend Daniel Noyes did, Budy to protest suitably against it. If they into a sort of conference shape-which I soon right after it, and why not on the muster field 6/

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From the White Mountain Torrent.

Torrent.'

FRIEND SHEET: I am agoing to send you a note, instand of a letter, this time, of being, and will stop short. which has this advantage, before all others! -shortness. How rare a one, awing I suppose to this, that writers have generally so very little to say. It takes a prodigious while to say a little, whereas a good these letters-maybe, not any. deal may be said in a few words. And where there is nothing to say, it takes Annual Meeting of the New-Hampshire forever to say it. I will see if there can't be such a thing as a little, said in a few, short, whether I say any thing or not.

that means, out of the Mountains. I'm departure from the purpose, it was built on and not talking now to the "Torrent Itself," for, shall open its portals and invite Bumenity whose "march is on" or down "the in to he'd its anniversary. Probably none of mountain" side, and whose "home" is the Yankee Cathedrals in this place will be so in the cloud of the mountain. But to the ruicidal as to do this. At any rate none of them printed " Sheet." streams, as they sing on their way to the woold gladly do noy thing to promote our Cause. valleys-"the streams, that run among the They know it is right, and that it is theirs and below. And I don't know but "the wild still important to temain not "out of the Synaasses. around, far and near, I see snow only in | -for the divine can touch any man's secular spots. There are passes and slide trench- thrift with the tip of his ecclesiastical staff, and es here though where it doesn't melt-for blight it. Spring nor "Summer-solstice," but keeps is ribbed in among the dark rocks, ages old, for what I know. It never thaws .-And the dark green moss carpets in the great chasms, six fout deep and thick will do it. Last year we had a stormy meeting enough to bear a young elephant. So they say, who have been up "Great Haystack,"

across the Notch here, I hear a great gathering is to be had in the city off there beyond you. Boston | not yet familiarly understood-even in an Old city. I can't see it. I see a grey pillar obelisk-like, or shaft, near by it, they tell me, on a bill, where they had a baute over half a bundled years ago. I see individual abolitionist, in Old Organization the smoke of that battle, in the time of it, meetings. The free and the interested with and heard their great gans. They shot come from all quarters. Whether they will find some of them from ships, I took it, from quarters after they get here, may be doubtful-us the sound. I can see that stone shaft, they i doubtful as whether the meeting will find any, tell me was put up, on that Hill, (I have They will not stay away. Quarters, or no partridge flustering to divert a sportsman away heard the name of the Hill) put up on quarters-shelter or no shelter-sky-roof, or from her nest full of young ones. Let Antiaccount of that buttle. I can see it plain | roof made with hands—the earth for a bed—or | Slavery keep her eye staunch upon the church They say the city lays hard by it, and that "the straw that grew on it—the friends of Ha- and clergy—and all the subordinate moral (or there's to be a very large meeting there massiv will gather. I am too weak to sound a immoral) influences of the land. And lat her in June coming, of the Temperance pec- toud gathering note. Let there be heard the not faher to assault orders and institutions -asple, on Roston Common. They'll spoil strong one coming from the hot plantation of well as their incidents-wherever they are init, I am afraid, by making too much fuss the South. That comes up, the year round. Its trinsically the Bulwarks and pillars of the sysand preparing. They'll be apt, I should think, from what I have beard, to lay out insons with he were. pretty much afteir strength, before they get to their business. I am glad to hear one thing. Bill Mitchell I hear is to be there. I like the name, "But Mirch-As I've said before, I never knew why they should call it ' Washingtonian, -what you are doing against drinkingand not name it after Bill, who got it up first. If they get Bill Mitchell there, and Bill Rich, and Jo Johnson, and a few of these brave fellows from the "Common People," Boston Common will have great meeting. Not a great many folks, only—there are great meetings enough of that sort-but of great heart and great talk. They better get together in a kindl of ustural way-not trampet much till Anti Slavery Convention. That is business they get there-save all their breath to enough-if not glory enough-for one day. blow there-and then blow off-hand, natural music, like these stage horns, they Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts sometimes wind down here in the Notch

of any where but on the spot. I might To the Cataract, " The White Mountain Bunker Hill Battle. It would be on a lifferent key—but I guess I should hear it But I am longer than I'd any thought

> Your friend, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. Franconia Notch, April 29, 1844.

P. S. I shan't write many more of

Anti-Slavery Society.

It is at hand again. It will be holden on the words. I have but a little, and I will be 5th of June, Wednesday. At the old Town Hall, if any whote in-doors-unless some meet-It is full Spring. You don't know what ing house, in violation of the principles and in You don't know will be asked to do it. There are numbers, and Spring. I hear its song of let-loose increasing numbers, in each one of them, who The deer drink in their basins mankind's Cause. But they are afraid. It is But I can't stop for Spring. All gogue," It is essential to prosperity in business

At the old Town Hall +if it can be had. The cold and white, the year round. Ice too, ordinary Rally-ery, it is too late in the day to isone. Every Abelitionist knows what interest -some of the time, a squally one-but it was not a torpid one. Some of the throes Liberty -for Preedom of Speech and of Assembly are Organized Anti-Slavery meeting-where forms may be used or dispensed with, as individuals may wish. All measures are optional to the anniversary is from cradle to grave. The Hepon tem she is at war with. Let the Politics and

New-England Convention.

I must attend it for health-if for nothing more. I will go and see how the host look after the fields of the last year -- the 200 fights. I want to see what Time and Battle are doing with their brows. It will be, I apprehend, the meeting of meetings. The sun is high and the condict rages. Buston will darken with the black drapery of the New-England Priesthood, hke a Rockery at nightfall. I am sorry to see conflicting appointments by the friends of Freedom. The 28th-or any other day-shouldn't witness any appointment in behalf of Liberty, it seems to me, along with the New-England

-enough to wake the dead, if any siept Is is again at hand, and one cannot help, as wild heifers on the hills—the natural bu- anti-slavery spirit. Except our own, rough, the militia muster compared to Waterloo. gle they call it. It is better than the made grante and adamantine anniversary, and pernutes. So of speaking at a meeting-hops the New-England yearly gathering in Connatural speaking, men getting right up, wention-no anti-slavery meeting in the land Hampshire Anti-slavery Music. I suiamon stirred to it by their theirs, and the sight can compare with it for bold, heart-stirring in them, as such, to the Massachusetts field. Antiof a multitude, saying things they never lerest. It is held at Anti-Slavery's native place? Slavery expects-"The Hutchinsons." Will thought of before, and never could think The mover of the Anti-Slavery Emerprise still Lesse repeat the summons, in the name of Lib-

and is there, to urge it on with the sam long fidelity, and the same entrepidity of spirit that first dared disclose its forlors hope banner to the storm. The scarred and tempest beaten veterans, that have toiled about that bunner and helped keep it adout on the storm it was born in, and that has tossed it ever since, will sneet there to greet their loved pioneer and one another, around its staff. Let its old, rent, and | 5 weather-coiled tolds flurier once more over their heads. They have grown old yelompheir time under its dozen years' streaming. I hope to !meet them all there. The tried and proven souls of the city-the worthjer for being proof in a city. The marshals of the Mussuchusetts field-weary and honor-laden from their western service of a hundred pitched battles ;-the "men" of Connecticut—not " of Tevi'dale "but Pleasant Hight; and they of Rhode Island -every one a bost, in himself, (and herself) independent of the influence of array or of band -always in line-self-moved ;-and the survivors of our New-Hampshire Buttle. They say in Congress our little delegation can always be implicitly relied on to go for slavery. (They must make exception now.) Will they not say on the Anti-Slavery platform, our scanty phelank can, of course be counted on for Liberry .-They can and they do. And they will be down to Boston from Maine-unfaltering and stordy ap their humanity-each counting One, From Vermont too-she has moral spirits, as well as dashing politician orestors, within her green hordets. They must descend on the Yankee city. But I should not speak of States. Anti-Slavery drnows nothing of them. She sees nothing of he feels in the cause—and knows his dury—and their lines, as with free foot she traverses the pland. She descries no State line, or any other, save the moral Mason and Dixon's that travers es between her and her grand adversary. All experiences at its birth, it felt-and may again, her, and the pattry streaks, at which geography on her own side of that, is common ground to and politics stumble, as at mounds and mill logs-she walks over undiscovered and unapprehended.

> Abolitionists have but little to do, save give it moral direction and save the enterprise from apsing and degenerating into miserable polytics. their strong-holds, and turn it off upon the hal. the Army and the Navy-be regarded as objects of reform, rather than instrumentalities. Auti-Slavery must beware of their laterfering, officious aid. A 3d Party 1 I would as soon drum! for recruits for a 3d military establishment—or a naval,-a 3d (of 2d) army or navy-to crusade with, against the moral maladies of the country. They will get no countenance at the anniversary of the Pioneer Society. I hope they will hold every meeting in Old Fanenil Hall-partly because it can be had for nothing. and partly to be reminded that the political beroes that grace its walls-some of them biped 7 (1/7) and some quadraped-are not the models for our anti-slavery heroism.

The country is all astir with Anti-Slavery .-

Our revolution is not the proteaction and carrying out of theirs. Joshua Leavist and Hubbard Winslow's kindred meyements, are the ckeing out of that. They are the prolongations of Bunker Hill and Lexington, in all but the heroism of those old manslaughters. They in hearing. Or like the low of a drove of it approaches, feeling a serival of the ancient have the same spirit so far as It goes. It is as

> They will have gallam meetings. The Hotchinsons most be there. They are the New-

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STATE PRISON.

I chanced to be passing ours this (Sunday) pleasant morning. I call it ours—but it is no part of it mine. I will acknowledge no share, ever so minute, in a machine, constructed for the infliction of penal terment on mankind. I paused to look on the New Hompshire Prison, as one of the features of the country and of the age. Of meouth, bideous schilecture, especially the old wing,—as uncornely it looks, as London's old Newgate, built back in the gloomy ages, when England hung men for stealing 13 pence. Its materials, massive granite, hard and cold as the heart of the Public that built it, and that uses it in retaliation on disturbers of its "dignity and peace."

All was still, Sunday morning-within its penal precincts, in honor of the State and of the Religion which is given to this sort of "overcoming evil with good." Spirit-crushing, ignominions " confinement at hard labor," for despairing years,-corporation's way of " doing unto others, as ye would that others should do unto you." The guard-house on the wall was desorted of the sentinel, who all the secular week long, had watched the prisoners from it, with loaded musket. Suppose he should see a man, in despair at his wearisome confinement, clumbering the wall to make his escape, and he should shoot him, and see him die! Would the remembrance of it be pleasant to him, on his lonely watch !-Yet, I suppose, he would have to shoot. Would the unfortunate guard ever forget it-if he should kill a prisoner!

Those dark crevices in the thick wall of the old wing of the Prison-what are they? The windows, the State allows her imprisoned citizens. Those slits are the measure of light and air, vouchsufed by the State to her convicted children. "Surely the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eye to behold the sun! Those apertures were not left in that wall to let in the light, but to keep it out; or rather to let out the darkness of the dangeon cell. Day-light would shrink from entrance at such abhorred passages-or if impelled by the laws of matter to venture in, it would only be in timid ray, to render " darkness visible." and to disclose to the wretched inmate the horrors of his narrow house In the upper story, the prisoners are indulged with broader apertures. Squares of nearly two ample feet,-decorated, however, with grating of iron. That iron net-work looked to me like

the fibres and nervous system of the State. As it were, her heart-strings, and bowels of compassion. As the granite around it, symboled forth her heart of nether mill-stone. The Institution had but one wing at its erection. It has now two. Would it might take them to itself, and fly away, beyond New Hampshire's good natured Yankee borders. The old wing is as bideous a structure as can be found above ground. It looks not made to live in, -but to be unable to get out of. The new is of less infernal proportions,-being built, thanks to Himmunity, in a gentler age than forty years ago. There are real windows in it, instead of those dungcon eyelet heles that decorate the face of the old. They are bon-grated, to be sure, and so for from the prisoner's cell, that he has to take the blessed light, as it were, at second hand. But he might catch through their chequered opening, I should think, some glance at the evening sky, from the recesses of his lonely cell. And this wing has chimneys to it,-and around the whole front has recently been erected a civil looking fence,-instead of the hideous palisades, that used to gloom up, to make it a sort of ponal confinement to look at it as you was going by. The unreliorated aspect of the new wing, is emblematic of the.__ advancing age.

But the ameliorating, mitigating feature of the New Hampshire Prison, is its kindly and noble hearted Warden. A humane and munly farmer of the Granite State, is he. No collous-hearted Turnkey, with a bosom like the material of the penitentiary over which he presides. He is a man-with a kindly heart in him-reared on a New Hampshire farm, and holding every prisoner a man, and to be treated, though an imprisoned convict, according to his merits. He is surry for every prisoner that comes there, and pities him, and does what he can to alleviate his miseries, instead of being, as some have been, I fear, an nggravation of his legal sentence. His humane treatment softens the heart of every prisoner, and will disincline him, when he courses out again, to revenge himself on the community that imprisoned him, by a repetition of his crimes. The prisoners regard the Wurden as their friend,-and it is said the poor fellows take quite an interest in the election of Warden. They need not feel any uneasiness on that score, for the people like Sam-7 9 uel G. Berry, as Warden, as well as the prisoners do, - and will keep him there, I trust, as long as he will consent to stay.

But a State Prison.—Confinement to hard labor-for dreary years, or for life. Informous confinement-with the shaven head-and the convict uniform-and the convict brand for life, -ull for the violation of Statute morality, and disturbance of the public peace. Is it becoming the humane age in which we live, and the good patere of the people of the Granite State? I do not know. But does it render the State any more secure from criminal molestation? Does it reform the country? Does it diminish crime? Had not the people better suffer occasional depredations, such us might be committed on a forgiving community, than to harden their own heart by the infliction of such terrible punishment? If a poor wretch steals, had n't the whole people better forgive him, the offence against the State, and show the concern they now feel for the State's "peace and dignity," for the injured individua he steale from? I rather the people should pay the amount of the stolen property, to the injured owner, and try the discipline of forgiveness on the culprit, and if need be, give him also a trifle, saved out of some war tax or other! It would do a poor thief a great deal more good, if he 4. should be presented by the Public with a cottage and an acre or two of land, for example, or whatever be lacked of the means of living, -than to doom him to the hell of State's Prison, in vengeance of his offence, or in terror to others. It is not in behalf of the injured individual, by the 47 way, that the criminal is ever punished,-it is , in behalf of the State." Not that an individual 🤝 has been injured,-but the State's " peace and ... dignity" been disturbed. These are all the State ever cares about, and what are these to any individual? The State taxes them all, to mainmin her "dignity," and avenge her " Peace," and then leaves every individual to look out for himself. The State protects no individual, of all the people, and avenges none of their wrongs. Sho takes care only of her own " dignity and peace." The people have to seek redress for their individual wrongs at their own individual cost. But I did not set out to speak of this-but only of the N. H. State Prison, and the humanity—the propriety and expediency of State Prison punishment. I think the people better not inflict it .-Still, New Hompshire has the least termenting Penitentiary, I suspect, of any in the land.

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SUBLIME!

We very much doubt whether there can be found in the writings of Daniel Webster or Edward Everett, or even in the English language, a passage superior to the following for beauty, elequence, grandeur and real sublimity of thought and expression. It forms the perporation of an address delivered at Middlebury, Vermont, July 4, 1836, by Enward D. Barben, a gentleman of sterling integrity and oncommon intellectual nower, to whose zeal and steadfastness the friends of freedom in Vermont are targety indebted for the high, and commanding position which their cause in that State now occupies.-- s.

The day that shall witness the triumph of public pinion over slavery is fast approaching. Protecting uninence on which I now stand, I see in the far off entinence on which I now stand, I see in the lar out distance the great prisan house of death. Its gloomy waits, built up on human hearts and cemented by human tears and blood, tower up into the skies with a heaven-insulting glory. Its improve spires and unhaltowed domes, burnished with the gold wrong from the writer and unit of the defengaloss. Buch defedable in hallowed domes, burnished with the gold wrong from the sweat and toil of the defenceless, flash defylagly in the sun. It seems to muck the power of the earthquake and the storm. But while I gaze, I see the heaving of the ocean of public opinion, beneath my feet. The great fountains of its deep are breaking up. I hear the maan of the coming tempest as it musters its storms afar off; and the skies gather blackness, hove my head. The billows go sweeping on in majesty and might. The surge beats upon the base of that proud edifice. The indignant tempest goes careering over the face of the moved waters. The roar of the roused ocean comes thundering upon the ear. that proud edifice. The morganite tempest gives carreering over the face of the moved waters. The rear of the roused ocean comes thundering upon the ear. The waves, crested with fury, beat with resistless energy upon its massive structures. The waters and the storm are up in their wrath and speak now with an tearthquake voice. I see that Bostile of human hearts tremble from its very base his towers and the staking in the elemental war. Behold its towers and turrets ned and topple to their fall. See! its foundations give way—it reals, it sinks, it plunges, is gotte, and the waters pass over it and hide it forever! The spirit of peace and love broods over the tempest and it is hushed. The ocean sinks into unruffled calantesis and the fury of the storm is stilled. And hark! strains of the sweetest harmony hreak upon the ear. A chorus of militions of voices comes swelling upon the calm, still air, hymning praises and thanksgivings. It is the music of redeemed hearts and disenthralled spirits. Oh! the sublimity of that song of the free! Haw its strains are caught from lip to lip, from the valley to the hill top, from mountain to mountain, until the whole land is wrapt in its melody and the skies reverberate with the pealing authern. becate with the pealing anthem.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. We wish we could introduce this peerless young Bustonian to the free labor anti-slavery of New Hampshire. Born and bred of the flower of that proud city's aristocracy, he is the friend and the brother of the colored people and the abolitionists. His father, John Phillips, was, we believe, the spontaneously selected first mayor of the city. When the haughty town first took upon itself the more metropolitan name of city, who for lord mayor, but John Phillips, the representative of all that was cityish and 'ancient and bonorable' in this New-England London. Wen-We wish we could introduce this peerless young the representative of an time was enjoyed, and honorable in this New-England London. Wendell is his son—and he is a rare instance of the omon of princely rank with the talent and the personal grace of princely rank with that can adorn it. And where of princely rank with the talent and the personal gate and accomplishment that can adorn it. And where do we find this young star of the aristocracy? Shot down from his forly orbit, in the milky way of vanity's sky, and coursing about in the depths of abolitionism and negro degradation. Instead of lolling on the sofas of the Otises, the Seurses and the what not inactive of Reapon street, or parading the flags of sofas of the Otises, the Scarses and the what not inaccessibles of Bearon street, or parading the flags of Pearl street with the mindless heir-apparents, you find him obscured with Garrison, in the depths of Nassau Court, beyond the explorations of the butcher's cart and the holly-boat man, or going arm in arm with Oliver Johnson to an anti-slavery meeting in Belknap street or madam Parkman's stable, the Chardon Street Chapel. This is the young Pitt who struck James T. Austin with lightning in Funcati Hall, when that take and bloody minded man attempted to throw over tase and bloody minded man attempted to throw over the modern mob and the murderers of Lovejoy the manute of the revolution, and the same that haired the colored man in affectionate and fraternal accents, as 'brother Cole,' the other day, in the throughd essembly of the New-England Convention. We heard his colored man in americante and fraction actions of brother Cole, the other day, in the throaged essembly of the New-England Convention. We heard his beautiful farewell address, and were the more astonished at it, that it was unpremeditated. In the forenoon Garrison proposed that some resolutions be prepared connected with Phillips' contemplated voyage to England, to be offered in the afternoon, that might call on him for a farewell address to his anti-slavery brethren and sisters before crossing the water. This was probably the first intimation of it to Mr. Phillips, who was present, one of the committee, and he had only a few hours in which to think on what topics he should speak. The reporter has given his words, but could not give the tones, the spirit, the manner, the person. He has gone and the blessing of Atmighty God be upon him on the sea and in the old land to which he goes—the land of Westminster Abhery, of Thompson and O'Connell.—Herald of Freedom. From the Herald of Freedom.

ALVAN STEWART.

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This gigantic abolitionist is stirring the heart of the rest to its deepest foundations, by his mighty apeals. He harrows the human soul with the originalmeals. pears. He harrows the human som that the harrows the human som that the pears of the surpassed some of his outpourings of imagination. At the opening of Pennsylvama Hall he spoke of the visitations of God on Egypt for its slight oppressions of the Jaractices, and of the doom of Edom for her impeding the flight of the fugitive chosen people through her lands, in a strain of awful sublimity which has no modern parallel, and that breather the lofty poetry of the people of the age of which he speaks, the ancient people of God and the times of the prophets. His picture of the desolutions of Pera, 'the doomed have of the prophets' realizes the awful strains of city of the mountains,' realizes the awful strains of Joel, and of Obadiah, and of Amos the herdman of Teknah. It is the wild poetry of prediction turned into narrative of the past-the harp of prophecy strung

to history.

Stewart is a wonderful man—and wonderfully fitted to perform the magnificent part in the great anti-slavery reformation to which God has called him. Slavery finds in him an imagination and a poetry that can reach in description her inverestible realities. Her unspeakable wees and atrocities Stewart can depict. He can paint her pandemonium. His fancy can explore her forbidden recesses—where all but Burns' muse' would cower,'—and tell in appropriate phrase of the

'horrible and awinl, Which e'en to name would be unlawful.'

WESTERN POETRY.—We noticed the following Hacs in the Scioto Whig. The poet, doubtless, thinks that sublimity alone, is not the essence of poetry.

I wonder how long you've been roarin'
At this infernal rate!
I wonder it all you've been a pourin'
Could be cypher'd on a state!

I weader how such a thunderin' sounded When all New York was woods! Spose likely some Indians have been drowned. When the rains have raised your floods.

Hav'nt stood where now I stand! Well, spose [being scar'd at first] they stubb'd their toes

I wonder where they'd land.

That Moses never mentioned ye I've wonder'd While other things describin';

My thoughts are strange, magnificent and deep, When I look down on thee! O! what a glorious place for washing sheep,

And O! what a tremendous water power Is washed o'er its edge!
One man night farnish all the world with floor
With a single privilege!

I wonder how many times the lakes have all Been emptied over here!

The thoughts are very stronge that crowd my When I look up to thee;

26 7217 Such thoughts I never expect to have again To all eternity !!! 17 418111 4141 416 418 Marto 1.50 06 7711/ 14-41 sound meren themote 691

THOUGHTS ON VIEWING THE FALLS OF NIAGARA

I wonder if wild stags and buffaloes

I wonder 'f that rainbow has been a shinin' Since suprise at creation, And this waterfall been underminin' With constant spatteration !

My conscience, how ye must have foam'd and thunder'd When the deluge was subsidin' !

Ningam would be !

Why Clinton didn't feed the grand canal Up here, I think is queer!

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But I can say nothing-do nothing. My neighbor presses might, did they but dare. But they can't. They are not at liberty. They must hold their peace if the voltore of slavery swoop away every tenth man of New England. They must say as Hamles did-not Break, break iny heart," but only "I siwst hold my tongue," 08 3 4 2 2 most over 1 2 20 86, 1. 600 July Just 1815 1815 Ang Lunia

THE HERALD OF PREFION We need more help, not less. Each moment is a crisis, in dom in Canada. couse like ours, and ever will be till the last moment.the last and glorious crisis, when men shall wait the final

The character of the Herald has been peculiarly its own. It has been no imitator, and none other has parta- vincible as ever filled a mother's breast, and rushed condial to his solitary spirit. Now I tell them ken of its peculiarities. Sublime in its simplicity, and to the rescue, will not find consolution for his suffer- another man is dying in prison, -- not for all beautiful in its perfect truthfulness, it has done the work ings, and ought not his his friends and even his one-tempting a military revolution, but for the given it to do, in singleness of heart, and with an earnestness of purpose, which has stamped it with the noble singularity which belongs to every man who speaks his honest of the enterprise? A Howard might have periled racy! What, the New Hampshire Democrati thought. It has seemed to have been nourished by the his life for such a mornen! free and invigorating air of the mountains wherein it had its hirth, and has lived so long, till it has become not less marked than its own grand home. I do not mean to say that it has lived on air, -though that were almost true-hat that the spirit of Freedom which gling of this mother; could exact roun nountars a

we love to think is the birthright of a land of mountains. of granite rocks, and noble forest, and is the nurse of al lbs.) of the mother who had nourished him; who had its children, has made the Herald its own peculiar child once seen him sold, and might again, and can we till it has grown, to be there, the very Genius of Anti- expect he has a heart to feel for the sufferings of Slavery. Unbending in its integrity, unswerving in it. Torrey? Not he! No! he rejoices in the occasion land to open that dungton, and strike off thos advocacy of truth, self-sacrificing in the cause it has es and excuse for severity! and the utmost penalties of irons from the limbs of the dying Torrey. Am reward, except it be in the approval of a good conscience its overthrow, and a new conviction that the slave is Democracy would conclude each other in grain the world reckons. But its epitaph is not yet to be writ a banner upon the evening star,--en, nor its apotheosis sung, and from me it needs a word of praise. But for the honor of New Hampshire ! must be sustained. For love of itself it should not be

words that mean so much, and appeal so strongly to al ter,": true-hearted abolitionists,-it must live, and do its work aow, in the very high-neon and heat of our labor. Nons statement written by our imprisoned brother, dated, other can fill its place in our ranks, and the broken co "Baltimore Jail, Cell No. 3, Sept. 28, 1844," of his needs, and must have her Herald, if she would be true to grity at any rate, that for the slave's sake, and for he ding authority. wn, she would not permit for a single fortnight, the pa

Charles T. Torrey.

mend the article of a writer in the Morning Chroni- floor of the cell, when obliged to go, yet I am much would n't go to the slave State to talk or writer cle, who has given a deeply affecting statement relating to the slaves said to have been aided by Torrey. We give an abstract such as our limits will admit of:

"Emily Webh was the slave of Dr. Wrench, of Winchester. She bought her own freedom by extra hard toil. Her husband was the slave of Bushrod Taylor, and worth \$200 per year. Taylor bought two of Mrs. Webb's daughters-her children before she purchased her treedom-being the slaves of her old muster. Mrs. Wubb, by her sleepless diligence; purchased of Taylor the two daughters, paying him about \$400 for them. She next purchased one of her sons, paying part down, and pledging the girls for the balance. The price was \$400. In some of her business, she contracted a dubt of some \$50, and not being able to raise the money, she was sued, and the boy was attached. A friend was obtained who bailed the boy, and who refused or neglected to surrender him, and suffered a suit to be brought, thereby giving time to the angel mother to work the ultimate deliverance of her son.

"Her perils increased upon her, and her long-cherished hope of freeing her family seemed about to leave

her. The girls were pledged for the boy, and the boy slungeon of slavery. I regret very much to see by the last number of this pa-was pledged for the debt, and the costs were accu-ber, that, for want of funds, the brave little Heraid,—lit-mulating beyond her strength. She rushed to Phila-musters of Marytand. What say the New the only in stature,—most cease for a season its warning delphia with the story of her labors, her hopes and England people to it. Not abolitionists. I de soles of the steadily advances of the foe, its organt and her fears upon her lips. While there, her husband, not appeal to such. I appeal to common be cheering battle-cry, and its joyful announcement of each three daughters, and two sons all escaped to Caus-manity. To the people of New Hampshire new victory. Anti-Slavery can't bear the less of any of da; one daughter and son being free, having been especially, I appeal. They would n't give t her soldiers, and least of all a so brave and faithful one born after her own freedom was obtained. One some Dorr to the bloody hills syrange of Rhode is as this, who has so long and so signally spread confusion a slave, had run away to Canada some time before, and. I rejoice they did n't. I trust the and dismay in the ranks of those who have arrayed them- This deliverance was affected last December; and wouldn't, had he been a Whig, and done wha selves on the side of our powerful and malignant enemy, the whole family are enjoying Queen Victoria's free- he did. But they would alt give him up, and

WIFE and MOTHER, and heard the story of her toil, Providence, and cheer the pining prisoner with death-struggle of the monster we have so long grappled her fastings, her patience, her hopes and her fears, a shoot of sympathy around his dungeon walls and had seen the heavings of a heart beating and Dorrheard their New Hampshire voices through throbbing with emotions as high, as pure, and as in- the thick walls of his Bastile, and oh what a mies to find excess for any query or doubt about the Samaritan part of helping the hunted fugitive wire-drawn morals of the transaction, or the hazards escape from slavery. What says the Demo

"Taylor had about twenty five slaves; had had the speak to save the dying prisoner to his wife earnings for years of the father of these girls and and children. A word from the Democrati-FOUND (supposing the boy of 16 years to weigh 100 bills, that slavery must u't try its humanity to coused, and unremitting in its labors, it has borne, and slave laws will be inflicted upon him! Let us get it would startle Heavy Clay at Ashland. oiled, and suffered, neither hoping for, nor receiving up new abhorrence of the "institution," new zeabfor the other States would speak, and Whigism and the highest indeed that could be given it, but not a worthy of our sympathy. O, that we could hang up lifying the noble requirement of the New Hamp-

> "TAYLOR, THE SLAVEHOLDER; EMILY WERR, THE MOTHER: TORREY, THE DELIVERER;"

suffered to languish. For the cause's sake-the charmer and the world should see, feel and judge in this mat-

Since the above was written, we have read lumns cannot close and hide the loss. New Hampshire reasons for attempting an escape from prison. It is poor Torrey's endeavoring to escape, as if in our view such an explanation as ought to satisfy her highest want; and let it not be said, to her shame all but those who think slavery a divine institution, juil." What will say the Whig Press? that she is weary and faints. But let it rather be said to her honor—if she needs that—to her Anti-Slavery inte and laws which make humanity merchandize of him guess, nothing. And the Religious Press?—

per which should be their boast, languish for support.—o "Seven of these twelve nights I slept mone, from litionism of aiding, or inducing, the escape of pain, and the utter prostration of the nervous system. The remaining night, save one, I slept from one to him, as I would a child from a black snake of our ill-fated friend for his alloged assistance of slaves four hours. I am still nearly deprived of sleep, and an alligator. Not as an abolitionist—but as a on their way from bondage. To all such we com-

The pions, liberty-loving North is just now too busy with hickory poles and coon worship to regard the dungeon-or help Torrey get out-if he's this atrocioùs outrage!

Charles T. Torrey, I bear, is chained in a damp Bultimore dungeon, and dying there of a brain fever. Stavery had imprisoned him for an act of common humanity in behalf of fugitive slaves .-Desponding of deliverance probably-or lmselled by desire to save his life from jail fever he attempted the other day to escape. He was discovered and loaded with irons and cast into a damp, deadly vault-where he is now perhaps being released by death. Will New Enganders feel no disquictude at this. I tell it to 2/ the democracy here in New Hampshire, who went the other day to Rhode Island, to excluim against the imprisonment of Dorr. They did nobly to go there if they went as men. I bandly care if they went as Democrats. I would fain trust they did n't altogether-but that they ? felt the stirrings of humanity at thoughts of a fellow man's imprisonment and soffering in that a corse than Algerine place of forment. And will they not feel for their fellow man in this

now he has sugrendered, they go and thunde "Now suppose it were true that Torrey met this their admonitions in the ears of the tyrants a Press-the Press of Concord! They might ye Press of Concord, would open his prison doors A stern antimation of the Democracy of thes far, by going to these extremities with men because they venture imprudently in behall o liberty,-one stern New Hampshire kint, would make James Polk teil the Democracy of Mary shire Democracy. Would n't they? Let them try it. Let them obey the dictates of humanitywhich are always safe and great. The Southerners have hearts-or would have, if they only had any here.

But I speak to the winds. The Democratic Press will be as silent and bush at the over shadowings of slavery, us the small birds of the brake at the shadow of the Eagle. They will publish perhaps as an item of entertainment were a crime. " An abolition attempt to break Soleomby, nothing.

He states that for twelve days he was closined on | I will not speak here of the unti-slavery slaves. If a slave were escaping, I would help slave system. I dont ask the Democracy of New Hampshire to go to Baltimore to tear down alive. I ask them to speak out majestically here at home-in bohalf of a suffering man and against the barbarity of loading men with irons for mustaken efforts in behalf of human a liberty. And would the voice of the Democrat ic Press of Concord be meavailing. Either of the political parties would at once listen to it .-The South cares little for the immolation of a single man-but either party a good deal for one vote, or peradventure the vote of a Stale. At any rate the moral effect at this crisis would be great. The Whig Press might possibly e feat something. It might at least cover itse with honor. As a Press-not as a Whig Press And the other, as a Press-but as a Democrat Press. But I forbear. Torrey must perish the tender mercies of slaveholding do not it terpose for him-as they can hardly be expeced to. His murder will not sleep. If this land be not struck forever with numb palsy, his blood will cry from that dungeon vault. And the nations abroad will point at the crimson

stain on the skirts of this republic that it shall

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After Mr. Torrey was defeated in his attempt to escape from jail, an attempt to which as will be seen by Mr. Andrews's note, he was impelled by despoir of other help, he was thrust into a dangeon, and forbidden to write to his friends. He, howerr, through the intercession of a humane gentleman, btained permission on Saturday to write to ble vife, and from this letter we are permitted to take to extract. It will deepen the sympathy of every generous heart, both for him and for his family. Bear it in mind, all of you, that, whether Torrey has or has not done the things charged un-THERE IS NOTHING CHARGED BUT ACTS OF COMMON HUMANITY-siding oppressed and englaved men to escape from slavery, and regain that liberty which God has made their " inslienable birthright. It is for humanity that he suffers. Let tomunity eyespathize with him and succer him The letter will speak for itself :-

"My dearest Wife:—I am no much affliction.—When I wrote you last week, I was suffering with brun lever, the effects of long and close confinement. Yesterday I made an attempt to escape, which was detected, or rather betrayed, by a counto foter named Dryer; and nyself and others put into the cells, in trons. The excitement, with a cold cell, and irons so heavy and painful as to prevent all sleep, have brought on the favor again, is appose I shall be so confined till October, it I sur-

[After giving some directions in regard to his children, if he should be taken away, he proceeds .] getic as ever.

"Do not feel concerned for me, my dear wife. In the darkness and anguish of the last night, leaded iffer for his sake, and in his cause, and he will forming me

not forsake me.
Thank God! the good men who sided me, are more than a hundred miles off, and for out of the more than a hundred shiles off, and far out of the reach of my persecutors. I will never allow others to walfer on my account, if I can help it. The man, Dryer, who betrayed us, is a negro-trader, and is in prison for passing counterfeit money. He tried to get my conditiones, professed to have become an abolitionist, and encouraged us to escape; all the white betraying our plans to the keepers. There is no trust to be put in such wicked men.

You need not fear that the abortive attempt will have me, except so for us present suffering is con-

harm me, except so far us present suffering is con-cerned. May Ged bless and comfort you. Kiss both our denr children for me. Tell them never to larget to pray for "pour father." I was much com-forted a few days ago, by a letter from brother B., of Cambridge, informing me how extensively I was re-Cambridge, informing me how extensively I was re mechanical in the prayers of Christians in New York as well as in New England, and even in Pennsytra nia and Obio. God will hear them, however no worthy may be

Your affectionate husband.

CHAS. T. TORREY. Baltimore Juit, Sept. 14, 1844."

[From the Boston Chronicle.] LETTER FROM MR. ANDREWS.

BALTIMORE, 18th Sopt., 1844. Friend Leavist :- I send you a copy of my

ol several gross printer's errors.
Since my last unto in you, I have been con-

set. It is probable, however, that the unuse usuald be deemed "wise" and "prudent," when I

LETTER FROM MR. TORREY TO HIS will be a change of zones, and a speedy too in the Maryland nee. If he should be acquit ted in it, the same apportunity will again occur for a habous corpus before the United States Courts. If convicted, he goes to the penitentiary, which he will not leave unless the doors are thrown open by the loud thunders a American and European indignation, by which the people of Maryland are certainly much

more assailable than those of South Casolina Let O Connell speak ware, and he will find a heart in Bahlmore to respond. Do you see that the repealers of New Orleans, with a noble contrition, have doubled their convibution to the repeal foud which was removed to them and forwarded it, with an humbl and forwarded it, with an humble apology for their previous reprimend upon O'Connell for his abolition. But the auti-slavery sanimunt, even here, though it exists widely dissemina-ted, is timid almost beyond conception, and might as well be dead, with a few noble exceptions, for all active and open measures, unless t can be either shocked or stung into energy

I still hope to be able, in a very few days, to come North. Yours, for Liberty, S. P. ASDREWS.

From the Reston Master. Letter from the Prison!

We give below a letter we have received from vive so long. I deemed it my dudy to try once to carpe out of the hands of my enemes. But God-knows best, and has ordered it otherwise." The hand-writing indicates great physical debility, but it will be seen that his spirit is strong and ener-

Are there any who profess to be abolitionists who, in Church or State, are giving their moral or politiwith a clasic that prevented my steeping, standing up, or lying down, I was enabled to look up to our Saviour with cheerful canfidence, knowing that his gracious hand will order all things for our good; and whether by suffering or otherwise, will help me tional weight upon the lever which is already shaking. tional weight upon the lever which is already shaking come off more than conqueror, through thim that trional weight upon the lever which is already shaking ted us. The chain that is rivelted to my ankles the great Bastile of slavery. Throw them on, then it is not hinder our Land from community with me. -in God's name, do it. Think of Torrey, wearing ont his life in a dungeon—giving his lineary a sacrifice to the cause of the slave. Shall we refuse our votes and our influence to that cause? Are our old party and sectarian prejudices dearer to us than life was to Lovejoy, or liberty is to Torrey? Liberty men-when the advocates of slaveholders, in Church or State, seek your votes, your money, or your influ-FIRM.

Baltimore Jail, Oct. 23, 1844.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Esq.:

note was handed me by our friend Croshy, last week; than slavery has. To-day, it is a "crazy prisoner's and I promised him I would write you in season for dream" to talk so of SLAVERY. In 1850, no rational your meeting of yesterday; at least to answer the man north of South Carolina, capable of forming an question, "Watchman! what of the night?" But, opinion, shall think otherwise. Strange that we are though his cheerful face and friendly greeting made just now, in 1844, learning the A, B, C, of lawful me feel well, almost, for the moment, increasing ill- liberty! Strange that we have yet to compel the ness and debility have hindered me from writing .- Supreme Court to apply against slavery, their own Stern necessity compelled me, yesterday and to-day, | trace | doctrine, in the Mississippi case, that no part of to take up my pen, and now, while my excited ner- the Constitution recognized the idea of property in Sun newspaper, respecting Mr. your system embles me to use my pen, I will try to human beings. That will strike down the Virginia Torrey's attempt to escape, with corrections say enough, at least, to acknowledge your kindness, charge against me, if they can be held to it, and not For more than six weeks past I have been confined eat their own words, as the majority did in the Prigg Since my last unto in you, I have been confined most of the time, to read or case. Two of that majority, including the worst fee cold, and have been unable to think or write, and, sometimes, even to converse with- of Liberty on the Bench, Baldwin, have since gone I have not visited Mr. Torrey for three days, out pain. I have had six nights only of tolerathat hope to be able to do so to-day. He is
still in chains, and his health is rapidly failing.
Mr. Cox, the partner of Mr. Gallagher, (who is
frame and nervo-sanguine temperament, you can
were sitting by your side, talking over the progress himself absent from tuwn,) visited him yester-day, and found him almost too feeble to conwith him. He is thrust fate a dark and vigor left-enough, however, I hope, to give slavery ing you to put it all in thyme, in your words of fice. damp lower cell, and his recent attempt to some blows yet, under the fifth rib; and enough, I Have you no song for the prisoner? Tell these escape is under the pretext for every species of petty tyronny. His situation is indeed intolerable.

The proper use of my case, both here and elsewhere, it is to send men to a felon's prison for nots of hu-My position have is one of difficulty, and a for the good of the cause of liberty. If that is done, manity and christian charity. Tell them in the tones paintal sense of responsibility without much prospect of benefit. I am easily on the good of the cause of noerty. It that is door, mainty and constant characters. I can be a so that grieve, for a month, or a year, more or less, of your noble balled, Cassandra Southwick. I have only to beg, through to day. I have only to beg, through no trifle! even if he has no guilt on his consistence, from the outside, I will try to do the same from withmanny, not to form an unity-wrable judgment as in my case. I have little to regret, in my last in. And, if these timid folks in Maryland can be counts of a partian of the Baltimore press, but eight years of service, but that I have not fell more, roused, it will be done most effectually, with God's to wait with putience a full development of done more, and dured more for the slave. God gave help. There! you have my sick bed follies, and my Morn time let his condition as a suffering me one talent not committed to every one, a courage blessing, too, for your kindness. God help your man, guilty of no crime, call found for the sym- that seldom fulters or shrinks, come what may. I am work for the slave. When he is free, it will rejoice es of all good and benevolent hearts. ashamed that I have emitted to do good, in the slave's me to sing my "nunc dimittis." As respects the course to be taken in his assumed that I have smalled to do good, in the slave's see I am not now able to advise you dis, behalf, sometimes, when others, for more righly endowcase, I am not now able to advise you dis. behalf, sometimes, when others, for more richly endow-

was made for decisive action in the paths that wise men feared to tread. So it was not boldness that put me in prison, but efforts to be prudeut, to act "out of character!" In prison, so far as my weak body allows, I feel my own proper nature, such as God gave me, resunding its power. With His help. I will not spare one blow at slavery, while I live, cost what it may, approve who may. It was my wish, in settling in this State, to have tested all the moral and legal questions involved in my case; though I was far enough from thinking of such means of doing it. I knew that cases on migh would be likely to occur.-But it is well, as it is,

Abolitionists, and the people, generally, must now decide whether christian men shall pay any regard to laws in favor of slavery -a system begun by acts of piracy, completed by acts of piracy, and continued by enacting the pirate's felanious principles of action into a code of Statules, with the forms of law. It would soon come to be regarded as the common duty of humane, apright and christian men to help every slave out of bondage that they can; just as if their own wife, son, daughter, and mother were the victims, and were slaves in Tripoli instead of Bultimore, Charleston, or New Orleans. I have long seen that the ideas prevalent, even among abolitionists, on this subject, were erroneous, were cowardly, were the fruit of that subservient spirit by which this American piracy has so long been supported through the agency of Northern pulpits, Northern presses, and Northern voters. Even now, but few re fully prepared to receive the truth, on this point. Five years hence, it will be an undoubted low among Northern men, as a man's right to his own carnings. Let them now receive it that are able. For the great legal issues involved in my case, the public, and, what s especially important, the legal public are in a good degree prepared, even south of the Dark Line. Many in this State will believe when a clear-hended lawver declares that neither the original starute law nor the constitution of Maryland give slavery any legal right to live in this State, and that it exist merely by force of vicious custom to which no length of time can impart the force of law; and that no number of ence, remember Torrey and Walker, and STAND regulating and restraining statutes can create rights. where the thing is naturally and inherently vicious.

No same lawyer doubts these doctrines, in their applicability to bawdy houses, gaming tables and lotteries. All of which have been more widely, and My Dear Brother,-Your affectionate and cheering for a longer period, sanctioned by express statutes

Yours with affection, CHARLES T. TORREY. 86 9 more the go turning to ying hie of & willown 9/8) 411 rune 9/8/ 10.6.7 25 84 8 (3994.3/B) che = 5 411, 5/8/

THE STANDARD.

land had men like him to speak out from all her hill-don something "-ay, much," to the spirit of Liberthe repeated outrages of southern slavery upon her main richts.

For the Middlesea Standard,

Torrey and Walker.

CLINTON GROVE, WEARE, N. H., ? 10th mo , 2: 1844.

My DEAR WHITTER-So villalay yet strides onrebuked over the land! I say unrebuked; for with the exception of a few free voices, and a few free presses, the outrage which the slaveholding miscreams have perpetrated upon our northern freemenour innocent brethren, Torrey and Walker-calls ont no independent and startling protest from those who ought to boast of free lips. The New England spirit crouches in azinine obedience to the lordly beck of her master. She lifts her pale face in trembling terror at the whip-crack of the South; and tramples into the dust the insignia of her accient prowess. Listen to the faint atterance of the braggart press-boastful in the soushine, and impudent when there is nothing to fear. It dares not unloose its slumbering thunder upon the head of southern slavery. Nuy, it dures not syllable the paltry indignation of a whipped vassal. The domb pulpitdeserted of her old moral heroes-her Edwards and her Emmons-presents an array of Lilliputian spirits whose dwarfish insignificance is paralleled only by their crayen, time-serving cowardice. What says the Pulpit on the incurceration of Torrey-on that doom of a life-long imprisonment which in all probability awaits him? Our clergymen, with a few brave exceptions, see one of their own number struck down, as a sacrifice to the cannibal-god of the South, without manifesting the common humanity which even the bundit exhibits for a fellow-villain's misfortune. Do I speak severely? Do I exaggerate? Are not the the great body of the clergy dumb as marble? If they are not, why then this torpor among the people? Why is there no out-burst of honest, fearless rebuke -no startling public sentiment, lifting with earthquake power the moral world, and shaking the stagnant waters of society? Let those who carp at a bold word, reply as best they can.

So stands New England, with an iron finger upon her lip, lest she should be betrayed into something like humanity in the utterance of her old revolutionary indignation. The time has been when a paltry "three-pence tax" sent a fever through her veins .-Now her free sons-guiltless before heaven of any crime-clank their manucles in the dangeon-holes of : the South, and a death-silence reigns among the people. They succumb to insult and wrong-to repeated and aggravated aggression—to the haughtiest demands of impious villainy, with all the obsequiousness of the crawling slave that offers himself as a footstool for the Turkish Sultan. Ay, the time has been, when the "free Switzer" of the North "overstrode his chainless mountains" with something of that gallant manhood which his own glorious home inspired. But let not the bards of despot Brittain longer waste their flattery on us, in chanting pieans to our mock freedom. Let them not sing, as they have, that there is

"Still one great clime, in full and free defiauer, That rears her crest, unconquered and subline, Above the far Atlantic!"

Oh, no-and well may we be ashamed that it is not so. The records of a few past years have dimmed and stained our history. The mock-word of the Suropean tyrunt is burning on our ear, and yet wescarcely heed it. On the contrary, we seem to be basely proud that our New England blood should creep

"Through thousand lazy channels in our veins, Dammed, like the dull canal, with locks and chains, And moving like a sick man in his eleco, Three paces, and then fullering."

But I must pause. Yet, I could not help sending thee, my dear fellow-laborer, a harried word from my

Quaker quilt, as a heart-pulse of the moment. I may speak warmly, for a " quiet man "-but I wanted to record my indignation in view of Southern insolence Here speaks a man. Would that New Eng. and Northern servility. If the word be severe, "parsides and valleys, in indignant rememstrance against ly." So, in the language of Southern mercy, I re-Thine for the Truth,

" Well laid on,"

1000 8 000)

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COLERIDGE'S TALK.

"The good man, he was now getting old, towards sixty perhaps; and gave you the idea of a life that had been full of sufferings; a life heavy-laden, halfvanquished, still swimming painfully in seas of manifold physical and other bewilderment. Brow and head were round, and of massive weight, but the The deep eyes, of a face was flabby and irresolute. light hazel, were as full of sorrow as of inspiration confused pain looked mildly from them, as in a kind of mild astonishment. The whole figure and air good and amiable otherwise, might be called flabby and irresolute; expressive of weakness under possi-bility of strength. He hung loosely on his limbs, with kneep bent, and stooping attitude; in walking, he rather shuffled than decisively stept; and a lady, once remarked, he never could fix which side of the garden-walk would suit him best, but continually shifted, in corkscrew fashion, and kept trying both A heavy-laden, high-aspiring, and surely much su ated itself into a plaintive south and singuage he spoke as if preaching—you would have said preaching caracstly and also hopelessly the weightiest things. I still recollect his 'object' and 'subject, terms of continual recurrence in the Cautean province; and how he essig and shulled them inic om-m mjeet' and 'sum-m-mjeet' with a kind of solemn stake or quever, as he rolled along. No talk, in his occurry or in any other, would be more sur-

" To sit as a passive bucket and be pumped into, whether you consent or not, can in the long-rue be exhibitating to no creature; how cloquent sever the flood of etterance that is descending. But if it he withal a confused unintelligible flood of utterance, threatening to submerge all known landmarks of thought, and drown the world and you! I have heard Coleridge talk, with eager musical energy, two stricken hours, his face radiant and moist, and cons municate no meaning whatevever to any individual of his hearem—certain of whom, I for one, still kept eagerly listening in hope; the most had long before given up, and formed (if the room were large enough) secondary humming groups of their own. He began anywhere; you put some question to him, made some suggestive observation; instead of answering this, or decidedly setting out towards answer of it, he would accumulate formidable apparatus, logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and vehiculatory gear, for setting out; perhaps did at last get under way—but was swiftly solicited, turned aside by the glance of some radiant new game on this hand or that, into new courses; and ever into new; and before long into all the Universe, where it was uncertain what game you would eateh, or whether any.

"His talk, alas, was distinguished, like bituself, by irresolution; it disliked to be troubled with conditions, abstinences, definite fulfilments-loved to wander at its own sweet will, and make its auditor and his claims and humble wishes a mere passive bucket

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for itself! He had knowledge about many things and topics, much curious reading; but generally all topics led him, after a pass or two, into the high seas of theosophic philosophy, the hery infinitude of Kantenn transvendentalions, with its 'sum-m-mjects' and om-tu-mjeets.' Sad enough: for with such indelent impatience of the claims and ignorances of others, at had not the least talent for explaining this or any thing unknown to them; and you swam and fluttered in the unisticst wide unintelligible deluge of things, for most part in a rather profitless uncomfortable

Clorious islets, too, I have seen rise out of the haze; but they were tew, and seen swallowed in the general element again. Balmy sunny islets, islets of the blest and the intelligible—on which occasions 5 those secondary humming groups would all cease humming and hang breathless upon the elequent words; fill once your islet got wrapt in the mist again, and they could recommence humming. quent artistically expressive words you always had piercing radiances of a most subtle insight came at dervals; tones of noble pious sympathy, recogni- WM/ suble as pious though strangely coloured, were never wanting long: but in general you could not call this nimiess, cloud-capt, cloud-based, lawlessly meandering human discourse of reason by the name of 'ex-cellent talk,' but only of 'surprising;' and were reninded bitterly of Hazlitt's account of it: * Excellent talker, very, if you let him start from no premises and come to no conclusion. Coloridge was not without what talkers call wit, and there were touches of prickly sercasm in him, contemptuous enough of the world and its ideis and popular dignitaries; he had traits even of poetic humour: but in general he seemed deficient in laughter; or indeed a sympathy for concrete human things either on the sunny or on the stormy side. One right peal of concrete laughter at some convicted flesh and blood absurdity, one burst of noble indignation at some

dealistic, passed amid the ghosts of defunct bodies and of unborn ones. The meaning sing-rong of that theosophico-metaphysical menotony left on you, at kast, a very dreary feeling. " in class colloquy flowing within narrower banks, I suppose he was more definite and apprehensible Sterling in after times did not complain of his unin-telligibility, or imputed it only to the abstrase high nature of the topics handled. Let us hope so, let us try to believe so! There is no doubt but Coleridge could speak piain words on things plain; his observations and responses on the trivial matters that or curred were as simple as the commonest man's or were even distinguished by superior simplicity as well as pertinency. 'Ah, your ten is too cold, Mr. Coleridge!' mourned the good Mrs. Gilman ones, in her kind, reverential, and yet protective manner, banding him a very tolerable though belated cop. It's better than I deserve!' saudled he, in a low cores nurmar, partly conreces, chiefly pions, the

injestice or depravity, rubbing cibows with us on this solid Earth, how strange would it have been in that Kantean haze-world, and how infinitely cheer-

ing amid its vacant air-castles and dim-melting

shoets and shadows! None such ever came. His

"The truth is, I now see, Coleridge's talk and peculation was the emblem of himself: in it as in him, a ray of heavenly inspiration struggled, in a tragically ineffectual degree; with the weakness of fiesh and blood. He says once, he' had skirted the howling deserts of infidelity? this was evident but he had not had the courage, in defian of pain and terror, to press resolutely across said de-serts to the new firm lands of Faith beyond; he preferred to create logical fatamorganas for himself this hither side, and Inboriously soluce himself with

those. "To the man himself Nature had given, in high measure, the seeds of a noble endowment; and to unfold it had been forbidden bim. A subtle lynxeyed intellect, tremulous pious sensibility to ail good and all beautiful; truly a ray of empyrean light— but imbedded in such weak laxity of character, in such indolences and couriences, as had made strange work with it. Once more, the tragic story of a high endowment with an insufficient will." -- Carlyle's

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THE FATHERLAND. BY JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL.

Where is the true man's fatherland? Is it where he by chance is born? Dath not the yearning spirit scorp In such scant borders to be spanned? O, yes! his fatherland must be As the blue heaven wide and free!

Is it alone where freedom is, Where God is God, and man is man? Doth he not claim a broader span For the soul's love of home than this? O, yes! his fatherhand must be As the blue honven wide and free !

Where'er a human heart doth wear Joy's mynle-wrenth or serrow's gyves, Where'er a human spirit strives After a life more true and fair, There is the true man's birth-place grand, His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave dath pine, Where'er one man may help another,-Thank God for such a birthright, brother,-That spot of earth is thine and mine! There is the true man's birth-place grand, His is a world-wide fatherland !

Stanzas,

Thought is deeper than all speech, Feeling deeper than all thought: Souls to souls can never teach What ento themselves was taught

We are spirits clad in veils: Man by man was never seen: All our deep communing fails To remove the shadowy screen.

Heart to heart was never known : Mind with mind did never meet : We are columns left alone Of a temple once complete.

Like the stars that gem the sky, Far apart though seeming ucar, In our light we scattered lie; All is thus but starlight here.

What is social company But a bubbling summer stream? What our wise philosophy But the glancing of a dream?

Only when the Sun of Love Melts the scattered stars of thought, Only when we live above What the dim-eyed world hath taught,

Only when our souls are fed By the Fount which gave them birth, And by inspiration led Which they never drew from earth,

We, like parted drops of rain, Swelling till they meet and run, Shall be all absorbed again, Melting, flowing into one. [The Dial. From the Presbyterian Advocate. WEE WILLIE.

There is much simply beauty in the following stanzas; and they will, we doubt not, awaken the most tendor emotions in many a purent's bosom. The editor of the Charleston Observer, is his onqualified admiration of the postry and pathon, probably overlanded the error of the last stancas, praying to glorified saints, to pray for

> Fare thee well, our last and fairest, Dear wee Willle, fare thee well; He, who lent thee, bath recalled thee Back with him and his to dwell. Fifteen moons their silver lustre Only o'er thy brow hath shed, When thy spirit joined the scraphs, And thy dust the dead.

Like a sun-beam, through our dwelling Shone thy presence bright and calm; Thou didst add a zest to pleasure; To our sorrows thou wert balm;-Brighter beamed thine eyes than summer: And thy first attempt at speech Thrilled our heart-strings with a rapture Music ne'er could reach.

As we gazed upon thee sleeping, With thy floe fair locks outspread, Thou didst seem a little angel, Who from earth to heaven had strayed; And, entranced, we watched the vision. Half in bone and half affright, Lest what we deemed ours, and earthly, Should dissolve in light.

Snows o'er-maptled hill and valley, Sallen clouds begrim'd the sky, When the first drear doubt oppress'd we, That our child was doom'd to die ! Through each long night-watch, the taper Showed the hectic of thy cheek; And each anxious dawn beheld thee More were out and weak.

'Twas even then Destruction's angel Shook his pinions o'er our path, Seized the resiest of our household, And struck Charlie down in death-Fearful, awful! Desolution On our lintel set his sign; And we turned from his sad death-bed. Willie, round to thine!

As the beams of Spring's first morning Through the silent chamber played, Lifeless, in mine arms I raised thee, And in thy small coffin laid; Ere the day-star with the darkness Nine times had triumphant striven, In one grave had met your ashes, And your souls in Heaven!

Five were ye, the beauteous blossoms Of our hones, and hearts, and hearth. Two asleep lie buried under-Three for us yet gladden carth : Thee, our hygginth, gay Charlie, Willie, thee our snow-drop pure, Back to us shall second spring-time Never more affore!

Yet while thinking, oh our last ones, Of how dear ve were to us. Why should dreams of doubt and darkness Haunt our troubled spirits thus ? Why, across the cold dim church-yard Flit our visings of despair? Sented on the tomb, " Faith's angel" Says, " Ye are not there!"

Where then are ye? With the Saviour Blest, forever blest, are ye, 'Mid the sinless, little children, Who have heard Hix " Come to me !" 'Youd the shades of death's dark valley, Now ye lean upon His breast, Where the wicked dare not enter,

"PEN AND INK SKETCHES."

perhaps, for more boot than they are worth. of a Lord, and signed his name, human I would not exchange even, with the Atlas, "George Gordon," instead of that marble, sheets, unless for the purpose of affording infinitely better poetry, and he might have tunity of glancing at a sincere and earnest; paper. Some of them might be benefited by was, he had none. He went sweering write poetry. Slavery or pro-slavery can- about. not flow in poetical numbers. They have to issue in ragged prose. I do not now remember any poetry on the side of Slavery, There have been phymes, in behalt of Tyranny, such as that miserable, doggerel Hudibras,-pandering to the restored tyrants of England, against even the poor efforts at liberty made under Cromwell. It was clay in the same grave, it is said, with belthyme, and had wit in it, but it was'nt ligerent old Sam Johnson's. I have seen poetry. It would be a profanation of that eagle name, to call it so. Poetry is a mountain spirit, -or a desert one, -or an ocean, Something vast and majestic in it, -- comporting only with the genius of Liberty. All the Poets are to be ranked, I here venture (perhaps rashly,) to say, on the side of Liberty.

"Pen and Ink Sketches," are of interviews-"evenings" and "breakfasts," -with the great modern English poets,by a correspondent of the Atlas. He seems to be an Englishman, -and, by his writing and the facts he mentions of intimacy with the poets and writers of England, to have enjoyed some consideration among them. Writing here for pay, I suppose. Poor fellow, I hope he will get some. I wonder if they would pay, any of them, for Truth, Important, reformatory, moral truth, I mean. " Pen and lok Sketches" are true enough, I presume-but they are undisturbingly so. They do not "disturb the tranquillity" of any body. Editors will pay for such,-and they can afford to. Their mercenary, torpid subscribers love to read them. And they are better than politics.

But I must come to an extract, which ! thought I would transfer to our sheet, under a dearth of copy just at this moment. It is a digression, the writer says, from "sketches," he was making of the living. It is a sketch of the dead. And one of the most daring, souring, mighty dead of the age-or of any ages. Of Byron. Many unamiable points about him. English

points. Lord points. I am sorry he was A door neighbor has loaned me "The a Lord. It was a great misfortune, to him Boston Atlas," a great pursy sheet, as and to poetry. It was the occasion, doubtbroad as a bed quilt. I, of course, have to less, of that misanthropy that streams coldborrow such sheets, when I would look in- ly through his poetry, - like the "sun to them, -which is not often. They would of the sleepless," he somewhere mentions, not exchange with The Herald of Freedom, "which shines, but warms not, with its powif it should be proposed to them, unless, erless rays." Had he been a man, instead or any other of their great political winding inhuman-" Byron," we should have had some haunter of their reading rooms, oppor- had some enjoyment in the world. As it

it. Political reading rooms are not the through life, as unsympathizing as a meteor ground into which to cast Anti-Slavery that shoots on a winter night. He had seed. They are less ungenial, to be sure, | no friends, and was nobody's friend. That than ecclesiastical reading rooms-for the poor Fletcher was his slave-and only worgenius that presides over them, in hostility shipped him-not loved him. Byfon's poetry , to freedom, is only human. In the Eccle- mitigated his Lordship,-but could not cure riastical Reading Room the tyrant Genius it. He was more of a Lord, than a Poetis distinc. Human despotism is capable of great poet as he was. He was born a Lord, being reformed. I would swap even with and had that accursed aristocracy born into the Atlas, if they would,-rather than read; him, that curl'd his beautiful upper lip all a horrowed paper. But they would'nt, I his life time, and meered about it after he guess. Any how, I have in my hand a hor- was dead. The Sketcher did not seem to rowed Atlas .- and have read an article in know what niled the "nose." I guess it it, under the heading at top of this one," was turned up by the distorting influence which stirs up my old fancy for the poets. I of Aristocracy and Lordship. If the Sketch-I have almost forgotten them, in the burly er is an Englishman, he would worship it of anti-slavery labors and trials. Yet the on that account. They have a religious Poets ought not to be forgotten. They are veneration for Lordship, in England. For Anti-Slavery thomselves, almost all of my part, I merely detest it. There is noththem. Folks are obliged to be, when they I may endurable in it. I would not have it;

> They would not let poor Byron's clay into Westminster Abbey-the pious English. They let in Thomas Campbell's, I see, which was well,-for Campbell was a Poet, every inch of him. His themes were Britam's buil-dog glory, on the sea,-but poetry flamed in every line of him. They buried his where they lay, in " Poet's Corner, "in that old Abbey. Jahnson and Garrick there, side by side. I stood upon their Slabs-one toot on Johnson and the other on Garrick,-for the surly old moralist had to lay with 'Davy," at last, though be scorned to on a level with him, in his life time. I stood on both of them, and looked at Shakespeare's bust in half-relief on the wall of that Poet's Gallery. John Gay and Oliver Goldsmith and Joseph Addison were of the company. John Dryden stood off, in the rear, in a duskier region of the Abbey. But I must break off. We will give Byron's body a little corner of The Herald of Freedom,if they would not let it into Poet's Corner, in Westminster Abbay. They have not a bigger poet in it-my way of thinking.

In the month of July, 1824, the body of Byron was brought from Missoloughi to England, and on being landed from the "Florida," was removed to the bouse of Sir Edward Knatchbull, who then resided in Great George street, Westminster. At the house of Sir Edward it lay in state for two days, and was visited by hundreds of persons, who paid their last tributes to the genius of the mighty slumberer, by gazing on his coffin-lid. After the lying in state had terminated, it was found necessary to remove the body, for the purpose of placing it in a better constructed leaden coffin than that which had been prepared in Greece. A friend of mine happened to know the undertaker, and kindly offered to procure me admission to the chamber where the removal of the body was to be effected-an offer which, I need not say, I gladly accepted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the eleventh of July, I proceeded to Sir Edward

Knatchhull's, and found three or four gentlemen, attracted thither, like myself, vitness the solemn face of the poet, for the last time, ere it should be shut up in the darkness of death, Mr. Rogers, the author of the "Pleasures of Memory," Mr. now Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and John Hanson, Esq., (the two latter Lord Ryron's executors.) and one or two others, whose names

I did not learn, were present.

The body lay in the large drawing room; on the first story, which was hong with black cloth and lighted with wax candles. Soon after my arrival the work of opening the coffin commenced. This was soon effected, and when the last covering was removed, we beheld the face of the illus-

" All cold and all serene,"

Were I to live a thousand years, I should never larget that moment. years I had been intimate with the mind of Byron. His wondrous works had thrown a charm around my daily paths, and with all the enthusiasm of youth I had almost adored his genius. With his reatures, through the medium of paintings, I had been familiar from my boyhood; and now, far more beautiful, even in death, than my most vivid fancy had ever pictured, there they lay in marble repose.

The body was not attired in that most awful of habiliments-a shroud. It was wrapped in a blue cloth cloak, and the throat and head were uncovered. The former was beautifully moulded. The head of the poet was covered with short crisp, curling locks, slightly streaked with grey hairs, especially over the temptes, which were ample and free from hair, as we see in the portraits. The face had nothing of the appearance of death about it-it was neither sunken nor discolored in the least, but of a dead marble whiteness—the expression was that of stern repose .-How classically beautiful was the curved upper lip and the chin. I funcied the nose appeared as if it was not in harmony with the other features, but it might possibly have been a little disfigured by the process of embalming. The forehead was high and broad-indeed, the whole head was ex-

tremely large-it must have been so, to contain a brain of such capacity.

But what struck me most was the exceeding beauty of the profile, as I observed it when the head was lifted, in the operation of removing the corpse. It was perfect in its way, and seemed like a production of Indeed, it far more resembled an exquisite piece of sculpture than the face of the dead - so still, so sharply defined, and so marble-like in its repose. I caught the view of it but for a moment; yet it was long enough to have it stamped upon my memory as

" A thing of beauty,"

which poor Keats tells us is "a pay forever." It is indeed a melancholy joy to me to have gazed upon the silent poet. As Washington Irving says of the old sexton, who crept into the vault where Shakspeare was en-tombed, and beheld there the dust of ages "It was something even to have seen the dust of Byron."

Amongst the persons engaged in the performance of the office of removal, I noticed one-a tall, thin man, who spoke little, and seemed absorbed in grief. He would scarcely allow any one to touch the corpse-and, with his own hands, he composed the head in its new resting place. The words, "My dear Lord!" were frequently unered by him, whilst performing his melancholy du-It was Fletcher-Byron's faithful valet. This man afterwards told me the particulars of the noble Poet's death, and gave me a lock of his hair. Fleicher did not long survive his beloved master. I have deemed this little incident of sut-

ficient interest to find a place in my "Recollections, 2

THE BRANDED HAND.

BY JOHN 6. WHITTIER.

Welcome home again, brave seaman! with thy thought,

ful brow and gray,
And the old heroic spirit of our earlier, better day—
With that front of calm endurance, on whose steady

Pressed the iron of the prison, smote the fiery shafts of pain!

Is the typant's brand upon thee? Did the brutal enavous

To make God's truth thy falsehood, flis holtest work thy abame?
When all blood-quenched, from the torture the iron wa

How laughed their evil angel the builled fools to score

They change to wrong, the duty which God hath write

On the great heart of luminosity too legible for doubt (They, the louthenmo moral lepers, blotched from foot-sole up to crown.

Clye to shame what God hath given unto honor and re-

Why, that brand is highest bonor !-than its traces nev-

Upon old armoriat hatchments was a prouder blazon set, And thy unborn generations as they crowd our rucky

Shall tell with pride the story of their father's naunded

As the femplar home was welcomed, bearing back from

The sonr of Arab lances, and of Paynim seimetars The puller of the prison and the shackle's crimson spate So we meet thee, so we great three, truest friend of God 7 - QZ

He suffered for the ransom of the dearfledeemer's grave; Thou for His living presence in the bound and bleeding

He for a sell no longer by the feet of angels 1001, Their for the true Shechinah, the present home of God

Por, while the juriet sitting with the slave-whip o'er blin swong,

From the foctored trushs of freedom the lines slavery wrong,

And the solemn priest to Moinch, on each God desorte-

Broke the bondman's heart for bread, poured the bond. man's blood for wina-

While the multitude in blindness to a far off Savid

And aptimed, the while, the temple where a present Saviour divetr; Thou beheld at Him in the took-field, in the note

shadows dim, And thy stercy to the bondman, it was mercy unto Him:

In thy lone and long night watches, sky above and were

Thou did'st learn a higher wisdom than the bubbling echool-men know;

God's stars and silence taught thee as His angels only can, That, the one, sole sacred thing beneath the cope of hear

That, he who treads profanely on the scroller of law and creed, In the depth of God's great goodness may find mercy in

his need; But wes to him who crushes the SOUL with chain and

And beeds with lower natures the awful form of God!

Ther lift that manly right hand, bold ploughman of the

Its branded polm shall prophecy "Salvation" to the

floid up its fire-wrought language, that whose rends may His heart swell strong within him, his sinews change to

Hold it op before our aunshing, up against our northern

tio! men of Massachuserts, for the love of God look there!
Take it honosoforth for your standard—like the Bruce's
heart of your,
In the dark strike closing round ye, let that hand he seen.

And the tyrants of the slave land shull tremble at that When it points its finger southward along the Puritan

When to the state's gorged leaches, and the church's locust hand,
When they hook from slovery's rampairs on the coming of that hand?

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meanderings, down in the fissures of Mi-Washington, are a different thing altogether, from THE TOBBERT MYSELF. Mt. Washington, Nov. 19th, 1843. Thurst and hart turned to Layer ser high 13% 18/81 Jun 22 1 13 work 98-17 1810 May De My Whomen har feed - 4 mad fel # 4.20 sump \$181 1812 Mar 2.1 24 116, cyll 5161 (20 20 Buth 12 1 92614 1819 3 m 15 th my Curt 01 6 1 (8, 9) lang the the out Luch - hud fil 1812 my Lute

The Herald of Freedom.

for want of interprate petronage. My apology is, rient the morber of the Herably containing the aumouncesequence of my visit to Northampton; and it was not till I now the editorial article in the Standard of last

If I did not believe that this suspensing would last only till the intelligence of it could be eterulated which its enemies are beginning to raise over its discontinuance will soon be turned into a howl of agony, captive be set free renewed energy from every less contract of his a champion as N. P Rocens. The poores abolition-

score of aditional ability, freedom and independence, sake of his race—in obesience to the dictates of an

tested by the ordinary rules of criticism. They seem ruce is deeply interested. ful owner attempt to wield it. His enguations are strangentalny which they can wield against those greaters and additional transfer of the contract of the con wonderfully diverse-trum grave to gay, from fixely Social Reorganization should uphold it, as a median to come out right; somewhat impulsive, yet never tens of thousands of readers, rush; occasionally erratic, yet ever making progress; But I am ambiplying too many wor to the time-serving; its honesty, a represent to the hearted, to secure the necessary relief. to take as to give a blow, and never strikes with the re-appearance of the Herald! an evil design.

very cause in the land, as tending to cri, ple the cir- will be resumed this week, under the anspices of the culation of the paper, the location of the Herald has Board of Managers of the New-Hampshire Anti-Sli been any thing but a favorable one for socuring put- very society ronage. On the question of negro emancipation, the heart of New-Hampshire is as hard as her own granits. She is as desperately perverted as it is in the power of corrupt priests and political demagognes to

make her. She has more * basely bowed the knee to the dark spirit of slavery' them any other Sinte in To the "Old Mun of the Monatain." the Union; "and while she is the housest in her demspecting the suspension of the Herald of Freedom, that she enount blosh; and as for repenances, she una Notch, will be suspended. Old Bu scens above to be given over to believe a be, that she may be dammed.' If any thing yet remains to be done to give protection and perpetually to the accursed slave system of the South, who will be prompt to do week, on this subject, that I was aware of the occurhenor, and spures with brigal conceast all those who would save her from defilyment and shame. It is apamong the generous and unfoltering spirits entisted palling to contemplate such a speciacle as her hypocin our cause, and time should be given to forward risy and corruption present. She does not belong to be our cause, and the color account of premiers. New England, but should out from her mornings, and with redread speed the pultry amount of permistry float southward to find a geographical position be- Winter. The temperance reform has had and required to set the friends in motion, I should almust bee my faith in human fidelity, graticule used
sincerity, and dispute of success in the muti-slavery
wholly beyond recovery. See has some of the choicest
said, "O that Summer would foreve
spirits to be found any where on the wide earts, and
there is bone while such death or the motion of the control of t promptly given, as I do that shivery is to be over-thrown, and all who are in boundage set from. Not onthere is loope while such dwell on her pulluted soit, abroad in the land, and the Sun of Rig for such a faithful, reformatory shout as the demotless every set sicience, will the true-hearted abiditionists allow so sistence, will the true-heariest abditions is allow so enabled to contend so long and so successfully with cannot expect that the Washingtonia gifted and potent an instrument in the univelevery the powers of darkness. But that flag, which has reform will be an exception to the law conflict as the flerald of Freedom, to go down for the heep struck, shall soon be flang out to the mountain that govern all other reforms. It will not appropriate the powers of a living entropage. The shall said for the mountain that govern all other reforms.

The thought is not to be telerated, for a mament, vember, but the stordy trunk will remain mother earth, so will the Herald derive new support ing him in the battle-field, where his blows may fall become from this temporary adversity. Of the claims of the Herold to patrounger on the thick and fast on the crests of the staggering fees of knows. But when it co termin a doubt. It is truly an original sheet, in a strong collightened conscience—hargave up an honorable and because around the world because profession, laid branch' with his devoted. as well as quaint use of the worst-original beyond family a living sacrifies on the alter of humanity, and any other sheet in the hand, and not surpassed by any in wit, pathor, satire, courage, 6.5 bity, and greatness of philamburgy. As far as it is obsculated, it is uncurrently and the cause of 6.4 and the rights of open. It has any other among the two thousand newspapers which are print. cager to read it than its chemies, though the latist atproduced. It is not for such a man to be forsalten, at All literary tastes and desires are not alike. The such a crisis, in such a cause, and by such friends:

This is not a personal mother, or a charteble append, some style of writing is not adapted to please every but a matter of common concernment, in which our

never to be written, but always to be gunhen. We The Herald of Freedom is not to be recarded as one his competers might nev are listening to what the editor is saying, rather than by an anti-stavery periodical, technicolly speaking shell, if the old temperature is the editor is saying, rather than by an anti-stavery periodical, technicolly speaking shell, if the old temperature is a saying and the editor is saying. taking organizance of what he has intered. His pen his scope is Universal Reform. The objects of its not all froze up. talks with the fluency, sase and simplicity of child kindly regards are mankind. The friends of Peace the ordinance of God as a hood, yet always with vigar and curlaness. It never should support it, for its efficient labors in that part of earth could not be inhab moves mechanically over the paper, but partakes of the World's vineyard. The advances of Temperance lasting sunshine, any the inspiration of its master, as those the violen it should be prompt to sides, as an able coadjutor in their with eternal snow. the hands of Ole Bull. It shifters from all others held mable enterprise. The enemies of Priesterall and See perance Winter prepared by morgal bands, and let none other than its right. latism should rally around it, as the most potent to mal subset-anon, more beautiful than a through which they can be freely heart, and their garden of flowers, sumrtimes terrible as an utmy great enterprise be promoted. In shor, the Heralt with banners - anno, gentle and winning as a flock of Freedom commands itself to the good will, cheering of doses. But, great us is the genius displayed in voice and hearly patronage of all those who are injecof doves. But, great as is the genius displayed in the aumorous reference of the age. If its wer the Herald, I admire the paper still anore highly for its were more widely known, I am sure its circulation the nobleness and bravery of its spirit. It is a pl- instead of being confined, as it dow is, to a few hit onser sheet, extramely adventurous, yet always sure dreds, would soon have thousands of subscribers, at

acone in its instincts, sagnetous in its percurtions, sion. An argent appeal is not needed in a case lik man and laving in its purposes. Its freedom is a terrar this. The Herald of Freedom is suspended for lack and ic to tyrunds and bigots; its independence, a trouble funds and that is all that need be said to the truthink of it! I want to tell you the wo

hypocritical. Its intentions are always good, and I want to hear the demons of pro-slavery, war, it therefore it knows nothing of feur. It is as ready temperance, priesterns and bigory howling ascess, a

N. B. Siece the foregoing was in type, I rejuid Aside from the general unpopularity of the anti-sla- to learn that the publication of the Herold of Freedor

All och

Friend Grouits: I have been thinking my thing more about it, at present. W!

I say abroad, in the open air, the ros

and trees will repeat: but my sec

84.118 more light bi 51/111 14 /my Suit in Maid 818 2. H. 218 1819 Hunch 26 - 19 sust 2012 55-18 S.5 ... 8-8 NES /181 00 180 -18/8 Minh 9 Th B Lut in pur Att these to goods of 4113 the 4/2 110 1 wed 8 74 The fresh 78-11 1000 g of alleten at the My bush 15/6 musto 1000 3 HLEX longs 103203 -41 18/6 yene 32 34 6 mh -88"ahrill 10th 1814 Though of 6/18/15 - 4/1/2002 (111/2 - of Brothe aste 7 1, wo - mil yil 16mg & 4 1/1 May or your of the 1600 8, 05 -13 mes & hall stall 28 to wing the format of the stands Boon for at -- # 2 / Level 2 9 181 When a often Bir fing beach 1900 1 1 1 1 July 101 Soft 2, 3- 181 h 181 miller and & with 3 919 August 2 1814 By Cush 56 8119 15/4 40+16 Jensiph - Aleman 411 rest TC/6 719 E Minh. for 200 pulled 181 1000 g 201 -1014 Mey 18th to of said Jul 3

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Dan Com how Cal. Al house 5.66 09" with or the linking 26" 8400 7.4. 12, hilling steen & Jest & Milling Steen . 52 (8 mot 8181 The Milling others 156 By melune in Jack 2.26 where In million in want -181 Sept. 18 h 21, 645 /181 chery by 4101 650 mul

land A. S. Society, I went with Thomas Davis fully of the Rhade Island difficulties. He ex. have to for life-longer or shorter-or he may dence, where he is confined on a charge of victed, the penalty is imprisonment for life. We High Transon. The Prison is a gloomy, re- conversed on the rightfulness of military resist- tions, a high, moral spirited man would have moreless to king structure, standing a little ance. He admitted the superior excellence of little to choose between. out of the city, from which, though near by, the peace principles-but thought resistance a is effectually excluded and out off by a truly necessary as society is, and the unresisting docdismai sheet of water. The site is selected with trine unsafe. I suggested to him that military truly Governmental taste, and illustrates the resistance was unsafe, also, - and that it had feelings cotestained towards humanity, by that failed to secure the people of Rhode Island, collows and dangeon-loving Institution. Be their rights. hind it is a cheerless sand hill-and around it. We spent an hour or more with him in quite on all sides a waste tract of the same desolate interesting conversation. I found him a man surface. The prison looks foul more the sand surface. The prison looks forth open the sandy of a good deal more than ordinary talent-and margin of the Buy, that like a castle-moat sep-with some striking characteristics. I should think arates it from the city-and across it upon the him of remarkable firmness and courage-much back sides of the buildings that line one hand as he has been stigmatized as a coward by the of the main street-and upon the confused political press. He has not anything of the mass of piled up edifices on the kill-side be-coward in his aspect—or any thing of vacilla 270 youd. A few masts like so many dead pines tion or indecision. I should think him a man stand in the opening through the town, into Pro- slow of action, and perhaps of decision—but widen a River. The city looks as if its back fixed and untinching when once determined - 1 was turned upon the outcast prison, as the Andthough more of the politician and awar toan backs of the people are, forever, upon the ill-fa- than I can accord with, yet for in advance of and men confined within its wells.

ted it. We crossed a narrow way over an out-let of the Bay, and traversed a considerable has become a victim. tract of sand. Our path lay along the irrega- he has become a victim. ance of beach, or the slightest attraction I should ple of Rhode Island-which I obtained and wood think, of any season of the year, to the stroller have read—and think it places him in as unform the city to resort there to walk. The waanchely orrapany of an gulls, that might have enemies have no recasion to boast over him, or ter was rough with the coid full winds and a melstress of weather, or invited in more likely, by the defeated, he has, I think, been the occasion of cahanced dismality of this Prison Bay-made is the abolition of the charter government. They still more dismal to me as they wheeled about bave abandoned the old British government in the cold atmosphere or sealed down upon the little Commonwealth, and substituted chilly waters.

had stuck this conscientious notification -"No. say, It is the devous pleasure of the Centus of in the Rhode Island controversy to take part this Panderconium, that humanity does not about it-but I incline to say thus much, I have come here to cheer the heart of the Prisoner. Sanday, ... but to go worship at one of the shrines: It was Monday, and we could go in. We found for his political times. He has the countenance our way into a sort of ante-room-where was a surnkey-looking personage-in company with some of the respectables of the town-sloctors I believe, of Divinity or of physic. Thomas Davis asked to go and see Mr. Dorr. A heavy door was unfocked into an open space at the end of a range of cells-and as the foot of a flight of estairs. We went in and were directed to a door at the head of the stairs. The door was held to by a mass of papers shot in. Our door was locked behind us. We knocked and were admitted Thomas Davis knew Dore familiarly I had never met him before, though he had so Concord, in my immediate neighborhood. He could get the prison door opened. We knocked was a politician and was enjoying the hospitality and caresses of our men in office and I had his load a fittle to make him an hour or two's visit. We found him in a room about eleven feet square and about nine feet high-wolfed on three sides with stone-with one windowgrated with bars of iron-and looking out on the water. The room was warmed by two menal aqueducts passing through it just above the floor-filled I believe with running hot was ter. How adequate to warm the room comfortably in winter, I could not tell. It was tolerably warm, then. A single ked-a writing desk, and a few chajes constituted its foresture. It was trial. The gir bad a smeahered, impure, prison odor. Dorr seemed to be in tolerable health-

PRIDAT MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 2843, inreeds upon it. Want of air and exercise had not help feeling relieved as we trud the dismal commenced their work, as was evident in his sand and breathed the November air of the At the time of the meeting of the Rhode Is- had a few weeks. He taiked freely and cheer. with have to stay there, I don't know. He may and A. S. Spriety, I went with Thomas Dasis!

the patriots and politicians of the day. A much | -- 3 It was a gloung November day when we vis. better man, I should take him, than his political ttel the We crossed a narrow way over an out-

He asked me to read his Address to the Peoto taget him. And though he was nominally another.-- How much bener I don't know-Over the prison entrance, Bhode Island piety probably considerably, if there is a better to military governments.

I don't know enough, or feel enough interest no foubt Thomas W. Dorr, has been much be lied and abased, and that he is much more of a man than his opponents and too honest a man firmness. Not enough of Bonnpartean energy and enthusiasm in him, I should apprehend, to conduct a military revolution-though Bonaparte himself might have done little more than he, perhaps, under the circumstances. Modern Rhode Island is not like France, or little Oprsica-for a military genius to work upon.

Thomas Davis and I are an apple or two with Rhode Island's State prisoner, seut in to him by his triends-and took our leave of him. He lingered a little while in the door way at top of the stair case-for no man loves involuntary [solitude. We had to wait some time before we away upon it for some time-but po cerberus came to our relief. A voice from some cell cried out, ring the belt. A hell pull hong down was in prison, and I thought it might lighten on the wall-which being drawn brought the turnkey, and he unbolied the door. As we were standing; I temarked to Thomas Davis, that we stood rommitted, for sught I knew. As the door opened, I said pleasantly to him that I began to think we were prisoners. He gave me a look in reply that reminded me pleasantry was not 7 6 9 a ware in which turnkeys could deal. He made no reply. Before leaving the prison we examined some of the entrances to the cells. They were more tomb-like and barbarous than any I had ever seen. Short iron doors, altogether too low for erect entrance, -and above, a grated a thoroughfure to some other rooms in beyond thole, to let in air and light enough to keep along is, for debtors, and for accused persons awaiting a miserable existence. Thomas Davis hardly restrained a virtuous and humane exclamation of professive, at the diabolical arrangements.

though his confinement was beginning to make We left the grim penitentiary, and I could

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6th yeary 618, 1319 Eth 12 th by Bach 01:-56 1818) Hugg 28 4 4 Seal 24 4 5 19 6 181 1.018 July 1872 13 6 45 12 Macon Fallen 88" 03, 018 1819 th 181 181 2 2 200 181 6. una the man make (18 141 25 11 -54% 460 774 91/11 Se 2 mil 3/01 17. .. 27 78 . 26 75 16.3.28 - 12 5-11-877 The & said -C 16 6 88 -20% - 18 sach - 914 HAT to finh tent may ask Air -61 Tour & the -17 1 - 6 12 6 - 27 x 1816 Williams 26 73 Sout Enon - -/8 Em 2 11/2 181 Land 45 Type cans - 5 May 2th - 1.19 / 2 42 pall 11 71260 7 must Jun 7 July 1 4101 8 844 2 4 Mounts 1991 18: A. Muy 9 12 to grant 95.41

Dear J. R. F .: - At this remote place, in little the rocks. We crossed the summit, when one gation of the very idea of exclusive property. land crossed by the Engine is over 1100 feet bove the level of the Connecticut, where we otcher. But as you come upon it, the barriers ile off to right and left, and the Engine winds lous cuts and along the dizzy embankments. you semicircle along the ridge of an embankbave felt itself any where, while achieving it, find," as Burns says, "no itherwhere but among its native bugs. I got upon the out

361 shift of convers 2003.

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distance, -and the iron din of traversing it was leads, will, I doubt not adopt its principles, and

more than 4 and 20 hours from our bustling of the tenders cried out, solemnly and as it The farm here is a magnificent one. 1 have little capital, about 430 miles, I am at the were officially-"The highest spot between not time, or room, to give you any description "Commounity House," on one of the most beau Boston and the Hudson"! Before he got it of it,-or of the unrivalled scenery I passed offul farms in the Empire State, as it is said half out of his mouth, we were some ways through from Albany hither, up the Mohawk. and as I should judge. We left home Tuesday down the descent towards the North River. The I must defer it for next week, - when I shall at 11 forestoon, reached Boston at 3, afternoon cars and the streams tipped, and run the other have something to tell you also of the Conven--left there for Albany at 7 next morning way, and we stooped upon New York, -on en- tion, whose sinings commence here to-day, to traversed the old commonwealth like an In teriog the border of which, another proclama, hold through to-morrow, Sanday. The people dian's arrow shot towards sun-set-slept at tion of the fact was made by some of the exe- are mustering to it now. They meet in a com-Albany with its streets full of pigs-and next cutive about the trains. The name of the stream modious barn -and the promise is of some muraing at 8 get on board a heavy Dutch Rail we followed down, I do not remember, but we grand demonstrations from its rude platform Carr, called 2d class, rendered uncomfortable soon transformed it from a brawling brook into in behalf of labor-crushed humanity. for the purpose of carrying fanances, Irishmen, a dignified and self-complacent river. It was and colored folks-and other inferior races nearly dusk when we first caught gleams of the and waddled our way heavily west. At night, glassy Hudson, which we regretted greatly, for fall we were at Syracuse—the city of self-and we wanted a day-view of the noble stream and next morning reached this place after about its old Dutch town of Albany. As we reached | Dear J. R. F.: I promised our Herald readbe, in the flight (not "march") of events, the health of the travelling portion of our race may be put to some hazard, by the soo sudden shift of climates. I wish I had leisure to retrace in mind, the passage of our two days of swifter track by steam, through Massachusetts and thus far, New York—through the Pentoosuck valley and up the Mohawk. Between the Connecticut and the Hudson is a wild region for a steam engine to think of exploring. The rait road cut through the mountains there, is a more road out through the mountains there, is a more day's ride. But in addition to the turmoid of a but swifter than Dutch horses or Dutch more. presumptions achievement, than either Haninbal's or Bonapane's passage of the Alps. The
path was not so lofty as their's—but instead of
come next into the very mouths and throats of
this proof the manualine operational Vanthe cab men and back-men, and hand cart men, kees cut through them down to their very bow clamorous as the grave for your baggage and els, and laid open a passage there, through your bodies. They bay at the wharf like so which the shorting steamer smokes its way with many hell bounds let loose—the last one always most surprising and picturesque bravery. You the loudest. They will not take no for an ago would almost as soon think of seeing a ship swer, -- until you very quietly and kindly say to there, as a rail-road engine. It follows up the them-dear fellows, you make such a racket Westfield river from old Springfield, on the you make me crazy, -you only be still a min-Connecticut. It is quite a wide stream in the ute, fill I have time to know where I am, and orning, but before noon diminishes to a brook then I'll tell you. All as calm as a clock then under the flying speed of the cars. It is quite They feel no vickence, and their uproar is only amusing to go so suddenly from mouth to foun- a habit. They are sent there, I suppose by ain of so respectable a stream. The summit public spirited and enterprising layers keepers, to plunder the boat of its passengers, for the sake mess it at Springfield. As you approach the their great piratical Hotels. Tenjoyed exempnighlands the chance of a passage tooks quite tion from this fate, under convoy of our travelobicus. The steamer is strong and audacious, led friend Collins, who knows every neck and out seems hardly up to clearing away that surn in all the land, and who took us to the kind and affectionale anti-slavery foof of the two sixte: Molts, who are, I believe, the abolitumists is smoking way in doubling this rocky cape and of the city of Albany. I hope to get some more acquainted with them, on our return. Friend ward. hat, as they done tail into each other, and drag. Alden, too, another Alleny abolitionist, we were ing the astonished trains through the stopen- comforted to meet, on board the boat. I had never seen him before, but knew his face to be The river has become a brawling mountain cut- that of an abolitionist, when I first beheld it in aract, and it is sublime enough as you go thun- the lump light, amidst the hundreds who were dering across the frequent bridges. Sometimes there solely on their own account. I can tell an ment of a hundred rods, and apparently 60 or gait, as soon as I cast my eye on it,—especially 80 feet high, all thrown up by the indominable when it meets a brother abolitionist. There is unti-slavery countenance, and I don't know but wheelbarrow of poor old Ireland, which most a humanity and a fellowship in it, that "you

side siep of the rearmost car of the train as we were through the mountains, for the sake of the view—but it was perilous standing there, and beholding the giddying track as it vosished in our wake. I could not endure it but a little while. My strength was soon exhausted by langing on so desperately to the iron stays. To fall off would have been as hopeless a case as true principles, the people will fice to it "like, or the principles, the people will fice to it the principles, the people will fice to it the principles are the principles. Friend Collins had a small meeting in the going overhoard from a packet, in a gale of true principles, the people will flee to it "like, Sometimes the hard, bluish rock would rise more lofty principles, I think, than even our no. high with the produce of the mighty West.

each side of the track, sixty feet high for a long ble friends at Northampton, -who, if this suc LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR. deafening thunder to the cars. You could not succeed with it,—the principles of entire disin-Skingarents, N. Y., Oct. 14, 143, hear the racket of the engine, for the echnes of terestedness of living and labor, and the abrog

Hastily, and affectionately yours,

Canandaletta, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1843.

an hour and a half's ride. A horrying speed, its banks it was dark, and we could only trace ers a remembrance for your next number, and put it all together, enough, had we gone on a it by the light that glimmered from the city on I will redeem my promise from this queenly line of longitude, instead of latitude, to have the opposite share. We got one twilight glance place of what was once the pretty far West. It some of a bend at its indeed a queenly region—if by queenly, you other.—By the way, if this locomotive power is much more aggravated, as I suppose it must be, in the flight (not "march") of events, the of them to present the appearance of a compact or of late antuma, or the most merciless weath-

> this, was one for colored people-or which had colored people in it. The "Hyenn Car" would, with some improvements, have made a tolerable pig-saye, as pigs are now estimated. The colored our was made as much less tolerable, as a ' nigger" is lower in common estimation than a fatting hog-to say nothing of Hyenns, which, in the menageries, have some character, as wild animals. We rode in a car called "second class," half-way between that of the Hyenns, and that of the "first families." It had been a "first class" car-but of not very superior quality. It was dismantled, at some trouble and expense, till it was uncomfortable enough for laboring people, and abolitionists. It then cast more to ride in, than a first class car in New-England. The roads corresponded with the cars, and the engines muched the whole. They were not the "Amoskeags," or the "Souhegans," of our own brave little rail-road down the Merrimack. They were the Ontarios and the Mohawks, instead-grand-sounding names, -but of the slow, flat, heavy moulded West-

Our way, after passing Schenectady, lay up the Mohawk. And such a region, for abode and for travel, is rare to be seen. Among the spots where agriculture would love to light down, and live, are the orlebrated "German Flats." I remember in my boy days hearing of them, as a sort of Fairy Land-of almost doubtful existence, they were so remote in the West, and so difficult of approach. Now, they are early on the way, the second day from Beston, and instend of the adventurous traveller, alone on horseback, exploring for a "bourne whence no" settler might " return," we were an endless train of passenger cars - smoking (slowly to be sure, compared to New-England steam) along the glorious farous, among the anglorious houses, the green, deep-soiled valley stretching between us and the Mohawk. Across it flowed the Erie Canal, winding along its border-and all alive

of all that Politics, Literature and Divinity united, have written, in the country. But I am keeping the reader from the Sr .g. Whoever wishes to hear it sung-by the enjire. train of "The Hutchinsons," will take care to be at the New-England Convention, or the June meeting, here in their native State. They feet in Just of 99. (2 yring) 1/8/ 44418 august 19 th my but 6,50 thy white 225 _ 8.95 Janes fil - - - 11 whey 29 th they sales duther the - where it als file of the day Mender of 1014 hay bush July of the Market to Market Mustigation - - - 194 96 .1 . . wordens fift - Stop sing May 26 B. Ang Buller. 04"1 18/4 While 23. 12.4 Bullan Lo ompler

from the windows of the flying car. All motion seems rest to this, in comparison. And all New York, and all the world-in car and canal boat -seem traversing this thronged thoroughfare along the valley of the Moliawk.

We passed Seneca Falls-where the water had first to break through the rock barrier of the mountains, of its own wild naction, and in its native impetuosity and strength. Then, fol, lowed the rade, adventurous road; in time commerce and State enterprise wrought there a hannel for the "Grand Canal." And groud it was, and competent to confer the name of " Emire," on the State that did it. Now, the Railroad has laid its daring track there, amid those petilous crags, and along their fearful edges, and the strong Engine thunders desperately through, mocking all former adventure, as is sends up its plume of smoke among the astonished ledges, which never could have expected such an invader among their passes. What will supersede this flying transportation, time must disclose. I hardly expect, if I ever come iere again, to be conveyed by the tardy steam

We passed Utica, a hundred miles inland from the Hodson, and yet a city, with all the throng, and splender, and hurry, and morbid activity of the sea shore. At night we reached another eity, farther inland still. It was Syracuse. I passed here in '27—the canal had then just been opened, and the large taverns were starting up mid the fresh-cut stamps. Now, it is a splendid town, with its palaces and squares-and what is more, its free hearts and galfant antislavery spirits. We shared their more than hosritality-more, in that we were not welcomed as guests, but cherished, as at home. Abolitionists are getting beyond and above hospitality, They are abolishing the very occasion of it-They do not "entertain strangers," because they recognize no strangers, in the great family to which they belong. You can experience their most elegant kindnesses, without any abating sense of obligation-or any embarrass. ing considerations of inability to reciprocalthem in the like degree. No favors are conferred-none received. Loving equals meet, and bless one another in joyous humanity, and their parting is as joyful as their meeting; and joyful will it be, in the interim, and when they shall meet again. Speed the day, when all earth shall be covered over with their beauteous and boun teous habitations, and mankind shall travel the great globe, and rest every noon and night at bends the rainbow name of "Liberator"-ad-

orne. 🥒 Saturday and Sunday, were the Conventions on theCommunity place at Skapeateles. They were neld in a barn, and rarely has this favored kind of edifice listened to more colarged and expanve eloquence. The weather was rainy, and the ravelling exceedingly muddy, as it always is in sight—a shapely edifice, surmounted by a tower, here fertile regions in time of rain, but there was a thronging attendance, and of a highly intelligent and elevated people. I have not room o speak of the meetings here. Our war-worn brother Collins was in the van of them, and seemed to have renewed his strength and recovered from all his wounds. The great enterprise he is upon, seemed to fill his wide soul, full, and to give free scope to all his extraordinary energies. If this community experiment fail in his hands, it will not be for want of all that the most during enterprise can effect, accompanied with the deepest devotion, and the most generous disinterestedness. The spottbey have chosen, too, is one of the most favorable in all the country. A tract of the most fertile and charming land, with a water power scarcely to be rivalled, a spring of water-of rare quality-in this limestone West, and of most abundant supply-and gushing from a high point, from which it can easily be conducted to the most convenient domestic uses ;-giorious tall woods of fueland timber, and inexhaustible quarries of stone. All these I saw with my own eyes. What cannot free, disinterested labor do on such a locality as this. They mean to try. It is one of the bravest experiments that have been made by

The slow horses seem hardly to advance, seen the race. And is it not treason to Humanity and its freight. One of them, with a newspaand to God, to call it an experiment? Can it fail ! per in his hand-probably the "Christian Chi-Is it not right to labor for a higher consideration zen," as from his "fair round body," he himthan mercenary ownership. Are mankind for self seems to be one. Multitudes of the people ever doomed to the low inducement of pecunia, throng the Depot, to welcome the arrival. Some ry wages-to the anxiety, the depression, the are hurrying to get there in season.

grovelling calculation, and the unfriendly spirit At a little distance is seen another track, of mages! Can't some good be done in this leading over a viaduct-a train approaching on world, without base pay? And can our slavery it—breaks down—the engine seen plunging into ever be abolished by a hireling people? These the chasm, headlong-the car following hard are passing questions, asked in the baste of after-and the affrighted passengers issuing preparing for a mail departure. Labor is en. from the stern, like rats from a sinking ship -slaved in this country. Can paid labor muster The train looks a perfect wreck, and on the en the generosity to deliver it? The question may gine appears the perisbable name of "Clay." be worth answering. Meantime, let us continue, Destruction is ahead of it, and no chance of undepartingly and unfalteringly, as ever, the escape. The jumping passengers seem to have friends of the bleeding slave. N. P. R., a sorry chance for their lives.

though, indicating high pressure, and the steam

up. The "American Standard"-Houts at

more sober and prudent distance from the fire,

but also surmounting the Car. In semicircle

about the wheel of the gallant Locomotive,

mirably placed-and fully naming the pioneer

Engine, panting with its magnificent load, now

near the great Depot-dragged heretofore under

bill and over hollow, along dizzy embankments.

and through tunnels of seemingly interminable

darkoess. "The Rail Road Station" is in

on which some Herald of Liberty stands blow-

ing his trumpet. The track stretches up to it

like the very life. The Engine Bell is ringing

-it is "Liberty Bell," and the far piercing

Whistle gives further warning of the coming

Cars. Behind it follows a "freight train,"

drawn by the Engine ' Repealer.' Its bell rings,

as it a station were in sight-but its smoke is

thick and black, -- not the clear, gas-looking, mor-

al sussion breath of the "Liberators" I don't

know if it is on the same track-think it is

though—but properly in the reat of "Libera-

tor." It may be part and parcel of the same

convey. Its freight is "Liberty Votes and Bal.

lot boxes "-the main value being aboard the

Engine. Beside the track stand a crowd of

clergy and politicians-distinguishable from

each other by their respective divine and earthly

dresses, and their divine and human aspects.

The priests are in consternation, and the politi-

cians in perplexity. The Engine "Liberator"

-and its " Herald " flag seem to be objects of

special interest with the divines-as also the

Car "Immediate Emancipation." Some of

them look as if they would give any thing, but

their black gowns, to be abourd. The politi-

cions are discussing the Locomotive Repealer

On beyond this dismaniled track-is another The spirited stanzas following this article railroad-running parallel to it-and the train were composed by Jesse Hutchinson, Jr., during alike in distress. It is plain sailing, but the a debate at the Lowell Convention, and sung, on engine has burst its boiler and blown up, sky its completion, by a band of the Hutchinsons, high-passengers, in consternation, throwing attending the Convention as abolitionists. I themselves hendforemost out behind. Who the cannot describe the electrifying effect upon the Locomotive is would be doubtful-but for the audiente. An effect it never can produce again syllable "Van," remaining visible on a frag--for the song can never again be composed on ment, indicating, probably, who it was in the the spot where it is sung -or sung instantly on day of it-but the concern looks "used up."its composition, or by the inimitable composer, These political trains of events, look dim and for the first time, when his spirit remained fixed distant - as they should, compared with the hold, by Se . inspiration which gave it birth, or heard distinct, and significant figures afore described, are stirred with the discussion and which form the foreground. In fact those gave rise to it, and who heard it break "political action" trains are no wise connected blick gard list to it, and who heard it break with the movements of the Car "Immediate to not upon them in all its freshness and origin, with the movements of the Car "Immediate ality, and knowing it to be one of the sponta. Emancipation." And a "3d train, which some neous froits of the meeting. It is to the peer, might expect should form a feature of the pic. less music of "Old Dan Tucker." The author ture-would be as little connected with it. has published a splendid edition of it, with a mean the accommodation train, "3d Party"-"lithograph out of his own designing. I wish I the Car "Legal Abolition"-togged by the could give it here as I can the verses. In the steamer "Emancipator"-which might have foreground rolls the Car, " Immediate Emanci. been drawn stenling a march upon the Clay and pation," crowded with passengers, whom I take, Van Buren Locomotives-a sort of feint by their observ aspect, and most desirable march, without any station or depot ahead-a 1776 berths, to be "old organized abolitionists," who branch railway merely, and running after a have lived to see the end of their great labors, short distance into one of the other political The Car is surmounted by two flags-our own tracks. But it makes no part of the design? hard-faring little sheet one of them, unfurled to-here, and I will not give further fancy sketchy rust the wind of a 40-mile an hour locomative, nail of it. It was well left out.

ed to the staff, and the staff nailed (as I take it) Both these politician trains are going adverse 1/2 5 % to the fore front of the Car, exposed to all the ways to that of Emancipation-as they needs heat and smoke of the Engine-smoke thin, must, so long as slavery has a depot above ground. When we have destroyed its stations and its depots, and pulled up its rails-politi->7/ cians will take another tack and track,-but not till then. Another thing to be observed. Eventhe Engine "Repealer" runs in the rear of the genuine anti-slavery cars, and is, as it were, but a consequence, or result of their leading move. .. ment. As all anti-slavery political action by the country must always be. Not an agency-but a production-not a cause-but an effect. And the Engine is "Repealer," and not "3d Party" -result, as it is. It doesn't propose any action under the government, except under its provision for Repeal of the compact. Repeal, not by the States, or of the Union of the States, but the union of the People under an enslaving and slavery perpetuating constitution, to be repudiated and abandoned by the people, as such. The 2/6/ only votes on board the "freight Car," are for the family of "Repeal," and the "Ballot Boxes "-boxes for deposit of these unelecting ballots. Black that. It means much.

A very significant incidental feature of the icture is a grown in the distance - representing, W. l imagine, one of the old idolatrous places of worship, for there is a temple looming up above it with a steeple as hatighty as Park Street's. A headlong throng of people are to be seen harrying out at its portal, "escaping as if for their ives," and "looking not behind them." There could be no mistaking them long, for anything but " the Compourers." They are quitting the old Synagogue, like Lot Beeing out of Sodom You have herea barren sketch of the Lithograph. I wish we could print it. If it doesn't have a run through the country, like the "Hituminated Shakespeare," I am mistaken. It is splendidly executed, and the ingenious and poetical author has kindly done me the honor, of dedicating it

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yearly pay of a middling, country priest, face of the earth. who would spurn the idea of being placed I need not ask the Liberator, or Standard, there, as his dwelling. It would be a rich or McKim's Pennsylvania sheet, to second estate for Parker Pillsbury, who, had he me in my appeal, - for anti-slavery Newbeen of the ordinary motive of men, might Hampshire has no State bounds, but extends have remained a Priest, with more than over the land-and across the sea.

to live in, set out with pious presents, and replenished with "donation visits." He abandoned the Priesthood, in the cause of humanity-and would now rejorce in so-Lumble a home as this, and more than in a palace, which he would not accept, or live in. By his industry (he was bred a farmer) ne will make it a tasteful and competent abode-and a shelter for the fugitive slave and his houseless advocate, to boot.

But it must be paid for. An anti-slavery friend lends, I understand, part of the \$500. I know him. He would give it, if he could, for his heart has no limits. Where the rest is coming from, or the means of repaying this, I know not - (friend Parker will excuse me,' except from where Elijah's rations come. Yes, I do know. It will come from where anti-slavery relief always has come, and always will, when frankly applied for, and in behalf of specific, genuine anti-slavery objects. The abolitionists of the land will, I think, deem it good antislavery economy, as well as justice, to place Parker Pillsbury in possession of this fittle anti-slavery sentry post. I need not say to any of them, that he has labored as bard and spared himself as little, as any_ soldier in all our ranks-though I may have to inform many of them, that nobody has been more scantily sustained.

I desire to be almoner, on this occasion. I want to have the privilege of publishing in the Herald of Freedom, that I have reevived the sums necessary to compass this: little purchase, and to have the pleasure of transmitting it. I think anti-slavery owes me this gratification, and it is n't in its power, scarcely, to afford me a greater.-i Twenty abolitionists-at \$25 each, would redeem the brave little homestead. And how much better an anti-slavery investment -a glad home, for life, to a heart as true to the Cause, as steel to the naugnet, than a

twenty-two hundred dollar, annual stipend, (through one of friend Foster's essential

SONG. Ture A man's a mun for o' the Though stripped of all the dearest rights Which buttere claims, and a' that, There's that which in a slave unites To make the man for a' that: For a that and a that, Though dark his skin, and af that, We cannot cob him of his kind . The slave's a man for a' that

Though by khe bruther bought and cold, And beat, and scaurged, and a' that, His wrongs can ne'er be felt or told, Yet he's a men for a' that. Fer a' that and a' that, His body chained, and a' that, The image of his God remains, The slave's a man for a' that,

How dark the spirit that enslaves; Yet darker still than a' that, He who, amid the light, still craves Apologics, and a that. For a' that and a' that, Smell evil finds, and a' that. In crimes which are of darkost bue, And foulest deeds, and a' that.

If those who now in bondage groan Were white, and fur, and at that, O should we not their late homean And plead their cause, and a' that ? For a' that and a' that. Would say say, in as that. We've sought to do, they are not here, We'll mind our own, and a' that ?

O tell us not they're clothed and fed, "Tis insult, stuff, and a' that; With freedom gone, all joy is fled, For Heaven's gelt is a' that : For a' that and a' time. Free agency, and at that, We get from Him who rules on high, The slave we rob of a' that.

Then think not to sanape his wrath, Who's equal, just, and a' that, If is warning roice is sounded forth, We heed it not, for a' that : For a' that and a' that; Tis not less sure, for a that; His vengeance, though 'tis long delayed, Will come at last, for a' that,

poetru.

The following is from an English Cirreist paper, and will give an idea of the boldness of the English

THE BABY SPRINKLING. A Starvation Anthem for the Royal Christening. Bring forth the babe in parap and lace, While thousands starre and curse the light? But what of that !- on royal face Shame knows no blash, however slight. Bring forth the habe " a nation's moons Will ring tweet music in his car, For well we know a people's ground To royal ears were always dear,

Bring forth the babe ;-down, courtiers, down And bow your bequey knees in dust, Before a child's best b'ered grown-(Our chaldren cannot flud a crust!) When Christ was horn, no servite throng. Asound the Savious's manner met: No flatterers raised their fulsome song,-But what was Christ to Albert's pet?

God, who hast heard the widow's moan; tied, who has board the orphan's cry; Thou, too dost sit upon a throne, But wone round thee of jamine die! Things like this bake of reval birth. Who beast their princely "right divine," Are but thy parodies on earth-Their's is oppression-mercy thine

Bring forth the babe! From foreign hands Fresh kingly vampyres flock to greet This now one in its nurse's bands, (For royal mothers give no test;) Bring forth the toy of princely white And let your provers moont night and day : For anglit we not to pray for him, Who'll prey entur enough some day I

Of who would gradge to squander gold On such a glorieus lube as this? What though our babes be starved and cold. They have no claim an earthly blue, Ours ore no mongrel Cerman breed. But English born and English beed : Then let them live and die in need, While the plump Colourg thing is fed!

Christen the balm, Archbishop proud, Strange corvant of the lowly Chrise; Thousands tra to your ; wise allowed-For him the smallest loof sufficed; Though holy-water's seemty now. My tool you may dismiss your feare; Take, to beprize the infant's brow, A starring people's bitter team!

ANTI-SLAVERY SONGS.

Harara.

Hath! back, to the trempet call-Arise in the name of God most high? On ready hourts the deep notes fall, And firm and full is the strong reply :

The hour is at hand to do and dure !-Bound with the box demon now are we! We may not atter the patriot's prayer Or bend in the house of God the knee!

Say ! shall the blood of the mortyred slain. Sink vainly to the atteating earth? To prison and exile, see erge and chain, Shall the flithful and the just go forth?

Throng, throng, from your mountains green t Pour like a flood from your hill-tops white! With kindling hearts and voices keen, Swell high the song of truth and make.

A unighty enund the region filte-An awful voice from our fathers' graves! It comes from the brown of a thousand bills-Woe to the lords of a land of slaves!"

Rive, for a slandered grapel's sake a Nor rest till the notes he keard again. That erst on the Saviour's birth-night brake, Of peace on earth-good will towards men

Hark! Hark, to the trumpes call, And firm and full be the glad reply ; On ready hearts the deep notes full-Arise in the names of God racet high?"

July 27 2 12 18. 1. 2-1401 Al ound

him in answer to objections rising up to his the- FRIDAY MORWING, FEBRUARY 16, 1244. ory of the wennigfujnes of property. He holds that man is naturally inclined to be right, and if you will put him in favorable circumstances We have of late enjoyed fine reformatory. he will become right. I think his circumstan overnests in this place. We have had visits Polyrim fathers brought over with the manner ces had bester be made favorable, whether or no. id lectures from John A. Collins and Freder-Those who are opposed to this are artificially Douglass and our old New-Hampshire autideprayed, if not naturally. It is very convenient to tyrants and priests, when they are id spoke is meetings of three successive days. William-the stout archer and spearsman crushing mankind, to excuse it by calling them ad evenings. Not many of the people ven. Normandy-down it has come through a suc deprayed—and thus in need of being held down red to go and hear him. His startling docto the ground. Tyranny and priesthood are derine of the wrong and mischief of holding expravities-however it may be with mankind, sive property in the land-or the animals- through the mission of the Pilgrims. naturally. But I havn't time or room to say even the productions of the earth, or the any thing more agout coming and proany thing more about Collins and his Corand they will have it so far as they are a 57.2/23 pt 1 2/1/ 1/2/12 15/2012 14.11 8 - 9 th 1916 18 18 18 6 temper 1

Movements in Concord.

ed it is poor while it possesses, in, and imprison it. Whence comes the watered." lobe. Was it by scizure? Dil some gre imted of a speculator put on his during grab soon. ben grant or devise it to his successors or to

other good things, this fashion of plundering the sunshine, the air, and the solid ground. A cession of tyranny and vassalage in Britain, till it lighted on the desert face of New-England,

I agree mankind may have the earth in com es of human invention and industry, are mon or in severalty—as may best suit their na- and to his race, to be in all things right and just can trust themselves to hear? I say ture and convenience. But I infer it was and for righteensures sake, and with a "righteens pe heard-and convessed. Have the is natural, and best, to have it by occupancy and mass? infinitely "exceeding that of scribes and got totally disquehfied to hear. The in common as to the right. Every body has pharisees." Has not God ande man thus comthe deliverance of the race from the an inalienable right in the soil. This I think etition—the averice—the struggles—the forbids the separate appropriation of any of it, character? Will not a right character be a haptring cares which make us old before our If every body has right in it, and in enough of -the wrong doing -the enormities, and the it-then nobady can have right to more than her an unhappy nae, - new and always, while it y even-which are incident to the excht, enough, or to any deeper or longer estate in it, toperty-system -which nebody can deny than occupancy for life. The moment you albubt are perpetually and inevitably incident low of separate or exclusive right in it beyond is a right and a wrong? I ask it - from the that system, is a philanthropic and great this, -you reader it shoughle-and open to aca. They who start it and advocate it, will cumulation and monopoly, and expose the mass remembered among the friends of human of the tace to the loss of their chance of foot- tively and spontaneously, by every honest beast. d. Let them not be hindered or discourag. hold, or footing, on the globe where they are The bare conceiving of the idea and cust. You render it possible, and admit the in order to this, morally independent. What tkind, and ought to henor those who proffer the cotice globs, and leave all the race but him. I cannot agree that man is exempt from The world is not provided for by the prop- self, lenants here at sufferance. And perhaps it praise or blame-in his own breast .-- lie does v-system. It provides for nobody. Every- would be as well to have it award by one, as by blame himself. He re-If is poor, and the powest of all, those who a multimate of landlords. Bonaparts tried to peats of his wrong, and then be consected blame hanging on, with pauper-desperation, to the get hold of the fee simple of the globe. And himself for it. If praise or blame are of the seest accumulations of wealth. They can be came tolerably nigh effecting it. He made mature of reward and punishment. I think hold on upon them. All mankind are the syrant landlords of the earth four for their they better not be bestured. gued together to sever their hold. Owner, nation farms, and "monarchs tremble in their - It is one of friend Collins' incidental notion bels this, and watches its ill-fated heaps, capitols." But he encountered cold spection that man, as well as the beasts and trees, the Hesperian dragon watched the golden and disseiziw at Moscow. Had he successed springs on of the ground. He did not plead the lettrees. It can't sleep nights for fear of there-had be conquered Atexander and the sompture authority for it- "dust thou art," &c. ing to want,-und with all its vigitance is Cossacks-what could have stayed him from oc- 1-though he said there was a profit to that text nes to want at last, and generally not late. - copancy of Europe, and the globe. And had be | It was a new idea to me, that I was a vegetable effected it, he would have been the lawful own- in my origin. It may be so. I shouldn't like The Land-it is now claimed and held in exter of the planet in fee simple-to him, his heirs in lead a vegetable life-though the life led by sive tenure. Men mark it off and fence and assigns forever, as much as any tenant in the rare now is hardly up, in dignity and usetch other from it, by Chinese walls. They fee, for life, or for years, now claiming any gartrive to fence it so high, that it cannot be seen, den spot among the New Hampshire bills. He the trees of the field, It man spring up from in order to make the poor and landless man would have held it by the same tenure. By to the ground-why do we not see crops of man-Ret the more effectually and attenty excluded, ... galized force. Some future Napoteon may yet, kind starting up now adays - like fire-weed on ren from looking in upon it, - or else, for few succeed to the great estate. It would be a snug the burnt ground, - or the shrub-oaks, where a coolid land itself shall take wings, or legs farm, with some variety of soil, climate and forest of pines has been cleared away. Our ed fly away and leave them, if they don't wal production-and certainly "well wooded and stace is continued otherwise-however it may

ight of men to get title to more of the earth. The earth ought to be so occupied, as to se- ted by seeds-and yet they do spring spontance, han each one wants, -or exclusive and perpet are to every body who happens on it, a foot only from the mother earth. She brings forth al right, in self and heirs, to any portioning, a home, and a living-as well as a grave, trees without seeds being planted-spontaneous. hat process does man seize, and hold it mals should also have a fair chance upon it .- | duced a crop of men and nomen. I should like t in, with the air, water and light upon it, up of peopling, under such a good-natured system, I know. Crops of men have been mown down he very beavens, as the law carries real estate do not stop here to conjecture. It would be time and down to the andiscoverable centre of the 10 crowd and eject, when it grew too thick for but I never heard of their coming up. The existence or fer comfort. That wouldn't be, fields where they have been planted, werenot

A make the sacrilegious appropriation-and But I cannot puesue this hasty and discursive sort of "Coke on Lyttleton." I ought to say a z ed with the "red rain." Can the earth, of her. " 1777/ ats? Did the Law confer it? Who is the word on friend Collins' lectures. They were self, bring forth mankind? I would ask the Law, that it could appropriate or convey the most able, ingenious and instructive. He advo- Editor of the Congregational Journal-Rot that mmon land of the race? Who made it -o cates his community theories, however, on some nitued it with this granting and conveying very revolutionary principles. He goes for this name has a regetable savor. Collins has a power? The whole race combined could no a circumstances," as man's governor and even change its common estate. And besides they creator-for he says he is the "creature of cirnever did combine. They had not the compe comstances." I don't know as this differs much, tency or the right to sever the land-even i from the orthodox ductrine of divine decrees they had agreed to do it, in universal assembly and forcordination. None, so far as man is and by unanimous accord. They found them concerned. Only Collins leaves it possible for selves on the earth in common.-with wants man, or all men united, to get the better of cirket demanded they should so continue to abide cumstances, after a while-and get the upper pee it, and occupy it. It wasn't competent I hand of their ereator, and redeem their cond whole of them, ever to begin the severance tion. Orthodoxy makes God a circumstance ich less could nations- or smaller commun, and man an inevitable and perpetual creatur rs. Norman William lighted tross his invadand victim—and yet demands of him all the ac eg first on the shores of England, and conjugate which he would be caughte, were he hi cred the Saxon inhabitants. He created the own creator, and free and severeign regulates s and the estates, and the tenancies, and that makes God his absolute controller in all to ares. He subjected the face of the cart every particular of his existence, and then bio to that ferocious and tyras; accupancy on him set untransmulled, under the controller in

It seems to me that man is greatly the victim of circumstances - but capable at the same time, of mastering them all,-so that he may become what he ought to be, and wants to beor at least of forever approaching towards it .-All of as together can, I think, turn all our very champion, Foster. Collins lectured comely origin for the system of land-title. From coronnstances to good account. If so, they are not our masters, and we are not their subjects annels less, their creatures.

Collins holds nobody blame or praiseworthy. Perhaps it would be as well to say, no one was worthy of reward or musishment-but that eve ry one was infinitely under obligation to himself nevent to do well, and to fare according to his by one, now and always - and a wrong characis wrong! Ras God made man other than this -ar could be be rightly made other-if there fromt of observation where we alt stand-and from that point look to be enswered-instinct Right and happy ;-wrong and wretched ;-and owing it out among the race, is a boon to rightfulness of it, for one man to grosp and even say ye, mankind, everywhere, the globe over!

bave originated. Trees however are propagathe common footstool of mankind. By if he should have occasion. And the other ani- ly, and of her own elements. If she ever proclusive perpetuity, the ground we treat To what extent of population it would bear know it, thought it might not be very usuful to be and ploughed in, often enough, that I knowoft unmanured either. They were dressed with cones—the choicest of manures—and neurish-I suspect friend Wood of such an origin, though 374417 good many singular ideas-some that can't be gut round very well, however we may be indis-t with posed to tolerate them. I go for giving him a hearing on them all. Our beliefs need a shaking, and if they are afraid of it-they the more need it. Only keep right, and honest, and im- 44/ // partial-and let them bring on their errors and heresies. But it will unsettle us. Very good. We ought to be unsettled, and keep so. It is only the unscalled folks that can bear the truth. 5-1 2-10 This settlement is the death of improvement. Who should be settled, but he that knows every thing. And who is settled, but he that thinks 12 be knows every thing, and in truth knows hardly any thing. Lie ministers be "settled," - but let the minds of men be "open to conviction."

Sollins' beresies are mostly thrown out by

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96-67 De 19 1 12 12 32 100 10 1 1916 guly of the Best beach 18.5 6 90 .70 and frament file 2002 from 4101 6.9

HIGH ROCK." rear of the town of Lynn, Moss. It overlooks Music. inson, Jr., to see the spot he has chosen, and the beginning he is making, for the site of a the waking and seeing people told him it would than the hand. It was engraves by my ing he in vain to hunt for winter at such a hight.-On the right of his level plat, in front, riscs a splendid round rock, some ten or dozen fiel, on which to plant a littleSummer House. The Cottage is intended to be of stone, of which there appears to be an abundant quarry, and of bonutiful quality, on the very apar he wants to level for jus site. Jesse is a Poet-but he can build songe, be will find, easier than he can Stone Cottages, in thisflinty, hard-money world, and among the cliffs of High Rock. If he succeeds in this design, though, he will have a Home there, like a Song. It will look off, over Lynn with her 10,000 pcopla,onto the main Ocean,-unobstructed on either hand as far as eye can reach. Egg Rock lays in the midst of the sea-prospect, -and the ragged cliffs of Nahant. And it is within your as well as sight, of the sea-beaten Beach, one of the finest on the Ocean's margin,-the Beach stretching more than a mile, level and smooth as a house floor, and solid as a pavement. A fine raco-ground for horses and carriages, which swarm it like flies-certain times of day, in the hot season. It would be most magnificent to see a storm break upon it, from the Cottage at High Rock, Jesse means to cover the whole precipice of the Rock behind the Cottage, with one mammoth Grape Vine. It would be as sanny there, far the gropes, as Italy, or any of the vineyard slopes of France. Off South you can see Bunker Hill Monament,-its great, solemn shaft of grey towering in the baze and smoke of Beston, and the State House dome looming just beyoud it, and surmounting the city,-all in plain sight from the cottage window, by and bye, when Jesse has one. To the north east, the Ocean House, and Marble Head and Cape Ann, -and from the top of the Rock, the high mountains of western Massachusetts. And Jesse menns in his heart, to pile a tower of rude stone on the summit of High Rock, -- some five and twenty or thirty feet high, with an Observatory in the top, where he will have a telescope, and the poetical creature indulges his fancy so far as to whisper he will have a chime of Bells there! I wish to Heaven he had the means. He would make High Rock the tallest affair on New England's "rock-bound coast." And how sweet to sit in the cottage piazza, of a summer night, and hear those sweet Beils chime in, answer to the mouning Sen below upon the Beach. And the whole enhanced and surpassed some night, by the song of "The Hutchinsons" themselves-his matchless brother-band ("with a sister in it,"") there . from their own rocks of "the Old Granite State." Apropos,-I propose here, they give Jesse a Benefit or two, to be laid out in completing and ombellishing the Cottage on High Rock, in a manner that shall correspond with his genius, and be

orthy their own peerless Song. It would n't b

the first time-at least in fable,-that architect-The name of a commanding prominence in use has sprung into existence at the sound of

the town and the ocean, and a great distance up I say this much of High Rock, and its content and down the coast,-as well as far back into plated Cottage. The reader will indulge me is the country. The view from it is very extensive, it in tribute of respect to our Anti-Slavery Quire, varied, and striking. I do not remember such a and to their gifted brother, who has given us the view, from any point so easy of ascent. I went finest songs of the Anti-Slavery Movement, as to the top of the Rock, the other day, when I was well as being one of the most devoted abolitionat Lyan, with my beloved friend, Jesse Hulch- ists, and most eloquent advocates of Free Speech.

THE BRANDED HAND.

Cattage. He has obtained title to the summit of We display to the reader, this week, the hon-High Rock, and ef the ground at the foot of it, ored, dishonored Hand of the brave Jonathan where, if he succeeds, he will have an unrivaled Walker --- the generous hearted Sailor from Cape spot. The Rock ascends, nearly perpendicular- Cod, who gave refuga in his boat to the fugitives ly, some forty or fifty feet. At the fact of it, on from Slavery in Florida. The United States of the south cost side, apreads a patch of good America set the mark the reader beholds here, ground for a building and garden,-of, I should in his manly hand, in requited of the generous judge, a quarter or third of an acre. It then deed. Those initials are an indelible influmy to pitches of precipitately in front, some hundreds this entire Nation, and an enduring honor to the of feet to the level of the town below. On the robble hand that bears them, and the brave heart sides it is accessible by entringeread, up one side. that prompted the deed that incurred their imof which, a cond is already constructed. Jesse has print. I have seen the original hand and shaken dug a well and found abundance of living water, it. It took both of mine to do it. The hand is on a spot pointed out to, him by a chairvoyant a sample of the manly owner. The likeness is friend. This encouraged him to dig, when all excellent, except that the real fetters are lighter young friend Harrison Eastman --- a muive of this While the multitude in blindness to a for off favious town, and now here on a visit to his mother from New York City, where he has been residing the And spuried, the white, the temple where a present year past and gaining a high reputation as an Artist. I am no connoiseur in Artistical merit, but there seems to me a good deal of character in . And thy mercy to the hondman, it was mercy unto Hind this hand-a good deal of the sailor. My friend I in thy time and long night writeles, sky alove and wave Enstman has been a sailor bioself, which may have enabled him to throw into his engaving so much of the seafaring impress. It looks us if it had seen service before the mast, and had many a fathern of cordage glide through it. Shame on the cowards that could put a hot from to so manly a surface. They are "lines of life," these erooked letters-

And so are the "lines" of Whitter accompanying them --- lines of " poetic " life" and

From the Morning Chronicle.

THE BRANDED HAND.

Below we give an exact representation of the Below we give an exact representation of BULAND, which was burnt with a hot from, by an officer of the United States, into the living flesh of a citizen of Massachusetts. It was copied to be a citizen belonging to Dr. from a Dugnerrotype picture laslonging to Dr. Bowditch, who kindly loaned the picture for this parpose. Pander ir, fellow citizens, and us you harn, and blush, and weep, at the disgrace of our country, the indignity done to a worthy neighbor and the misery of the poor slaves, let the fire burn antil your soul is enkindled to the high resolve that the letters on Jonathan Walker's hand shall be made to read-

BALVATION TO THE SCAVE.



THE ERANDED HAND

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER-

mu house again, brave acaman! white-thy thoughtful brow and gray, And the old heroks spirit of our earner, better day-

Wall that from oil calm endurance, on whose steady

Pressed the loop of the prison, smutu the flery shalls of

is the tyrant's brand upon thee? (Ad the bristal cravens

Trimake God's truth thy fulschood, flis holest work thy shaper? When all blend-quenched, from the turture the law was

withdrawn,

They change to wrong, the duty which God leath written

On the great beaut of humanity too legible for doubt l They, the louthscore much topers, blutched from foot-sole

Give to shaine what God bath given unto house, and re-Why, that broad is highest bonor! -- then its traces nev

Unon old armarial batchments was a prouder blazon act, And thy unload generations as they crowd our rocky

Smill tell with proble the story of their Eather's as an one HASD!

As the templar home was welcomed, hearing back from Syrian wars

The sear of Amb lances, and of Paynim scimetam. The patter of the prison and the shackle's crimeen span o we much thee, so we greet thee, truest irlend of God and man!

He suffered for the ransom of the dear Redeemer's grave; Those for His living presence in the bound and bleedir

He for a sail no longer by the feet of angels trut, Thou for the true Shechinah, the percent hame of God!

For, while the jurist sitting with the slave-whip o'er him swong,

From the tortured tenths of freedom the lie of slavery wrong,

And the solemn priest to Moloch, on each God deserted

Brake the henolpian's heart for breast, possed the hond, mands blood for wis

Then beheld'st Him in the task field, in the prison shadows dim.

Thou dol'st learn a trigher windom than the balibling echnol-men know

Conl's stars and silence tangen thee as Historgels only the, That, the one, sale sacred thing buneath the cope of heav

That, he who treads professly as the scrulls of law and In the depth of God's great gondness may find mercy in

itle need ; But wor to him who crosbes the SOUL with chain and

And hards with lower natures the awful form of Gud?

Then lift that manly right hand, hold plengliman of the Warra Its branded palm about prophecy "Servation to the

SLATE! Bold up its fire-wrought longuage, that whose reads may

His heart owell strong within him, his sinews change to

steet.

Hold it up before our smishine, up against our mothero Ho! men of Massachusetts, for the luve of God look Take it henceforth for your standard-like the Bruce's heart of yore, In the dark strike closing mund ye, let that hand be seen hefore t

And the tyrants of the slave land shall tremble at that When it points its anger northword along the Purltan When to the state's garged leeches, and the shurch's Income hand,
When they look from slavery's ramparts on the coming
of that hand!

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR. strength I bad left, inclaing, I beargine, as if I influence of the public religion.

LYNN, Mass., " Gothic Cottage.")

and an overflowing, not to say overwhelming sacred, if it was n't too poor. good nature and benevolence. Very accentric. I must say though, I never fell into safer Docwould say. A hundred miles of sea, for's | it! He's a strange creature with his tought.

ought to be sending for the Doctor, rather than of whose brew," other folks 'eat their bread'coming for him. The cold sweat chilled in great while Labor goes without. After an hour or Dear J. R. F.: I am just up from a severe, lour were open, and I was dismayed at a group go with him and be introduced to a friend of his but short fit of sickness—as most fits would be, of strange, cold, genteel faces. I thought the —a mechanic—a sail maker—in Commercial however severe, under such medical treatment Noggses had changed dreadfully, since I was street I think it was—or should be, for it lays as mine. I was under Doctor Noggs, one of the there last. I asked them if the Doctor was at along by the whatves and ships. We mounted principal practitioners of this grand ocean town, home. They replied, he did n't live there. I some three or four flight of stairs into a Sail-Loft He applied the latter freely, fresh from the bot- the Barn. Mercy on use, thought I, if there was some sixty years. He was negoted in his protom of the well, and administered the letting alone any body under heaven living here, I would not fessional vocation, and about him, on the floor ercise and then put me upon that by causing or two off. But I beld my own, as well as 1 same as they have flown without since long before name. He is an eccentric creature. Speaks, suffer worse than death—but no matter how they tell me, just what he thinks, and about all much folks suffer, if they only live—to suffer he thinks-though I imagine there is an under again. It is the dying, that gives dignity and current of meaning in him, he does not deem it terror to sickness-and to the corse after it ceases necessary, at all times, to let out. A vein of to be animated. Live human clay is base enough, good-sense runs through and pervades his-sense, and no matter who treads on it. Dead, it becomes

One of his whimsies is living in his barn. He has for hands than Doctor Noggs', who says it is not thought, converse upon it with the clear good the most exquisite cottage here—of any on this such a discreditable thing to live in a barn—her sense that distinguished his conversation on other whole coast, and the view from it-of the ocean, has beard of folks, he says, as good as he, having topics. I trust he will yet directly entist in the is equal to any " ever scart up," as the Doctor to be born in one with no hed room finished off in everthrow of Slavery, a system so abhorrent to

now, lays right out behind it in one everlasting Brother Richardson and I had quite an interdain-mountain, or whatever you call it-and esting afternoon of it, Wednesday, in the city. there go the ships." The road the Cunum We got in, between 12 and 1, at noon. Didn't Steamers take to England, tays full in sight, and like to full in upon friends just before dinner, you can sit in his barn window and see them go (though they rather have us before, than just we were in the Sail Loft, we heard guns by with their sable plume of smoke streaming of efter) and so we went to renew our stonness at five and twenty or thirty mile. And a fleet o one of those transient refreshing places, where Coasters almost always in sight-beautiful wher hungry people can buy a mere dinner, without their white wings show in the evening son. The having one of those great, overgrown taverns put doctor rents his cottage and lives in the barn just into the bill. We dropped in to John Curtis', now. The opper part of the harn. He confines an old friend of the Herald of Freedom-met the horses pratty much to the lower. Where he Henry Clapp there, bound to Nautucket for 1st. throws down the hay to them, or where he keeps of Aug., and George Leach of the Graham House it, I have not been able to see. You can hen -and then offer a temperate ninepenny dinner at the herses stamp and kick distinctly, in the night Number-something, Congress Street, made our The people he cents the cottage to, this summer way to Long Whatf, for brother R.'s brother's. profrom the city. "High gentry folks," likely. I The reader will excuse my particularity-but I I were the Doctor, I think I should rent then love these literal facts, they are all there is true the barn, and live in the cottage, myself. in life. This wharf lies at the foot of King Street missed the Danvers meeting, after all my trouble or State, or whatever they call it, the same where and pains. I am sorry, for I wanted to see the the old state house stands as it was under the Danvers hearts and they had a great meeting King-now City Hall, I believe. We were there in War, Politics, and Divinity - or moneyand I should like to have said a word or two in introduced to John G. Swift, merchant. I init. I left Durham, Wednesday, in company with cline to say something of the qualities. My John A. Richardson, latending to stop a night in Swift impressed me as possessing, but will for-Boston, a night here, and then go, Friday morn-bear. I may properly say however that with as ing, (the "first") in company with the "mono-strong a head as belongs to almost any man, he mania" of Lyan, to the Danvers Meeting. But seemed to me to have a heart as big as belongs I was taken sick Thursday night. I had been to any man whatever. A whole-humanojunuting about most of the hot day before, in that kindly, feeling heart. Our talk-of his own inhot city of Boston, where for want of New traducing-not such as you would look for, in a Hampshire water to drink, I was foolish enough highly successful merchant—there amid the din to take a glass of Sax a pariller sodo, and af- of commerce and among the mercenary bounts ter that, to take cold, spinning over the Lynn of Trade-but he spoke, and cornestly too-of marshes in the evening air, in the cars. Friday the distress that pervaded the bye-lanes of city, morning I was sick enough-symptoms of chol-existence, as of something he was interested in, era morbus. We set out however for Danvers and had not merely heard of. He lamented the Zones and from Sea to Sea-and the Ocean, -and walked some half a mile or more to the fate of Labor there, doomed to inevitable priva-Depot-when I remebed there, it seemed to me tion, almost, -going without, in the midst of semething towards it, when men leave off it was going to be my fluid depot. I have n't heaped-up abandance. I thought if such were competing - struggling - fighting - and felt such deadly sickness succe I was tossed the feeling of city merchants generally, Boston go in for the good of the whole. in the Acadia, the first day after leaving the would care far its thousands of desolate, shiftless, smooth Irish Sea, and getting out into the rough despairing Poor-instead of for Atheneums and and tamble of the Atlantic. And this, Land- Bunker Hill Manuacents and Steeples and Steeple sickness, which is quite another thing from Sea. Houses. The city would devise means for the I harried up from the depot, to deposite myself rescue and comfort of these suffering Poor-of with Doctor Noggs. Much as over, I clambered up keeping Labor from being eternally destitute, as the steps of his Costage piazza-and laid hold it generally is, -under the ernel working of the of the bell handle. I gave it a pull with what present social system, and under the unbenign

drops on my forehead. The doors into the par- two's interesting conversation, Mr. S. asked us to His treatment was letting atone and cold water, asked where he lived, and they said be lived in and were introduced to John Child, a man of till I got strong enough to bear severe hodaly exme to laugh violently. I am now sitting in his could, and staggered for the Barn. I got into the days of Autonio's 'Argosies,' of Shylock, and medical office—a sort of Whale's Belly, I should the wrong department. The barn door was of Venice. He received us with the intelligent judge, by the two jaw bones through which I open and I found myself in among the subles, frankness and freedom from ceremony, that at entered to get here. Doctor Noggs is a surgeon, the sir of which did n't at all refresh my faint- once hespoke him the kind of man his friend S. had -no, for a nort of sign-I suppose, he has plant-ness. I stumbled to the scuffill stairs, and made, declared him. A strong instance of an entire ed these bones as an arched gate-way to his office—the old Gothic or lancet arch, being partly to
correspond with the "Gothic Cottage," to which
into the bonds of Gibbs.

Transhold to the scuffill stairs, and made a declared him. A strong instance of an entire
out, after builting several times, to get up. When soul, with a whole body, and a keen, clear, untranshold the top—no Doctor at home, but I fell addressed, but richly supplied mind. Uneducainto the bunds of Gibbs. into the hands of folks, and pretty much forget | ted, I mean in the pedant's sense of the word, it leads, and partly to show he is a Doctor, though what followed during the rest of the day. It is but as familiar with the essence and pith of the he never bleeds, I believe. He has put the name in bed taste, I know, thus to go into particulars best authors in the language, as with the canvass of Kittredge over his door, though every body here and facts, and profune almost, to trifle about this of a ship. An unknown man, I suppose, boyond knows that is not his read name. Policy, per-land-sort of sickness. They often do about a small circle. I had heard of Abbut Lawrence haps, to attract custom by a popular medical sea-sickness, for people don't die of that. They and Samuel Appleton—and Samuel Armstrong but never had heard of John Child, as a great man. in Beston. Too free-thoughted and honextspoken, to be very current amid a mercenary and C/C/ hypocritical Corporation.

An hour or two passed rapidly in his company-He had not given his attention to the Anti-Slavery movement.-I introduced it-and he did not, I so broad a humanity and so kindly a heart as his. 100 87 On our way to Mr. Child's place, Mr. Swift told us the steamer Cambria was telegraphed, as in the harbor — though only a little over ten days from England. While 2-1 out on the water, - that stifled, muffled, leaden sound they have, fired at sea. We went to the windows, overlooking the water, and to the proud Steamer, walking gallantly into purt - only ten and a part days from the Old world. Hardly time enough for -> them to be sea-sick, or get the hung of the ocean so as to walk a deck. It was a sight to see her come in, from so short a passage for to of the great Atlantic, the shortest ever made by Navigation. - Steam, in less than five 719 years, will traverse that sea ic a week! -Steam, or something spryer and less costly. For mankind are going to find out things. Their strength is n't always to be laid out want getting and keeping - (or trying to keep for it can't be kept.) Men are going to work, by and by, on Cother side. - And when they o - Nature will unroll and unfold to them. She will show her hand - and they will into her philosophy with a gond-natured intrepidity, that will let them explore to her very centre. Mankind will feel at home work by and by on this planet of theirs. It will be peopled too. Now it is nine-tenths desert. The Land will be peopled, and the Sea. The Land, one great embowered and smiling Neighborhood -- through all the rull a Floating Garden. If not exactly this - 7

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BY WILLIAM LEGGRET.

This little book I'd rather own Than all the gold and gome That ever in monarcha' coffers shone; Than all their diadeous. Nay, were the sea one crysolite, The earth a golden ball, And diamonds all the stars of night, This book were worth them all.

How baleful to Ambition's eye His blood-wrong spoils must gleam When death's uplifted hand is nigh, His-tife a vanished dream, Then hear him with his gasping breath, For one poor moment crave; Fool, wouldst thou stay the arm of death, Ask of the gold to save !

No, no, the soul ne'er found relief In glittering hoards of wealth; Gems dazzle not the eye of grief, Gold cannot purchase health, But here a blessed balm appears To heal the deepest wo, And he that seeks this book in tears, His tears will cease to flow.

Here he who died on Calvary's tree, Hath made that promise blessed, Ye heavy toden come to me, And I will give you rest : A braised reed I will not break, A contrite heart despise, My burdens light, and all who take My yoke shall win the skies.

Yes, yes, this little book is worth All else to mortals given, For what are all the joys of earth Compared to joys of heaven. This is the guide our fathers gave, To lead to realms of day, Star whose lustre gilds the grave, The light, the life, the way.

Every one has at least one talent.

What if the little rain should say, So small a drop as I Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields-I'll tarry in the sky.

What if a shining beam at noon, Should in its fountain stay, Because its feeble light alone Cannot create a day !

Does not each rain drop help to form The gool refreshing shower, And every ray of light to warm And beautify the flower?

'Tis a little thing, To give a cup of water; yet its draught Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips, May give a shock of pleasure to the frame, More exquisite than when nectarian juice Renews the life of joy in happiest hours. It is a little thing to speak a phrase Of common countert, which by daily use Has almost lost its sense; yet on the car Of him who thought to die unmourned, 'twilt fo Like choicest music.

811

96

From the Liberry Bell. LINES

Written on hearing the remark of a friend, that a large number of Abolitionists had died during the preceding

BY ANNE WARREN WISTON.

Too true thy words! a glorious band have faded from our side,

With aching hearts we valuly muse on them the good and tried : Mid scenes of joyous hope or trust their forms before

Their shadowy presence girds our souls in hours of

Is our path bright? we mourn that they its beauty should not share,-

Is the way dark? we would not fear, were they but with us there.

Bay while in fervent grief we weep above each lowly

May we like them the weak protect, from wrong the Their pure devotion, carnest faith, and love of human

Within our immost souls let these an answering echo

And should the hour of peril come, and freedom's

friends turn pale,

mail. But does you world, the far, the unknown, bestow no

each brow: The bitter storn, the weary toil, on earth so meekly

borne. Have cast no shadows o'er the face whose absence here we mourn

And as our onward path we tread, too oft perplexed stort stow.

With what an earnest watchfulness they mark the path WC 40:

And when, despite the assailing world, we rally for the slave. And in his cause its sharpest darts with calm endur-

ance brave. And when in all of human kind a brother's face we

Whate'er his color, creed, or clime,-whate'er his des-

Oh! does not then an unswer come in thrilling tones

of nower. Voucksufing commune to our souls, even in an earthly bour.

And whispering to our immest hearts, ' Below we meet no more.

But in the spirit-world thy soul even unto ours may

And not one holy wish or thought, that rises in thy But meets its kindred in our souls of which it forms a

part. Bosron, December 19, 1837.

The stars are angels' eyes Bright beaming from above; Upon the good and wise They smile with looks of love; And kindly seem to say, ' Come, kindred spirits, come ! Offspring like us, of day, Come to our heavenly home!"

Go out when thick and clear, They're shining down at night, And read that written sphere, So eloquent with light; And, if thy soul be free From sin's polluting stain, They'll so discourse to thee, Thou'lt often come again.

But if thy secret heart, With stings of conscience riven, Advises thee thou art. Traitor to truth and heaven, With calm yet stern rebuke, They'll tell thee of thy sin, And bid thee turn and look

On the dark scroll within

Indian Minuteness .- For acuteness of sense we think none compete with the class of Indians whose wonderful powers of reasoning are described below, extracted from Thatcher's Indian Traits:

"Owing partly to his organization, doubtless, as well as to his mode of living from his childhood up, the senses of the Indian are extremely acutes. It is related in modern times that a huner, belonging to one of the western tribes, on his return home to his but one day, discovered that his venison, which had been hung up to dry, had been stolen. After taking observations on the spot, he set off in pursuit of the third, whom he tracked through the woods. Having gone a little distance, he met some persons, of whom he inquired if they had seen a little old white man, with a short gun, accompanied by a small day with a short tail? They replied in the affirmative; and upon the Indian assuring them that the man thus lescribed had stolen his venison, they desired to be informed how he was able to give such a mioute description of a person he had never seen? The Indian replied thus,- The thief I know is a little man, by his having made a pile of stones to stand upon, in order to reach the venison from the height I hung it standing on the ground; that he is an old man I know by his short steps, which I have traced over the dead leaves in the woods; The memory of the faithful dead shall prove as triple that he is a white man, I know by turning out his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does, his gun I know to be shart, by the mark the muzzle made in rubbing the bark of the tree where Do not fond memories of as yet linger in those bowers? it leaned; that his dog is small, I know by his Ah! yes, 'a cloud of winesses' are bending round us track, and that he has a short toil, I discovered by the mark it made in the dust where he was With life immortal on each check, and glory round sixting at the time that his master was taking

To my Friend on the Death of his Sister.* By Jones G. Whiteers. Thine is a grief, the depth of which another

May gever know Yet o'er the waters, O my stricken brother ! To thee I go.

I lean my heart unto theo-early folding The hand in wine,-With even the weakness of my soul aphabling.
The strength of thine.

I never knew, like thee, the dear departed; I stood not by
When in cath crust, the pure and tranquil-hearted

Lay down to die.

And on thy ear my words of weak condoling Mast watchy full ? The funeral held which in thy heart is fulling, Sounds over all?

I will not muck thee with the poor world's commo And beartless phrase. Nor wrong the memory of a saleted woman

With take profes. With silence only as their benedicting, Continungale Course Where, in the shadow of a great affliction,

The soul are dumb! Yes would I say what shy own heart approved a Cor Father's will,

Calling to him the dear one whom he loveth, Little Various St. Not upon thee or thing the science angel

Hath evil wrough Her figureral anchem is a glad evangel,-The good dis not !

God calls out toved ones, but we tose not whole What he book gaven;

They live on south, in thought and dead, as truly As in his heavile-

And she is with thee. In thy pash of trial She walketh yel Stall with the isophone of the self-depial,

Her tooks me wet. Up then my brother ! Lat, the fields of harvest

Live yaliğtir tar viç v She lives and loves thee and the glink thos servest, To both is true-

Thrust in thy sickle !- England's toll worn peasants erray catholide; And she thou mourniful, a pare and holy present;

Shall gle ain besale! Amerbury, 19th 7th mo.

"Sophia Surge, eister of Inseph Stores, of Beining 101/10

9%

Entering in at the Celestial Gate.

BY WM. B. TAPPAN,

"Now just as the gates were opened to let in the Men, I looked in after them, and behold the City shone like the sun; the streets also were paved with gold; and in them walked many men with crows upon their heads, palms in their hands, and golden harps to sing praises withal."

"There were also of them that had wings; and they answered one another without intermission, saying, 'Holy, holy, holy is the Lord.' And after that they saut up the gates; which, when I had seen, I wished myself among them.—Pilgrim's Pragress.

Would I were with them!—they are free
From all the cares they knew below:
And strangers to the strifes which we
Encounter in this valo of wo—
From storms of sorrow and of pain
Forever are they garnered in,
Secure from sad defilement's stain,
The mildow and the blight of sin.

Would I were with them!—they embrace
The loved ones lost long years before;
What joy to goze upon the face
That never shall be absent more!
There friends unite who parted here,
On death's cold margin, O how sadly!
Forgotten is the sigh or tear,
Their hearts are leaping, O how gladly!

Would I were with them!—they hehold
Their Savior, glorious and divine,
They touch the cups of shining gold,
And in his kingdom drink new wine.
How flash like genus their brilliant lyres
Along the sparkling walls of heaven,
When from his radiance catching fires,
The song of songs to Christ is given!

Would I were with them !—while without Are sighs and weeping, they, within, Por very joy and gladness shout—
And well they may, who're free from sin. O this, indeed, is heaven above;
This fills the bliss of every soul—
To grow in holiness and love,
As age on age shall ceaseless rolt!

delegates. Let meetings be called in every town for that purpose forthwith, but let no Abolitionist remain at home because he is not appointed a delegate. Let there be a general ratly by all the anti-slavery friends from Nantucket and Cape Cod to the hills of Berkshire.

No efforts will be spared by the committee to secure the attendance of able and distinguished advocates from abroad, which, in addition to the delegates to the World's Convention, cannot fail to render the meeting one of uncommon in-

terest.

Yours for freedom,

J. A. COLLINS,

H. G. CHAPMAN,

OLIVER JOHNSON, Asrangements.

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VRUS M. BURLEIGH, P. O., Plainfield, Conn.
ARED S. BRAINARD, P. O., Killingly, Conn.
ABEL TANNER, P. O., Providence, R. I.
LEWIS PITTS, Dapby, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

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From the Herald of Freedom.

Norwich, Conn. Aug. 7, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER PHASHURY :-

Be Farmers. I feel impelled to say to you—in the same of God and the slave, swerve not one hair's breadth now. Storm-proof spirits, who, self-possessed and same from the straight and norvow path. The cause of human can look upon the face of the tempest and stand creet and from the straight and norvow path. The cause of human can look upon the face of the tempest and stand creet and property is now in the hands of true-hearted abolitionists.— undamnted amid bursting themderbolts, are wanted, rights is now in the hands of the covenant—the sacred. Thank God, they are on hand. Their souls are freed. repository of the hopes of mankind. White a pro-slavery from sectarian and party shaekles. They wask by faith—church and ministry are left to believe a lie that they might. They count all things loss. They are armed with the mind be damned, and are doing homage to the dark spirit of sla- of Christ' and they carry about in their bodies doily the day very and are in fast followship with robbery, adultory and ing of the Lord Josus. Our contest is—not for social or very and are in last ichowship with mobbary, additing of the Lord Jesus. Our contest is—not for social or covery abandination—while a hypocritical and piratical government, with the Declaration, that all are created free and motio is—triumph to truth, not to men. Truth is with equal, in one hand, and a slave-driver's last in the other, is, in conjunction with the church and ministry, annually immobiling eighty thousand of God's free born children on the older of our "patriarchal and christian (!) institution" storage; undamned and unseathed annual lightnings of one more the jest-word of a mostling bond, and with its jest heal of treating its treating part the barts, storage in conjunction and principle,—and our like beauty and sold or conjunction with the church and ministry, annually immobiles tone. That is with the will be church and unages, that stand in its way, must be dashed in pieces and consumption of our "patriarchal and christian (!) institution" along the patrial demonstrates and Thy humblest one, there is a conjunction with the church and ministry, annually immobiles to men. That is with the even done to Ther?

In that said victim, then, then the proposition of the principle,—and our is seen to men. The principle,—and our is even done to Ther?

In that said victim, then, then the principle and consumption of the principle.—and our is even done to Ther?

In that said victim, then, then the principle and consumption of the principle.—and our is even done to Ther?

In that said victim, then, then the principle and unages, the principle and unages, the principle.—and our is with the principle.—and our is wit and with its iron heel of tyranty, is treating out the hearts slavery, prejudice, sectarianism and elerical domination; and tives of millions—and white foes without and traitors beautiful amid deformity; pure amid pollution; exact and with are endeavoring to entriown the flog-staff of the absolution enterprise—it behoves the elect, the chosen and an oiltion enterprise in the oiltion enterprise.

A christian up for sale!

Wet with her blood your whips—o'ertask her the oiltion enterprise in the oiltion enterprise.

It has been the elect of the point in the elect of mild surface of the elect of mild surface of mild surfa ple should go down into their soul and become an essential more be moved than the eternal throne. I know this storm element of their moral nature. They should be abolition will pass away and cover with shame those by whom it was clement of their moral nature. They should be aboltton transmarte—every one being a test question, a theory epistle, his speech "should bewray him to the world every day,— with heart of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to with heart of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to with heart of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to start of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to steel, and heart of steel, and neek of iron, and brow of breas to steel, and heart of steel, and heart o

politicians—to a church and State in league with fraud and properties of the summon the abolition host to the lost conflict be. The market price of human flesh; and while truth—reverence the corrupt maxims and usages of the tween desputism and freedom. Let the granite sons and world, more than human rights—are more devoted to Var Buren and Harrison, then to the slave—and fear their time serving ministers about as much us they fear God. When serving ministers about as much us they fear God. When usked to say, no abolitionist can vote for Van Buren or Harrison without treachery to principle, they answer—"we have come from our veins. The Brother, ison without treachery to principle, they answer—"we rison without treachery to principle, they answer—"we shall not sail under the Garrison dag;" and when asked to say, that duty to God and the slave demands that no man ould be received and supported as a christian minister,who apotogizes for slavery or who refuses to bear his pulpit testimony against it, they say, "you will provoke the eler-gy, you would destroy the church and ministry." The Clergy want come up to them, so they go down to the Clergy, determined to get them in at any rate. They seem to act on the principle that no just principles can be propagated vithout the Clergy-that no righteous cause can be sus-and humanity must go as the Clergy say. What infidelity!
The Clergy in the path-way of eternal truth, are like straws the way of a tornado-like the wilderness in the path-way of Jehovah. Before Abolition principles the Clergy a like the magicians of Egypt beneath the footsteps of God. They as a body will never come into the Anti-slavery cause while it is managed by laymen. Unless they come in, in their postationl cobes, they will not come ut all. As mennover. They are clergymen-nothing else-and only on condition of being called "rabbi" and sitting in the upperat seats will they touch abolition

There is a combination in this State among the elergy to get this holy cause of human rights into their hands, and they are using New-Organizers as their cat's pass. They go about it warily. They say, east out the women-we won't work with the women to heal the broken-hearted slave. Let them all perish rather. Out go the women—the most efficient part of our host. Cease to apply your principles to the church and ministry and the ballot box.— Yes, we won't sail under the Garnson flag, exclains "Major Dono" Ludlow with his now-organized brechren. They call for a change in that article of the constitution which declares slavery to be a sin under all eiseumstances; then, says Rev. Mr. Sprague of Hortford, the clergy will come in. Very well is the response—we will only say slavery is a sin—a very naughty thing and that it ought to be done away with a smith say in the month. done away with as quick as it can any way in the world.— There is one more sacrifice,—disband anti-slavery societies and let the church manage the whole matter, then ministers will set—for then it will all be in their hands. Now, may Heaven preserve the cause of abolition from the control of pro-slavery—time serving ministers and politicians. They blight and corse every righteous cause they touch.

To conciliate ambinous and pro-slavery ministers and politicions, the new-organizers have made war upon the estial rights of half munkind. They wrest from half the ho-man race the right to raise hand and voice for God and the slave as conscience shall dictate, merely because God made them women! They gag women. I would no more stand in their place than in that of a staveholder. Will the timeserving women gagging clergy, who love stipend and power better than the principles of humanity, join their ranks!—Will corrupt politicians, who may be bought by a batter come in 1 Never—till converted.

Are you ready, my brother, not only to be bound but to die for Abolition! To cast your reputation into that sepatchre in which the American church and republic have ontombed three millions of God's immortal children! that tornb of living death to the soul? Are you ready to lay all opposing prejudices, parties and institutions on the alter of principle, and to say let God be true though all men Such are the men and women now wanted to

navigate the Abelition ship. That gatters say the rig-Mountain billows dosh around her. ging. Mountain billows dush around her. All around her are stationed deadly enemies—pouring into her their broad-sides, and in her are traitors ready to blow her up. The BE FAITHFUL. I feel impelled to say to you—in the learful, the time-serving, the carnally minded are useless ame of God and the slave, sworve not one hair's breadth now. Storm-proof spirits, who, self-possessed and serone

ceand neutrality of northern ministers and politicians. governmental organizations are means of human device, to The new organizers in this State are trying to lower the sestain and give efficacy to those principles. When they standard, to sunoth and polish abolition truth to suit the become a hindrance to those principles, let them be another appetities of pro-slavery ministers and demaggagues. They are more solutions about numbers than principles. They with you, Let truth, pore abolition truth thunder and refuse to apply their principles to pro-slavery ministers and your hills—its eclose leaping from elift to cliff—till the General principles and the grantic bed and go on the principles of the cliff—till the General principles are more solutions—to a church and State in league with fraud and nius of liberty shall be aroused from her grantic bed and go on the principles are trying to lower the session and give efficacy to those principles. When they say is a bindrance to those principles. When they are in the simplest of God's free Gospel from the si

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The Christian Slave.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER,

A Christian! going, gone! Who bids for God's own image-for His grace Which that poor victim of the market place Plath in her suffering won!

My Gast! can such things be? Hast thou not said, that whatso'er is done Unto The weakest and Thy humblest one,

Child of Thy pitying love, I see Thee stand-

shame.

But wisely shot the ray Of God's free Guspel from the simplest heart,

From Northern pulpus, how thy work was blest; While in the vile South Sodom, first and best, Thy poor disciples sell!

Oh, shame! The Moslem thrall, Who, with his master to the prophet kneels, While turning to the sacred Kebla feels His ferters break and fall.

Cheers for the turbaned Bey Of robber-peopled Tunis! he hath torn The dark slave dongeons open, and hath borne Their inmates into day.

But our poor slaves in vain, Turns to the Christian shrine his aching eyesits rites will only swell his market-price, And rivet on his chain.

God of all right! how long Shall priestly robbers at thine alter stand, Lifting in prayers to Thee, the bloody hand And haughly brow of wrong?

Oh! from the fields of cane. From the low rice swamp, from the trader's cell:

From the black slave-ship's foul and toathsome And coffles weary chain-

Hoarse, horrible, and strong, Rises to heaved the agonizing cry, Filling the srches of the hollow sky,

How Lone, on Goo! now Lone! 1200 fl at troops a 2.32 (cool , et 16006 01 Pros 6 1 - 01 -

1 1 (are happy ; but, somehow, there's always a fearful 18. d - when to wast - for mying fry 4/01 To b " to - yeng criss to rept they taway our reputation, in some instance our means of -19: 504 non

all the holiest ties of human existence, and exasperate to madness and suicide. Slavery is abulished! They can't do such acts to-day! Let us sing a joyful and triumphant song of jubiles for that, to-day Sing! What do I say? No we cannot, while we think of these atrocities as perpetrated in our own native land this hour! No where on the face of the earth is slavery so cenel, so malignant, so bloody, as in this land of hypocritical pretence to freedom.

Once more: Wherever slavery exists, (it don't exist, God be thunked, in the West indies, now)-fliere exists with it a necessity for laws of a particular charactes of personal restraint, the breach of which is punished by severe and cruel inflictions, and in sorte uses by death.

Thank God! they cannot put lanson beings to death there now, for walking abroad and looking on the bright stars by night, and the moon when she walks in her brightness. They cannot facerate the flesh, and bruise the limbs of tender youth, for lingering to look upon the loveliness of Nature, as a solace after the day's exhausting toil. 'The angel of mercy has triumphed in the isles of the sea! And, oh! that the triamph might be complete in this blood-stained land, where all those laws, and penalties, and inflictions, are in force to-day; for without them, slavery cannot exist.

Mr. Garrison then spoke of the horrible depopulation occasioned by slavery in the West Indies, and of the danger of insurrections. They tell us, the slaves looking for of insurrection, wherever their system exists. But who talks about insurrection in the West Indies now? Why, even our pro-slavery editors have given it up. Insurrection is the concomitant of slavery. Who ever heard of it in connection with freedom? Well may our hearts fail us for fear, while we cling to slavery.

Mr. Garrison then went on to relate the cruelties inflicted by the slaveholders on the missionaries, who gave the slaves religious instruction; and the outrages committed against their property, and their liberties, and their lives. I know, said he, these things are painful to hear; yet let us hear them, till our hearts are kindled to fresh devotedness; for these are the very features of American slavery at this moment. There is a sentimentality that cannot brook to hear them; but our virtue should be robust. We need that it should be so; for we go to take off chains in a land where slavery reigns paramount, and we will. hear the worst, that we may bid it cease to be. Such scenes, I doubt not, we yet must continue to see in this land. We have seen and felt them already. The mobs, the sacking of houses, the tarring and feathering, the imprisonment, the branding, the flames of burning cities! We are able to testify that that they are not peculiar to the slavery of the West Indies.

But oh, friends! you who believe in the gospel of Liberty, is it not something to know that such scenesin the West Indies have now ceased?

But in our land, the gospel of Christ cannot go South of Muson and Dixon's line, where they sell human souls in fots to suit purchasers! It may not there be preached, and practically applied, except at the peril of the life of the preacher. Slavery wag e a war of extermination against it.

Columbia! O, shame on thee now! Repent thee in ashes and dust!
There is blood on thy hands—on thy brow—
And them art by slavery cursed! Thy millions of vassals set free-

Away with the scourge and the rod— Then join with the Isles of the Sea, In a shout of thanksgiving to God! Oh, brothers and friends in this holy work! almost I am tempted to be impatient. With such deeds continually going on in our own land, how can I wait! Yet, having faith in God, I will have patience, and wait, and toil, and do all I can, remaining firm at my post, not counting my life dear unto me, so

that this great deliverance may be wrought out. Give me your hands, my friends! give me your livelihood; but the road, though difficult, can yet be trodden. God reigns above these momentary clouds. With the cross comes the crown ;-a crown of rejoicing indeed will it be to see this land parified from the sin that defiles it, and standing forth in the glory of all lands. God, our guide and defender, hasten that SPEECH OF MR. GARRISON, ON THE FIRST cipation. It is recorded mmong the incidents of that OF AUGUST, AT DEDMAM, [REPORTED FOR THE LIBERATOR.]

The first thing that strikes my mind, as I look compared to what it pusht to be

But it fairly represents the condition of our landsunk as it is, in the debasement and moral degradation of slavery. If this people, professing the principles of freedom, were really on the de of freedom -if we delighted, as a nation, to do homage to liberty-this grove would not be large enough to contain the numbers that the occasion would call together. They would be thicker than the leaves of the trees. For is it not a great and glorious occasion, when the arm of the oppressor is broken, and the oppressed go out free from beneath its power? Who that pgoesses to believe in our compion humanity, and claims lescent from those who fought and died for liberty, but should feel his heart overflow with joy this day

But it is not so. As a people, we do not rejoice at all. Only the few, who are banded together for the destruction of American slavery, and branded by the give honor where honor is due. It was not to Clarkcommunity by which they are surrounded with opprobrium,-they, and they only, exult on the return successful principle of action. It proceeded from a

to words. When I think of what slavery was in the ceptible progress was made. But when that prin-West Indies-how unlimited was the power of the cipic was once promulgated, the parliament and the planter, and how mercilessly it was used, and that throne were shaken, and the whole system went death ne more, I want to sing-to cry, 'Halleluia! for moral power! These who opposed it talked fuelfor the Lord God omnipotent reignoth.' I want to ishly; they saw not at all! The principle stood like leap up exultingly with the enfranchised! I don't a rock, amid all the billows of opposition. know how to make a speech!

feel too sad to speak. I fain would weep with those it seems, to pull down our republican institutions, by whose tears flow without ceasing, because of their giving freedom to her West Indies! She had found cruel appression. I can only give my sympathics to a weapon against the United States, and she merely their sorrows-I feel only the strong impulse to join proceeded to use it. Granting it were so, are we in the shricks of their despair!

dance of the heart, the mouth speaketh. I will make her hand, by freeing our slaves? Why do we not an effort to speak to-day, because the tyrant bids me put ourselves on even ground with her? to be dumb; and that of all other hours is the time But, whoever says that the government of England for me to speak.

is it so? British emancipation! And why not Ameri- possibly but with a holy purpose. They know not can emancipation? Who are we, that we thus fall God, except as they obey the mandates of the people, in the rear of the noble race? Oh! this guilty in- who are to them as God. consistency! A monarchy has proclaimed the slave's But when the people of Great Britain, moved by day of jubilee; while we, a republic, have no word a sense of justice and compassion, prese and demand of relenting to utter! And our fathers could not od emancipation, then the lords, the gentry, and the brook the semblance of a chain; while we, their bishops-all the great men of the kingdom-the children, with the Declaration of Independence in imperial parliament, and the throne, yielded. Then, our right hands, hold it up to the world, and boast when they could no longer withstand it, the governthat there are none like us, in regard to freedom,— ment of England gave way to the uprising humanity that we are the pioneers in the race,—and yet we of the common people—to the might of the mercy have no heart to rejoice in the example of the great that swoke in the hearts of the laboring classes of nation which has actually gone before us. Oh, would England. It was not by the rich and wealthy, but that we, as a nation, might be stimulated to follow before the poor and the appressed of that land, that her example! God hasten the day!

We are here to see what we can do to hasten it.—
Let us go on with the work, with the faith that overpowerful and predominant in our land, and whatever say for the slaves. obstacle blocks up the way, we are to wage hostility I fear we do not all realize what slavery is. I fear against it.

thought, that she is not the church of Christ; for som to rejoice. shield of the oppressed.

here to destroy, root and branch, cost who it may.

God, whose promises we distrust in this matter.

occasion, that an American sea-captain, the evening before, lutried off to his vessel at anchor in the stream, dreading lest the gift of freedom should rouse the people to vengeance! afraid to meet the comingcound, is, that this is not a very large assembly, dawn of day! It took an American to do that. How it illustrates our lack of faith in those principles we profess to hold sacred! When the time comes tobapply them, we run away, and dare not meet the? consequences of doing right.

My friends! it was a long struggle of more than fifty years, that won emancipation for the West India slaves. How long did that glorious conflict of Clarkson and Wilberforce secon in be almost in vain !-Alas! they saw not at the time the principle that alone could conquer. They thought by priming the branches of the great Bohon Upas of slavery, to make it wither and die, and they attacked the trade. They saw not then, that the only sure course was to stop the market. Let us not withhold from them reverence and honor; they worked in the light they had, and as far as they saw. But let us remember to son, nor to Wilberforce, who discovered the true and feeble and dying woman. It was not until Ecizabeth I confess that, so conflicting are my emotions at HEVERCE had proclaimed the doctrine of IMMEDIATE this moment, I scarcely know how to give utlerance AND unconditional EMANCIPATION, that any pernow he can lash, and brand, and whip, and put to down as with the shock of an earthquake. So much

But we are often told that Great Britain had no But, oh! when I turn to my own guilty land, I humane purpose in what she did. She only wanted, obliged to sit still, and he stubbed to the heart by her And yet, words have power, when out of the about superior policy? Why not take the weapon from

or me to speak. had no sincerity or benevolent purpose in the deed,
What are we here to celebrate?—Gracious God: | merely utters a traism. No such government can

the throne was humbled, and parliament bowed

comes all things-with the courage that dares all and with all the delays, the drawbacks, the bad things. We are here to conspire against all that is motives of some in giving it, that is a great thing to

Is it the church? White renewing our determinal alayer do not want to be free; that there is not much nation to war against the slaveholding church of this to choose between the candition of the oppressed and country, let us take courage and consolation in the the actually enslaved; and that we have no just rea-

that is always the main support of liberty, and the Let me go back to the evidence laid before the people at that time; and we shall see what it Is it the government? Ours is not a task that we is, over the extinction of which we come together ought to shrink from; for the government that has this day to rejoice; and you shall say whether nullified all its professions of respect for the rights of there be occasion or not for the strongest emotions man, by making itself part and parcel of stavery, is of joy. And, first, the cruelty of the system. [Mr. not a free government, nor worthy of a freeman's Garrison here gave all the statistics laid before the people of England, and which wrought upon Whatever makes itself the fee of man, by sustain. them so effectually, that they demanded Emancipaing slavery-be it church, be it government-we are tion. He spoke of the whippings-the chains-the iron collars with spikes in them—the declaration of It will be safe-nay, it is the only safety for this the planters, that it was cheaper to buy negroes than people; yet we are cowards and faithfeas to the living breed them—the dying of slaves under correction permitted by law-and all the horrible atrocities of Antigua took the lead of all the British West West India slavery.] Oh, friends! let us rejeice that they can't do this now !- they cannot whip, and

From Hood's Magazine. THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS. Drowned I drowned !!'- Hamun: One more Unfortunate, Weary of breath, Rashly importunate, Gone to ber death. Take her up tenderly,

Lift her with care; Fashioned so sienderly, Young, and so fair ! Look at her garments Clinaina like cerements: Whilst the wave constantly Drips from her clothing; Take her on instantly.

Loving, not loathing. Touch her not scornfully; Think of her mournfully; Gently and humanly : Not of the stains of her, All that remains of her Now is pure womanty. Make no deep scruting Into her mutiny Rash and undutiful: Past all dishonor. Death has left on her Only the beautiful. Still, for all slips of her's, One of Eve's family-Wipe those poor lips of ber's Oozing so clammily.

Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb, Her fair auburn tresses : Whilst wonderment guesses Where was ber home? Who was her father ? Who was her mother? Had she a sister? Had she a brother? Or was there a dearer one Still, and a nearer one Yet, thun all other? Alas for the rarity Of Christian charity Under the sun! Oh! it was pitiful! Near a whole city full, Home, she had none. Sisterly, brotherly, Fatherly, motherly, Feelings had changed : Love by harsh evidence Thrown from its eminence; Even God's providence Seemed estranged. Where the lamps quiver So far in the river,

She stood with amazement Houseless by night. The bleak wind of March Made her tremble and shaver: But not the dark arch Of the black flowing river; Mad from life's history. Glad to death's apvatory. Swift to be burl'd-Anywhere, anywhere, Out of the world!

With many a light

From window and easement,

From garret to basement,

In she plunged boldly, No matter how coldly The sough river run,-Over the brink of it. Picture it-think of it, Dissolate mun! Lave in it, drink of it. Then if you can!

From the Anti-Coen-Law League-

LITHOGRAPHIC SKETCH.

'Tie a cold and cloomy winter's day, Heavy and damp with fag; And a squafid wretch on the pavement way Is emuching down like a dor :-Like a poor and famished dog that, now,

Neither cart nor truck may draw, That squalld wretch with care-worn brow,

Puts forth his skeleton paw.

On the surface flat of the payment stone-Cleansed with his ragged coff-He chalks, he chalks, with moan and with grown, Sketching his work in the rough, Challing-chalking-chalking away, Characters fair, in coloring gny;

A record of misery, talent, and want, With langry helly and fingers gount.

Passengers hurry, harry along, With sorrowful hearts, or gay; Righ and poor-a motley throng-Pass over the parement way; But none, save the needy, slacken their speed To gaze on the writing there; None, but the wreiched, can tarry, to read That famished wretch's proyer.

He has chalked and chalked all his chalk away, Making the very pavement pray; And showe us how stones may come out in print, To soften with pity men's hearts of flint. Mockery !- crue! mackery all ! In a land of mocking and groups, Where the pamper'd steed feeds high in the stall,

One word!-only one-appears on the stone, In characters hold and fair; But oh! that word is of skin and of hone!-"Starving" is written there. Surving, in flourishes chalked on the ground, Starving in colors so gay, Like the sich who can revel in laxury round Our famishing forms of clay.

While Christians sturre on the stones!

Starving-starving-starving! With maddening hunger and cold, While the holy Bishop is carving His viands on dishes of gold : Oh, the shivering wretch may hide his head, And his eye so hollow and dim, For life to the fat church livings has fled, And Death may grapple with him.

Oh, land of mockery, wealth and wo, A land of righes and cases. Where the alien rides in pomp and show, And the watire starves on the flags! Mackery-mackery-mackery all! A land of mocking and growns, Where the pamper'd steed feeds high in the stall, While Christians starve on the stones! Q.

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WILLIAM GUNNISON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. 101 SOUTH ST. (BOWLY'S WHARE,) BALTINGRE, NO.

January 9, 12m.

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Y PEACE PLEDGE.

t to countenance or aid the United States Gove loned by the annexation of Texas, or in any otle rengthen or perpetuate Slavery.

emn sadness of love many died before their the hard ground with a force that drove the time, of minds sunken, and of broken White hair was on heads long before they were old; and the silver locks of ancient men were often ruefully soiled in the dust, and stained with their martyred blood.

But this is the dark side of the picture. For even in their caves were these people happy. Their children were with them, even like the wild flowers that blossomed all about the entrance of their dens. And when the voice of psalms rose up from the profound silence of the solitary place of rocks, the ear of God was open, and they knew that their prayers and praises were heard in heaven. If a child was born, it belonged unto the faithful; if an old man died, it was in the religion of his torefath-The hidden powers of their souls for it. ers. were brought forth into the light, and they knew the strength that was in them for these days of trial. The thoughtless became sedate—the wild were tamed—the unfeeling were made compassionate-hard hearts were softened, and the wicked saw the error of their ways. All deep passion purifies and strengthens the soul, and so it was now. Now was shown and put to the proof, the stern, austere, impeactrable strength of men, that would neither bend nor break—the calm, serene determination of matrons, who, with meek eyes, and un-blanched cheeks, met the scowl of the murderer-the silent beauty of maidens, who, with smiles, received their deathand the mysterious courage of children, who, in the inspiration of innocence and spotless nature, kneeled down among the dew-drops on the green sward, and died fearlessly by their parents' sides. Arrested were they at their work, or in their play, and with no other bandage over their eyes, but haply some clustering ringlets of their sunny hair, did many a sweet creature of twelve summers, ask just to be allowed to say her prayers, and then go, unapplauded, from her cottage-door to the breast of her Redeemer.

In those days had old Samuel Grieve and his spouse suffered sorely for their faith. But they left not their own house, willing to die there, or to be slaughtered whenever God should so appoint. They were now childless; but a little grand-daughter, about ten years old, lived with them, and she was an orphan. The thought of death was so familiar to her, that although sometimes feet, came out and were immediately salus it gave a slight quaking throb to her heart in glee, yet it scarcely impaired the natural joyfulness of her girlhood, and often, unconsciously, after the gravest or the saddest talk with her old parents, would she glide ions be had -- butter, cheese, bread, and off with a lightsome step, a blithe face, and milk -- and hoped they would not be too a voice humining sweetly some cheerful hard upon old people, who were desirons of tane. The old people looked often upon her in her happiness, till their dim eyes filled with tears-while the grandmother said, " If this nest were to be destroyed at hast, and our heads in the mould, who before the soldiers were gone, she would would feed this young bird in the wild, and see from some distance their muskets on where would she find shelter in which to the green before the door, and hide herself fauld her bonnie wings?"

Lilias Grieve was the shepherdess of a small flock, among the green pastures at the head of St. Mary's Loch, and up the hill-side, and ever into some of the little neighboring giens. Sometimes she sat in that beautiful church-yard, with her sheep lying scattered around her upon the quiet graves — where, on still, sunny days, she could see their shadows in the water of the Loch, and herself sitting close to the low walls of the house of God. She had no one to speak to, but her fible to read—and day after day the rising sun beheld her in growing beauty, and innocence that could not fude, happy and silent as a fairy upon the knowe, with the blue heavens over her head, and the blue lake smiling at her feet.

he cottage fire, where the old people were ten, in her joy, the green graceful plants that grew among the hills were wreathed round her hair. So was she dressed on Sabbath-day, watching her flock at a considerable distance from home, and singing to herself a psalm in the solitary moorwhen in a moment a party of soldiers were upon a mount on the opposite side of a narrow dell. Lilias was invisible as a green linnet upon the grass-but her voice had betrayed her-and then one of the soldiers caught the wild gleam of her eyes, and as she sprung frightened to her feet, he called out, "A rooma roe - see how she bounds along the bent!" and the roffian took aim at the child with his musket, half in sport, half in lerocity. kept appearing and disappearing, while she flew as on wings, across a piece of black heathery moss, full of pits and hollowsand still the soldier kept his musket at its aim. His comrades called to bim to hold his hand, and not shoot a poor innocent child-but he at leagth fired-and the bullet was heard to whiz past her fren-crowned head, and to strike a bank which she was about to ascend. The child paused for a moment, and looked back, and then bounded away over the smooth turf-till, like a cushat, she dropt into a little birchen glon, and disappeared. Not a sound of her feet was heard—she seemed to have sunk into the ground-and the soldier grood, without any effort to follow her, gazing through the smoke toward the spot where she had vanished.

A sudden superstition assailed the hearts of the party, as they sat down upon the ledge of stone. "Saw you her face, Ridale, as my ball went whizzing past her ear -curse me, if she be not one of those hill-By St. George, it was the act of a gallowsrogue to fire upon the creature, fairy or not airy-and you deserve the weight of this hand—the hand of an Englishman, you brute, for your cruelty!"—and uprose the brute, for your cruelty!"—and uprose the words of Jesus, which you this morning speaker to put his threat into execution, read—'Forgive them, Father, they know when the other retreated some distance, not what they do," "We are all sinners and began to load his musket—but the together." said Samuel, with a loud votce

breath out of his body, and left him stun-ned and almost insensible. "That serves bim right, Allen Sleigh-shiver my timbers, if I would fire upon a petticoat. As to fairies, why, look ye, 'tis a likely place enow for such creatures-if this be one, it is the first I ever saw, but as to your mermaids, I have seen a score of them, at different times when I was at sea. As to shooting them, no -- no-we never tried that, or the ship would have gone to the bottom. There have I seen them sitting on a rock, with a looking-glass, combing their hair, that wrapped round them like a net, and then down into a coral cave in a jilley to their mermans-for mermaid, fairy, or viere flesh and blood women, they are

The fallen ruffian now rose, somewhat hambled, and sultenly sat down among the rest. "Why," quoth Allen Sleigh-"I wager you a week's pay, you don't venture fifty yards, without your masket, down vonder jingle where the fairy disappeared;" and the wager being accepted the half-drunken follow rushed on toward the head of the glee, and was heard crushing away through the shrubs. In a few minutes he returned, declaring, with an oath, that he had seen her at the mouth of a cave, where no human foot could reach, standing with her hair all on fire, and an angry counte-nance, and that he had tumbled backward into the burn, and been nearly drowned,—
'Drowned!' cried Allen Sleigh. "Ay, drowned—why not? a hundred yards down that bit glen the pools are as black as pitch, and deep as hell—and the water roars like thunder—drowned—why not, you English son of a deer stealer?" "Why not—because who was ever drowned that was born to be hanged?" And that jest caused universal laughter-as it always is sure to do, often as it may be repeated in a company of ruffians, such is felt to he its pertect truth and unanswerable simplicity.

After an hour's quarreling, and gibing, and mutiny, this disorderly band of soldiers proceeded on their way down into the head of Yarrow, and there saw, in the solitude, the house of Samuel Grieve. Thither they proceeded to get some refreshment, and ripe for any outrage that any occasion might suggest. The old man and his wifehearing a tumult of many voices and many ed with many opprobrious epithets. house was soon rified of any small articles of wearing apparel, and Samuel, without emotion, set before them whatever provis dying, as they had lived, in peace. Thankful were they, in their parental hearts, that their little Lilias was among the hillsthe old man trusted, that if she returned the green before the door, and hide herself among the brakens.

The soldiers devoured their repast with many oaths, and much hideous and oblanguage, which it was sore against the old man's soul to hear in his own hut; but he said nothing, for that would have been wilfully to sacrifice his tife. At last one of the party ordered him to return thanks in words impious and full of blasphemy, which Samuel calmly refused to seeching them, at the same time, for the sake of their own souls, not to offend their kind and bountiful Preserver. "Confound the old canting covenanter - I will prick him with my bayonent if he won't say grace;' and the blood trickled down the old man's cheek, from a slight wound on his forehead. The sight of blood seemed to awaken the "My Fairy," was the name she bore by dormant blood-thirstiness in the tiger-heart the soldier, who n gladdened by her glee, and turned away old man did not instantly repeat the words trom all melancholy thoughts. And it was after him, he would shoot him dead. And, a name that suited sweet Lilias well—for as if crucity were contagious, almost the she was clothed in a garb of green, and of whole party agreed that the demand was but reasonable, and the old hypocritical knave must preach or perish. " Damp him," cried one of them, in a fury, "here is the Word of God, a great musty Eible, stinking of greasy black leather, worse than a whole tanyard. If he won't speak, I will gag him with a vengeance. Here, old Mr. Peden the prophet, let me cram a few chapters of St. Luke down your maw. St. Luke was a physician, I believe. Well, here is a dose of him. Open your jaws." And with these words, he tore a handful of leaves out of the Bible, and advanced towards the old man, from whose face his terrified wife was now wiping off the blood.

Samuel Grieve was nearly lourscore; but his sinews were not yet relaxed, and in his younger days he had been a man of great strength. When, therefore, the sol-dier grasped him by the neck, the sense of receiving an indignity from such a stave, made his blood boil, and, as if his youth had been renewed, the gray-haired man, with one blow, felled the ruffian to the floor.

That blow sealed his doom. There was a fierce tumult and yelling of wrathful voices, and Samuel Grieve was led out to die. He had witnessed such butchery of others--and felt that the hour of his martyrdom was come. "As thou didst reprove Simon Peter in the garden, when he smote the High Priest's servant, and saidst, 'The cup which my Father bath given me, shall I not drink it?', So, now, oh, my Redeem-I not drink it!", So, now, oh, my Redecun-er, do thou pardon me, thy frail and erring follower, and enable me to drink this cup! With these words the old man knelt down unbidden; and, after one solemn look to Heaven, closed his eyes, and folded his hands across his breast.

His wife now came forward, and knelt fairies, else she had been as dead as a her-fairies, else she had been as dead as a her-fring—but I believe the bullet glanced off gether, Samuel; but, oh! what will become her yellow hair, as against a buckler."—of our dear Lilias?" "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," said her husband, opening not his eyes, but taking her hand into his, "Sarah-be not afraid." "Oh! Samuel, I remember at this moment, these

all, as we hope ourselves to be forgiven .-We are ready-be mercifel, and do not

manglous. Sarah, be not afraid."
It seemed that an angel was sent down from Heaven to save the lives of these two old gray-headed folks. With hair floating in sunny light, seemingly wreathed with flowers of heavenly azure, with eyes heaming lustre, and yet streaming tears, with white arms extending in their beauty, and motion gentle and gliding as the sunshine when a cloud is rolled away, came on over the meadow before the hat the green-robed creature that had startled the soldiers with her singing on the moor, and crying loudly but still sweetly, "God sent me hither to save their lives." She fell down beside or were flesh and blood women, they are them as they knelt together; and then, all the same in that respect—take my word lifting up her head from the torf, fixed her beautiful face, instinct with fear, love, hope, and the spirit of prayer, upon the eyes of the men about to shed that innocent blood. They all stood heart-stricken, and the ex-

ecutioners flung down their muskets upon the green-sward. "God bless you, kind, good soldier, for this," exclaimed the child, now weeping and solbing with joy; "av-ay, you will be all happy to night, when you lie down to sleep. If you have any little daughters or sisters like me, God wil love them for your mercy to us, and nothing, tilt you return home, will burt a hair of their heads. Oh! I see now that solof their heads. Oh! I see now that sol-diers are not so cruel as they say!" "Lilias, your grandfather speaks unto you; -his ast words are-leave us-leave us-for they are going to put us to death. Soldiers, kill not this child, or the waters of the loch will rise up and drown the sons of perdinon. Lilias, give us each a kiss-and then go into the house.

The soldiers conversed together for a few minutes, and seemed now like men themselves condemned to die. Shame and remorse for their coward cruelty, smote them to the core-and they hade them that were still kneeling to rise up and go their ways-then, forming themselves in to regular order, one gave the word of command, and, matching off they soon disap-peared. The old man, his wife, and little Lilias, continued for some time on their knees in prayer, and then all three went into their hut-the child between themand a withered hand of each laid upon its. beautiful and its fearless head.

LILIAS GRIEVE.

BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

There was fear and melancholy in all the glens and valleys that lay stretching around, or cown upon St. Mary's Loch, for it was the time of religious persecution, Many a sweet cottage stood untenanted on the hill-side and in the hollow; some had felt the fire, and been consumed, and vialent hands had torn off the surf roof from the green shealing of the shepherd. In the wide and deep silence and solitariness of the mountains, it seemed as if human life was nearly extinct. Caverns and clefts in which the fox had kenneled, were now the shelter of Christian souls — and when a lonely figure crept stealingly from one hiding place to another, on a visit of love to some hunted brother in the faith, the crows would hover over him, and the hawk shriek at human steps, now rare in the desert,-When the babe was born, there might be none near to baptize it; or the minister, driven from his kirk, perhaps poured the sacramental water upon its face from some pool in the glen, whose rocks guarded the persecuted family from the oppressor. Bri- Englishman ran upon him, and with a we, two old gray-headed people, on our dals now were unfrequent, and in the sol- Cumberland gripe and a trip, laid him upon knees, and about to die, both forgive you

when to warn them faithfully puts to like-hazsurd their own periled bread and butter!

Such is the Priesthood as it seems to meuch is the Church, whereof the Clergy are the ife; such is the World their poor Samaritan vicim. Without measuring the actual or comparaive guilt of either I do solemnly declare my heard." cliuf, that the world can never be blessed with great spiritual advance till Church and Priestood both have perished together, to be pushed nietly away by man's aspiring soul, as the dead caves are borne from the swelling bads of Spring.

THE HUTCHINSONS IN PHILADELPHIA. The Pa. Freeman, of last week, save :

The concert of our true-licented friends, the futchinsons, on Monday evening was attended y a crowded audience. Our friends were welomed by a spentaneous burst of applause on irst coming forward, and all their songs were rected with enthusiasm, especially their mancipation one. There was something very nching in the simple, countgeons honesty with thich they trusted themselves to the natural empathies of their audience in singing the unapular truths which their consciences dictated, Te regret extremely that Jesse—who accompans the singers-should have been called home, nd regret still more the family affliction which emanded his return. The verses which he imrovises to sait the accession always come in with to happiest effect. Our friends give another oncert on Thursday evening and we hope that Il our Anti-Slavery friends will take pains to be iere. They not only deserve our warm support n account of their music, but for their concientious fearlessness in a good cause, a quality ven rarer (we grieve to say) than their extraorinary vocal powers.

A Scene AT THE POLICE OFFICE .- A hour forty, her shoulders covered with a lirty, whisky-colored shawl, came relucwinks and pushes from a fat, sleek, well-tolo colored woman, under whose protection

was applauded so much that he could not go on for about five minutes. He is a great favorite. Abby sings a solo that is universally admired-" The May Queen," by Tennyson-set to music by Dempster. It is one of the most beautiful things I ever

Communications.

SHORT CREEK, OHIO, April 1st, 1845. Dear Rogers: I am intotned through the medium of the Liberator, that you and Mr. French, have commenced the publication of a paper, called "The Herald of my belief, daily falling into our ranks. Freedom," or as you would say, resumed the publication of the Herail of Freedom. I am a subscriber to the Liberator, and have had an opportunity of reading the Herald, from July last, until the middle of January. The controversy between you and Mr. Garrison, that has grown out of the Herald affair, has been as painful to the readers of those papers here, as it has been to you. For Heaven's sake -- for the sake of down-trodden humanita-let a reconciliation take place as spr tilly as possible without a sacrifice of principle. It certainly is unnecessary - somewhat unphilosophical, for two, who have so long and so gallantly battled with the common enemy of Freedom, side by side, to be now arrayed in such deadly hostility against each other; for what seems to us here, a comparatively trifling affair, compared with the great questions which your papers have been so long agitating, many of which are yet unsolved by a large number of your readers. It grieves me to hear friend Garrison say that the issue of your paper has "sundered the last tie," &c. Why should this be? If you were capable of editing a paper unantly edging her way up to the bar, urged to see capable of editing a paper un-on and encouraged by sundry good-natured der the control of a "board," without being placed under any restraint in your love te poor wretch had evidently placed her-of. She had come to give herself up as a son and all others admit, how can your baper now, that you are just as free and no nore so than they wished you to be, exert so deleterious an influence on the cause of miversal liberty? If both Heralds can be sustained perhaps it will be better, if not. et that one go down that the people are not willing to sustain. I am poor, but you hall have the dollar and a half for your free sheet, until I cease to be able to pay, or until it ceases to be free. So shall it be with the Liberator. I have done what lit-

tle I could for its circulation, I shall now

do all I can for both. I sincerely hope that

your paper will receive a support that will

all the opposition that may be arrayed a-

But that opposition with which you meet from friends, will certainly cease. It cannot continue. There is too much soul; too much goodness; too much of sympathy for the injured, in those noble men. In their breasts are too deeply planted the principles of justice, for this suicidal opposition to your emphatically free sheet. Mr. Gartermined to be governed by my prejudi- which before was unsecially. ces" and would think my course "waybiasing predilections. No man stond higher, in my esteem, than did Mr: Garrison.— In no man's veracity, or honesty, or capacity, did I, or do I now, place more confidence. But I do not believe him to be infallible, nor do I believe be claims it, 1 conclusions from those at which he arrives. could inform him if I would, that there are obscure, humble individuals, even here n the west, who cannot see just as he does in this case, and yet, are as far from octing fishonestly, as any others - who, although hey may not be known beyond a very limted sphere, yet feel as keenly a thrust made t their honor or integrity, as do those whise talents have placed them in more nominent positions. But we will be slow o charge him with dishonesty. We sinerely believe that he is honest and conscientious, in what he has done and said. But we cannot, as he does, regard your paper as an " usurper,"or as calculated to "strengthn the stakes of slavery." On the contrary, we had it as an auspicious movement,-We do not expect to see it throw obstacles n the way of its contemporary reformers; and the cause of outraged, oppressed hunanity, requires that they shall cease their prosition to it. Go on then, dear brother, n your nuble enterprise. Your free beart, our unfettered pen, and your gallant free heet,- will strike terror into the enemy's anks. It will not be long before they your old friends) will admit that you are ny thing but an "usurper." Your paper vill be acknowledged to be a powerful auxiary in the cause of freedom, by those the are new opposing its introduction. Yours, for freedom of person,

treedom of thought, and freedom of speech WM. E. LUKENS. Doven, April 15th, 1845.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to say a few words through the Herald, concerning our temperance meetings, held in Banfields Vestry. There are very few friends, to aid us in this glorious cause, and they all agree with me in the opinion, that the course we have pursued, is just and praise-worthy. -We hold temperance free meetings, and they are unquestionably, I think when known, the favorite over all other kinds. But we have many to contend with, in this good work. Although there are many, in

May the time speedily come, when all our rum-killing popular men, will become united with those, who are engaged in the cause of Total Abstinence, and be honored and justified by God, instead of man.

P. H.

From the Communities, DIET.

This is the beginning place for Reformers. I have little confidence in any very considerable reform that does not commence If we would have a good building, the timber must be prepared, scored and bewn for that purpose. Society is made up of individuals—What they are, it will be. Who cannot govern this appetite is illy qualified to control any of his passions. To make a God of the palate is the almost uni-versal idelatry. We should do in this, as in other matters, first find what is the best for our systems and most adapted to our nature, and then use it. reasonable way. Any other argument come: from the palate, and is equally applicable to the rum-drinker. Talk not of reformers whose highest object is to get something that tastes good? I would not undervalue the agreeable sensations of the palate, but this, like every other passion, must be controlled by reason, and is as susceptible of control. It may be so changed by habit, that what was formely diagreeable, becomes pleasant to the taste, and vice versa. we had always been under right circumof free speech by that board, as Mr. Garristances, the palate might have been a guide our reason in the matter, or take the other course, and like the inebriate, follow the dictates of a vitiated taste.

Why, Bless us, cating should not become the highest pleasure of life, even if we live for our exclusive benefit! Eating should be a sort of means to live, not the object of life. The animal world, generally, have some kinds of food which are common to the species, but man in his present state has been justly called all-eating animal. Now this can not be right. Nature leaves us without clothes, and with uncooked food. We do not bence infer that we are to wear what is unseemly or cat whatspever comes to pass. If she has thus left us, she has given us intelligence to provide for our necessities. If the human species have a s continuance it surphinally, amid understinet in common with the aniis for fruit. Instance the love of fruit in children. Picture to yourself a human being with fine ripe peaches, pears, apples, orunges, pomegranates, pine-apples, strawberries &c. before him, making choice of a filthy hog or an innocent lamb for his food! The very thought is degrading. It is my private opinion, that somewhere, way back, back in the history of our earth, the rruit must have been destroyed by frost or flood or some other way, and out of sheer necessity, men were forced to eat animals, and rison, I suppose, would think I was "de- by the force of habit learned to love that

If we have not such instinct, but are left ward,";" impulsive" and "dishonest." But should choose that which is most conductive he is mistaken. I am sure I had no to health. Such we should choose without regard to the theories, analogies, or pothetical reasonings of speculators. V purifies the body, purifies the mind. If we would have pure hearts we must have clean stomachs. It you wish a spiritual, and not carnal life, or in other words, if you would make mental your highest enjoyments, and you find that animal food and condiments therefore, from his own testimony, in con-nection with that of others, draw different conclusions from those at which he arrives. wish for health and long life, and find that these are destructive to both, and that by living on vegetable tood you are proof against the fevers, rashes, or epidemics common to the country, is it not a sufficient in-ducement to do su? If you find that uniform health, steady strength, even pulse, and a greater share of intellectual vigor and cheerfulness accompany the use of the vegstable dies what shade of plausibility is there for using animal food more than for alcohol-ic drinks? It you are over-taxing your system to procure a living, and animal food costs you three times as much as vegetable, why in reason's name do you use it the above are just suggestions, if there were no other proofs than our experience, what I have seen would be satisfactory evidence 10 me.

Is an individual prepared for a moral giant, to revolutionize society, who cannot so far revolutionize him or herself as to leave off such obnoxious things? I trow not, Animal food stimulates the system, and like every other artificial stimulant produces when left off, a corresponding debility, hence many who leave off only for a shurt time lorgetting that depression is the natural consequence of commencing such a reform, say at once, they cannot stand the diet, it do'at agree with their health! We have uniformly experienced this debility on commencing the vegetable diet, but have soon overcome it and become strong and healthy and have enjoyed uninterrupted health, for a year and a half. The greatest argument for using animal food lies exactly where the coffee and rum-drinker's does-near the back of the mouth!

It is said the "under-ground railroad" through Ohio, and in other places is doing good business this season.

Ł	Moses L. Eastman, Franklin, - \$0 50	
ľ	Malvina George, Plymouth, - 1 50	
	Abigail Stickney, Campton 1 50	
	A member of the Liberty Party, Boston, 3 00	
	John Cullen, Providence, R. I 1 50	
	Wm. A. Comstock, Providence, R. J. 1 50	
	J. M. Lawton, New Bedford, Mass 1 00	
	Hiram A. Morse, Holliston, Mass 5 00	
	Daniel O'C. Flagg, Concord, - 1 00	
	T. A. Harraden, Concord, - 1 50	
	James Morrison, Somorsworth, - 3 00	
	Jemima Moulton, Somersworth, - 1 50	
	T. S. Greenwood, Somersworth, - 75	
	T. B. Moses, Somersworth, - 1 50	
	Mary Moses, Somersworth, - 1 50	
	John Hobbs, Somersworth, - 1 50	
	Donaties of Elisoph Preston of Symcuse,	
	N. Y., to be shared by Editor and Pub-	
	liaher, 25 00	
	John A. Richardson, Durham, - 1 50	
	Benjamin E. Pendleton, Belfast, Me. 50	
	Chester Smith, Randolph, Vt 1 50	
	H. M. Smith, Randolph, Vt 50	

For the National Apri-Stavery Standard.

AN APPEAL TO ABOLITIONISTS IN BEHALF OF DAVID RUGGLES.

Place is gladly given to the following lines, and some benerolent spirit, it is to be hoped, may be aroused by them to extend a helping hand to him in whose behalf they were written. It is not one of the Josai baneful fruits of the accursed tyranne of the United States, that just so far forth as a colored man becomes an educated, an intelligent, and redmed man, and worthy of respect, just in the same ratio does he become his chances of a respectable and adequate support, and the more liable is he to injury and hould, and the effects of that petty maller which bases and will trample on the lowly from the sheer love, of tyrange. David linggles is bited, and poor, and needs apparately and help. He has quifered persecution, and his best days have been spect in efforts for his people's good. Let the appeal be not made in vain.—o.

Hu! brethren, to the rescue— A brother calls for uid— Shall succor so much needed Be longer yet delayed?

Save him from want and sorrow— Save from corrolling care, Which throws o'er all life's radiance, The mantle of despair.

Say ye, shall be who labored So faithfully, so long, To free the weak and helpless From cruel hands and strong;

To give the crushed and darkened The healing balm and light, And give, to earth, enfranchised souls, Strong in awakening might—

Now darkness rathers o'er him, And power to toil both gone, Shall be not reap a barvest From blessings he hath sown?

The eyes that biresed the hopeless,
Are now, with blindness dim-"He hath been sight to others,"
Who will be sight to him?

Hark! in the din and tumult,
And discord wild of life,
Are mingled soft and gentle strains,
Heard 'mid its harshest strife.

The strains of heavenly love—the song The Jewish shepherd's heard— And ne'er bath earth been left without Some tongues to speak that Word.

It answers to a brother's call— Man's mighty roice is there, And woman's sympathizing tones, And childhood's trusting prayer.

A thousand voices echo, back The burden of the steala— "A brother calls for sympathy, He shall not call in with !"

H. W. H.

NORTHAMPTON April, 1844.

Gertude H. Burteigh, Harriet Snider, Margoret Grisvom, Sarah M. Douglass, Harriet D. Purvis, Hatty Burr, Mary T. Stickney, Martho T. Carman, Mary Earle, Sidney Ann Lewis, Sarah Lewis, Sarak Pugh,
Mary Shaw,
Sarak Dorsey
Margaret Jones,
Margaretta Forten,
Esther Beckless,
Jamette Jackson,
Elizabeth Carman,
Lydiu Cillingham,
Hannah Lee Stickney,
Suan Grew,

Susan Shaw. HILADELPHIA, April 23d, 1944.

BUCKS COUNTY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society will be held at ineville Hall, on Seventhalay, the 8th of June, at 2 of-lock, P. M. Officers will be elected for the ensuing ear. Local societies are requested to be fully represented.

WM. BURGESS, Sec'ry.

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLA-VERY FAIR,

This annual effort for the sustentation of the anti-slavery cause, will be made in Amory Hall, Boston, commencing on Tuesday, December 24th, 1844. By its means is, that the debts of the cause, last year, were distanced; so that it is, at this moment, free to put its unboundered strength, in the prosecution of THE HUNRED CONVENTIONS, through the medium of which, is appeal reaches you. If you wish slavery to cease, a cannot more effectually said in its extinction, than by holding this Fair. The experience of ten years ensists the women of Massachusetts to present it to you as effectual channel, through which your sympathy may be with that of others, to swell the flood of effort by the high principle shall be diffused, and right feeling ted, till the horrible institution of slavery shall be to awar.

permitted to run to waste in building up a political r, or in defraying electioneering expenses. They are to promulgate, through the press, and by the living e, the truths of freedom, which convert men's hearts he cause. We give a guaranty for the economical judicious disposal of them, by providing for their exture by the Massachusetts Anti-Shavery Society, hout going back fer years, to recapitulate former, the beneficial consequences of which are in persal glow, we will simply state that the proceeds of last year's Fair were Twenty-one HUNDRED DOLS, exclusive of many small appropriations, and the essary expenses; and that, lacking the prospect of aid, acither the Hundred Western Conventions, nor Hundred Conventions now in progress through Massusetts would have been undertaken. The influence he cause might be increased ten-fold, by means of aid from the commonwealth generally, which it is used, if the way were open, to afford. A few words aggestion may open this way. Permit us to make a for the cause's sake.

irst. We entreat whomsoever this sheet reaches, antly to announce an intention of aiding the ELEV-FH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, to form, if possible, a little circle for weekly anti-cry effort through the year. Gain all the aid possibut wait for no one size. Whoever begins will be nucleus round which much help will gather at length econd. To remember that there is nothing useful or amental—no mechanical, agricultural, or manufacing product—nothing either to eat, drink, or wear-work of taste or art, for household use or decoration—will (so perfect have our arrangements at length one) be made awayslable to the cause as its worth money.

money.
Third. To correspond with us for the purpose of bening us by your suggestions, and receiving the aid of
For it may often be in the power of all the friends
he cause, mutually to aid each other by the interwe of materials and abor, and by furnishing the

Take her up tenderly, Lift her with care, Pashioned so slenderly, Young and so fair ! 431 - whom Ere her limbs frigidly 7 5 Stiffen too rigidly, Corest Lemin to a Syrate Hear al Decently, kindly,-Smooth and compose them: And her eyes, close them, Staring so blindly t 1818 June 0, 12 Dreadfully staring 18 2 must 510) Through moddy impority, 1800 g - 14-As when with the daring Last look of desparing 69.66 Fixed on futurity. Perishing gloomily, Grang Spurred by conjumely, Coll inhumanity, 9606 4641 Burning insanity; Into her rest, --Cross her hunds humbly, As if praying dumbly, Over her breast ! Owning her wenkness, Her evil behaviour. 262 And leaving with meckness, Her sins to her Saviour ! 17 00 91 -71 Will tropps 406 277 M 69.36 783 18.77 June 24 1 1815 124 Canh June 9 to 1815 - 184 House 88. " 9.2 HUN 918 5008 8 148 - 18 A) (120x 2) to total of the 1800 % 04 3081440 110% 4 mg to 41014 416 Court Will buchany Brank T. 4101. 8014 E un hory El 1/ Lend pd. 14101 1/4/ Frulund 44 Lyerts 496 746 Press & 7161 Mars 3 ## 16" 1200 - A Tro y mall J 8745 1874 Habit 2 9.3. 4601 40010 661

90-18- - 42 6 mil - 1919-1919 80-41 \$ - 2000 (m) poli- (2. promo) 18/6 All 2012 And British Sustains & Such States 21.8 2 - 36 les hy 2/6/2 gh Anoll 3

speech of Wendall Phillips at the Meeting

remarks be read and well considered.

and involved them in one common sin. actually been tortured by years of contumely able idol in behalf of which they hiss .-Mr. President : I lay before you that res- and mobbing, misrepresentation and calout- They don't know the character of those olution, because in the first place it includes by, from the enterprise painfolly opened very institutions which they attempt to put the fundamental principle on which this their reluctant eyes to the leaders of the down. They don't know the sign which Speciety is based, and upon which this religious world, that the Anti-Slavery fact rests in the mistaken sentiments of Amerimovement proceeds, and I take the liberty that the nightmare against which they were ica. They have got to go through a long of laying it before you, in the second place, struggling was the falsely called Christian-contest of melancholy experience, before because it seems to me that baving last ity of the nation; and we are pronounced they awaken to the conviction that deeply May taken, in the face of this people, the wanting in religion, because after years of position that no Abolitionist could consist experience, we have presumed to proclaim ently support the Constitution of the United a fact so painfully learned. Yes, and men to be Christians. States, or could indulge any other feeling who presume to know the country, and than one of gratitude if it should be permit- have studied the character of its institutions paticism : I am not uttering ultrajam though ted him before his 'nunc dimittis' was sung, - who knew what lies at the foundation of I perceive that some of my audience think to witness the struggling of, and final dis- New England character, presome to say gious sentiment! Why, that little crowdist could view but with delight the gradual the religious aspect of the cause, and that tendency, visible to every one who looks we are more anti-Church than Anti-Slavery, this city, trying to strike out religion, night below the surface,—the disposition in reli- and that we can see nothing but churches as well try to strike out the sun from the below the surface,—the disposition in reli- and that we can see nothing but churches ground solar system. There never yet was found ground solar system. There never yet was found and other, and break up—to seek a shelter from other causes which originate the great eleother, and break up—to seek a shelter from other causes which originate the great elecommunity which were not religious in the high turrets of that public contempt ments of strength in our country. But, M1. their sense of religion. The Hindoo bows which, having looked to the church so long President, I undertake to say that the to the Ganges, and carries into it his parent, for an exemplar of something more than Anti-Slavery lecturer, when he dwells upon morality, and finding that every movement this people's responsibility knows that the African bows down to stocks and stones; in behalf of morality in the church, prigi elements of strength from every other quar- the Falken holds up his hand for twenty pated without the church—I say that publier are but dust in the balance, compared lie contempt which has begun to look upon with the religious influence in the land.—
the church, comparing its professions with Fashion and polite literature, public influence of the religious sentiment of the the practice, as a stranded vessel struggling opinion and public order, politics and people. But when I say that this people, with the sad waters of coming changes the press - mighty levers of public senti-While the masses sweep indignantly by. | ment in other lands-those to which we Christian, I say it in this sense-that deeply say, Sir, I lay it on the table for these rea should address ourselves in France and as they are moved with their idea of beauty, sons, because having taken that position, it England. fountains out of which grow with the fashionable idea, with the respect. is a becoming one; and I rejoice because public character in other lands, -are all? able idea of religious exertion, the stereowe have reason to be glad and rejoice in the wanting amid the overgrown influence of clyped form of religious exertion, they have events of the past year, whether we have and superstitious reverence for, the Calvin- been stripped of Christianity, ever since the been permitted to be of use or not. The stic churches of New England. Seven dawn of the present century. I say that pation has been borne onward in that Union housand pulpits weekly summon the peo- the religious movement is not unimated which it was once treason to calculate the ple to the house of prayer. At all seasons, by that spirit which is akin to the Great value of, but which is now treated lightly and in all movements, the New Englander Master who gave us religion; that when in every man's discourse, and men are ready turns first and kindliest to the minister. It He and the great spirit of God knocks at to cry out not the heathen watchword of the is his voice which gives sense to the light, the doors of these churches, which profess past, "liberty and union;" but liberty with ature of the land- his voice gives tone to to be his followers, and requires of those or without the union-liberty at any rate, the politics of the land to such an extent who claim to be the religious representa-I am aware, Sir, that it is probable that the that he dares not but expect that his follow- tires of God, that they should go down to my position of this Society is sufficiently start-ers will be regulated by the great overshad- the depths of homan misery and degradaling to the great body of the community, owing religious peculiarities of the people tion, and give the right hand to the drunkwithout going one step shead; but it is our of New England more and more, and also and, and the left hand to the slave, and there

been for the last fifty years, the system of all subjects, and is heard with a slavish ed thurch, by the light of those principles . / Slavery has grown up from 700,000 to 3, obedience, whose influence is so great, that which God's own finger has written on the

000,000. Men think us infidel and fanatic, it controls the policy of the Government, The following Resolution and remarks because we denounce in wholesale the in- and gives voice to the financers of the nawere offered by Wendell Phillips, at the stitutions of our country. Men think us tion, covering not a little space, but spreading over the nation, involving the whole people in Slavery Society, in New York. Let the draw up an indictment against the nation its gloomy shroud. For great as is the name -a position which even the gigentic ge- of Webster, and though the name of Clay line of Borke, awakened by a long train of may be echoed against the Andes, and had Indian cruelues, dared not assume—which a response among the mountains of Greece, Resolved, That having long since recog- abolitionists have not even taken. When it is but a whisper, compared with the daily nized and proclaimed the fact, that the only their enterprise was first started, to whom droppings of the New England pulpit. The Exodus for the slave, out of the house of did they apply for assistance in carrying it American Anti-Slavery Society knows what bondage in our time, would be over the out? They went confidently with whole it has to deal with. It is not one-idea'd. ruins of the present union and the present and sincere hearts to the religious organi. It attacks every thing that it finds opposed sectarian organizations, this society rejoices zations of the country. You, Mr. Presi- to itself. It takes to itself the advice of in the thick coming signs of the last few dent, when single-handed you first pro- the Irishman, when leading an English months; that in the matter of Texas, the claimed the truth, that immediate emanci- friend to a Tipperary row: ! Wherever you madness of Southern ambition has over- pation was the only watchword for the see a head, hit it." Wherever anti-slavery leaped itself, and signed for sooner or later liberties of the country, went to the relithe death warrant of the Union; (hisses) gious representations of the city of Boston, of those little entrenchments, behind which and that the religious sects, yielding, if not and besought with a childlike simplicity of a cowering priesthood seeks to hide itself to principle, at least a "decent" respect for spirit, that liberty which you felt certain of from the conscience of the world which the opinions of mankind, are beginning gaining. It was only after years of long it fears. [Loud hissing.] Now, those penslowly and timidly, though it be to sunder experience-after finding that the religious ple that hiss, don't know the strength of the covenant with death (hisses) which has organizations have not eyes far sighted the Church. [Increased hissing.] They bound them to the slaveholding churches, enough to look at the future, after having don't know the strength of that very miser-

Now, my friends, I am not ottering fa. to offer him up as a sacrifice or victim; the duty to point out to the friends of the Anti-of every section of country which New answers curses from within, closed doors' Slavery cause, the reasons for which renew- England has populated. And at this time, from within, indifference from within; I ed zeal is needed to carry it on. Now, Sir, in such a state of things, an enterprise is say that true Christians are to be found in what have we in the union of the United launched upon the world, which threatens those hearts in which bubbles up freshest, States? What have we in the Church or- to tear up the very institutions of our cound the answering spirit to the most humans ganizations which overshadow the whole try. It is viewed with horror by the Church justinet to which the present generation has land? We have a civil polity and a relie which dictates public opinion in the listened. And when I judge the human gious representation, in the midst of which, Capitol, and inculcates morality in the pul- church, I judge a fallible church, I judge at exciting and powerful as they both have pit, which speaks on all occasions, and on erring church, I judge a humanly construct.

are sound at the core. I know that there is a heart, though we have not yet reached it, which will ring true metal to a cry couched in the very words of the fathers. whose sepulchres they are building. I'have on fear for either the fame or usefulness of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Its fame, poor thing !- it never had say. They are fools to expect any. They are only the material despised. They are tombled into the gap, and make up the way over which the swelling thousands march unbidden into the peaceful haven of their fellow citizens' choice and hounties. It is so in the order of Providence, in order that the leaders in every great movement should be of that openness which is essential to the success of the cause, and that they may be deprived of that pasting for selfish notoriety, which bows before the truth : it is so that med may not distrust the startling truths which they grutter under the well-grounded hope that they are pandering to notoricty. Do you want to know what austained the Anti-Slavery cause in Great Britain ? You find none of these men who seek notoriety Jasko to fregue is the both dage have stood to the home than stood longs have tried to stand of the of the who have stood longs have tried to stand forth to fit who the many to the first to file who the read to the mulim the lesson, unwelcome, set fall T. 78.61 \$ To the state of the former of the spirit state of the sta 76 lm// 1119 61 rough ours Thomas Al Ca ~~2/00/1/17

ventional civilization, nor different times ligious consistency to numbers- and all who went into a room of revellers; they all these great overwhelming truths, the church fice themselves, are the exact opposite of John C. Calboon was hovest in Slavery, however much is some they are but empty land quiver. We rejoice to see the great interests of society clasb and jostle like mighty vessels in a storm, because the naion has reached the very depth of consistency in wickedness, and out of this must come good, because it will produce a

Mr. President, I may have spoken too long; but I am anxious to be heard-not because I give any heed to the cry infideli-)

tions, stranded, as I said before, and not of the bosom of Infinite Wisdom he can reuse in the present day. A Christian disciple of my master, am I to see an unprincipled man do acts outside the churches which in noter to gain strength to an one of them, and work in noter to gain strength to an one of them, and work in noter to gain strength to another. Am I to say that is infidel, and this little distrust which takes away one half his vet they cried out against Texas, while dwarf is Christianity? Infidelity never yet strength. I refer, therefore, to the religious they supported Polk. Most respected men moved any disinterested project in behalf times, at the cost of reproach, taking his life permit me the expression, as the only imin his hand, and doing good for millions portant position which it has taken. And in heartily hated Texas, they should have whom he has never seen -wherever you find the hard, coming, self-interest of the political aspects of the question which we with waning numbers, the party would have world storing in otter astonishment at the are concerned to carry; we have proclaim- trembled. What care parties for protests? self-denial of the man who is going to ed, that only by the death of the Union can They never care. They count nuses. They matter what he calls himself, he is the Some say the Constitution is anti-slavery - exhausted the dictionary in writing indigrepresentative of humanity. Nothing but the great majority say that it is pro-slavery, neat protests; but as George Cauning told the grace of God would have induced him Take it which way you please; whether it Henry Brougham, there was a great deal to such so act. It is on this account that be pro-slavery as much as it can be, or an- of "excellent indignation," has with what the cliurch of the country; not because they for the present-all I know is, that there is all the talking; but South Carolina the actwould belittle its influence; it is fearful; - something stronger than parebments. There ing. As the North has the best of the not because we have not judged the whole are in the great commercial and political arguments, the South takes the best of the depth of its foundation; mighty is its interests of the people, elements stronger loaf. What does the South care for the the greatest obstacle in the path-way of agriculture. It has successfully bowed to care for Northern rights? What does the Wilherforce, and almost sent Clarkson into both, and will yet ow to a third element. South care for principles? As Robert Hall both sides of the oresn. And it is with this lion. Seek it where the intelligence, wealth, -" Par a guinea on your eye-do you see the past ten years in our hearts, that we're- been garnered up; and there you will find the South can't see why Slavery is a sin. the very fortress and germ of strength and For she sees only the \$1200,000,000 of for ginning to shake before the advancing tread control for the people, out of which trea- slave property. She sees rising sur-es of of that army of freedom which makes the sury the fact is now developed to the people, doubt whether that property is legal. She that whether the Constitution has been hears far off the waves of civilization on anything or not, Slavery has been every the other side of the waters. They say, thing from the very commencement of this that when the earthquake rocked Lisban, Government. At the North our interests there came ten successive waves like giants are divided : but at the South, there is but across the ocean, and should the shore of one great staple-one great investment- Antigua; so when the voice of England or everything else trembles. What has the across the Atlantic to write the doon of South to do but to stand with the nobility Slavery. As a man is never so hast as not, of Great Britain, and hold the balance to to pay his first attention to himself, so the 1 the landed proprietors of Great Britain, who South sees nothing but Slavery. ty: infidelity has stirred the waters of the landed proprietors of Great Britain, who South sees nothing but Slavery.

people for the last twenty years! not be- have no greater proportion of wealth? Now with such a state of things, having cause I dread the misrepresentations put William, the Conquerer, blotted out the found the strength of moral principle at the forth against us; but because I am aware first spirit of freedom, and the South is at North, no matter how wrongfully proclaimthat this people are startled and stunned at this moment, as far as civilization and ed in the pulpits of New England, and, last into thoughtfulness. As I meet men, Government are concerned, the representating found that the belin of the vessel of in the street who have had seats in your tation of the dark middle ages, while the Stare is held by the slave property of New 7740 capital, they approach me with far differ- North is the representation of the civiliza- England, and knowing that you might as ent countenances from those which they tion of the present day. She has always well attempt to dam up the Mississippi exhibited years ago; and they say-we governed the country, and always will. I with straws, as in tie up the Leviathan of agree with you in the end; we wish we do not refer to that old proverb, that any Slavery with parties-we say rain to the could see alike as to the means-alluding to man who makes a bargain with the devil, slave Union. But men say we cry out a rupture of the American Union. It is will be sure to be cheated; but I do say, against that blessed, ever illustrious, never-177 because I see proofs that they have been that when Freedom has made burgains to-be-sufficiently-praised, never-to-be-said-astaves to principles, the more powerful be- with Slavery, she has been sure to be out- word-against Union of '87. Union! Pd' cause unseen-it is for these reasons that I witted in the end. Now men say, why not like to know where it is, so far as the wish the position of this Society to be un- bind the Leviathan? Why not get the Northern States are concerned. However derstood-and understood more in its reli- party cords together and bind down this rediculed or despised this Society may be. gious than political aspects. I have great Samsuo? I answer, did you ever know of for holdly coming out against the Union, letter contempt for politics, though I am no non-party which could bear a man of rigid prip- me rell those who ridicule, that it is no resistant. I never see a political reformer ciple at the bead? Why did not the Dem- new thing, nothing to be startled at. whose object is not to gain numbers: 10 ocratic party keep John C. Calbout at Mr. President, as there are so many to attain this end, he must how to the people, Washington? Because he was 100 honestly follow me, I will un longer trespuss upon and the prejudices about him; while he wicked to serve any party. Men call our the patience of the audience. I am sensimust sink or be silent on others equally vi- friend, the President of this Society, and ble that I have been tedinos; but I have tal. He must always be looking over the John C. Calboon, of South Carolina, crazy. felt anxious to have the religious and political

heart of humanity, and which neither con-bin or not. He must always sacrince re- This terminus me of the story of the man can blot out, and when, in the storm one of these essential elements of party organiza- voted him decidedly tipsy, though he alone scheme against it, then I say Ichabod to that body—impotence for her numbers, because, however much is some they are but emouse that the can afford to wait for the could not be screwed up to his point. And shells, with great institutions and no ac- accomplishment of that truth which God take a man really honest against Sharery, pled man do acts outside the churches which in order to gain strength on another; for wish. Sedgwick, in this city, and many, shall make the heart of humanity leap up? if he does so, he creates in an audience that others, united with the Democranic party; of humanity. Wherever you find a man willing to swim against the current of the work a miracle of philanthropy in his day the slave be freed. The history of the might protest to the grave; it would effect 70720 - there is the man to whom I bow. No last fifty years justifies me in this assertion. On hing. Massachusetts tried protests; she the American Anti-Slavery Society arraigns tirelayery as much as it can be, I care not results? Massachusetts was allowed to do () strength: aye, how often has philanthropy than Government. The British Govern-Constitution? What does the South care for the cowered under it? We know that it rolled ment has no effect upon commerce and for its construction? What does the South the dock as Liverpool. We know it fulls If you wish for the history of a nation, seek told the minister who couldn't see the obconviction in our mind, and the history of and religious condition of the nation has now, Sir ?" "No." For the same reason full for one great species of wealth, under which, freland speaks, there comes ten wavester to

shoulder to see whether any man follows They are the only supe men to the country, leal world know us. I know that the people

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BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. On reading his essay on . The Future State."

Friend of my soul !- as with moist eye I look up from this page of thine, Is it a dream that thou art nigh, Thy mild face gozing into mine?

That presence seems before me now, A placid beaven of sweet moon riso, When, dew-like, on the earth below Descends the quiet of the skies.

The calin brow through the parted hair, The gentle lips which knew no guile, Softening the blue eyo's thoughtful care With the bland beauty of their smile.

Ab. me !- at times that last dread scene. Of frost, and fire, and morning seu, Will caste its shade of doubt between The failing eyes of faith and thee.

Yet, lingering o'er thy charmed page, Where, through the twilight air of earth, Alike outhusinst and sage, Prophet and bard, thou gazest forth :

Lifting the Inthro's solomn veit, The reaching of a trembling band To put aside the cold and pale Cloud-curtains of the unseen land !

In thoughts which answer to my own. In words which reach my inward ear, Like whispers from the void unknown, I feel thy living presence here.

The waves which full thy body's rest, The dust thy pilgrim footsteps trod, Unwasted, through each change attest The fixed economy of God.

Shall these poor elements outlive The mind whose kingly will they wrought? Their gross unconsciousness survive Thy godlike energy of thought?

Thou givest, Forces !- not in vain Hath thy fine spirit meekly borne The burden of life's cross of pain, And the thorned crown of suffering worn.

Oh! while life's solend) mystery glooms Around us like a dungeon's wall-Siler's earth's pute and crowded tombs, Silent the heaven which bends o'er all !

While, day by day, our loved ones glide In spectral sitence, hushed and lobe, To the cold shadows which divide The living from the dread unknown t-

While even on the closing eye, And on the lip which moves in vain, The seals of that stern mystery Their undiscovered trust retain:

And only midst the gloom of death, Its mournful doubts and harming fears, Two pale, sweet angels, Hope and Faith, Smile dimly on us through their tears;-

'Tis something to a heart like mine, To think of thee as living yet; To feet that such a light as thing Could not in utter darkness set.

Less dreary seems the untried way Since theu hast left thy footprints there, And beams of mournful beauty play , Round the sad angel's sable hair,

Oh !- at this hour, when half the sky Is glorious with its evening light, And fair broad fields of summer lie Hung o'er with greenness in my sight;

While through these elm boughs wet with rain, The sunset's golden walls are seen. With clover bloom and yellow grain, And wood-draped hill and stream between;

I long to know if scenes like this Are hidden from an angel's eyes; If earth's familiar loveliness Hannts not thy heaven's seconer skies.

For sweetly here upon thee grew The lesson which that beauty gave, An ideal of the pure and true In earth, and sky, and gliding wave, And it may be that all which lends The soul an apward impulse here, With a diviner beauty blends, And greats us in a holier sphere. Through groves where blighting never fell,

The humbler flowers of earth may twine; And simple draughts from childhood's well, Blend with the angel-tosted wine.

But be the prying vision velled, And let the seeking lips be domb,-Where even suraph eyes have failed, Shall mortal blindness seek to come?

We only know that thou hast gone, And that the same returnless tide Which bore thee from us, still glides on, And we who mourn thee with it slide.

On all thou lookest we shall look : And to our gaze ere long shall turn That page of God's mysterious book We so much wish, yet dread to learn.

With Him, before whose awful power Thy spirit bent its trembling knee,-Who, in the silent, greeting flower, And forest leaf, looked out on thee,-

We leave thee, with a trust serene, Which time, nor chance, nor death can move, While with thy childlike faith we lean On Him whose dearest name is love!

" Dr. Follen's works, vol. v.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.

We are sorry to learn that this invaluable paper is not supported by the avails of its subscription list. It ought to have 5000 subscribers in the granite State, and as many quote out of it. We would suggest to our friends in Massachusetts, that if they can save \$1.50 by discontinuing some of their partizan political papers, or even some of the so citied religious ones, bey could not make a bester use of the money than by paying it for the Herald, which will be sent to them a year for that sum. We copy the following article from a late number of the Hearld in the hope that onny will be thereby induced to follow the example of & The well-fed justice rated me, Francis Jackson and C. C. Burleigh, so far at least . And told me, it was time as to subscribe for one copy of that excellent sheet.-r.

Among the contributions for the Herald of Freedom at our recent anniversary, was the subscription for tent copies, by Charles C. Burleton. We felt hurt at the time of its annumerement, that this glarious, but poor, Ywas larceny—no less; young Pennsylvanan should find it necessary to contribute to the support of our New Hempshire paper And we feel mornified and ashamed when we think of it now. We cannot consent that our treasury remi this contribution. It is ungenerous. It is igno ought to be refunded and a generous present with it Were it a personal gift to us, we would not keep it and would not have suffered the noble young orator to have parted with it. Why, he had al-ready made a contribution to the cause that money cannot equal. He had thrown in himself. The value of his tribute those can judge who have heard him. It s above rubies.

We are ashamed that our paper needs this special support from any quarter in the State or out. We are mortified that we don't edit it with such fire that the the light of it. By the blessing of God we hope to put some life into it by and by. Let our anti-slavery genius about the State help us. But we are mortified at New Hampshire professed abolitionists, who don't subscribe for their paper. There are many, very many rao are outrageous anti-slavery mea, who will give nothing but a prayer, and that they would not give i they thought it worth nine shillings a year. They can give for dress and for furniture, and to build meetinghouses, and to cushion up pews and bedeck and be-dizon up pulpits, and make the minister life mumber of this, that and the other popular 'good object of the day.' They can take Panoplies and Patriots and Statesmen, to pumper their party and sectarionists. They will shell out into the contribution box, for the Board of Commissioners, when the dencon brings it so country round among the pows—on Sunday—under the inspection of the pastor—but not a copper for the poor slave or his unpopular cause. Nine shillings a year or ninepence a month, to sustain their own period they can't allord. The negro asks a wite from them

and they give him a cheaper prayer.

Brethren, an't it so? Examine yourselves. Our cause has 100 many abolitionists. It can't maintain them. Our machinery is getting too combrons and unwieldly. It has too little visality for its multiplier unwieldly. It has too little vitatity for its unwieldly. It has too little vitatity for its manual way of Xerxes who could numbers. We are like the army of Xerxes who could number to display their not find room in the boundless plains to display the wings. Few though we be, we are too many for vitory. Our Gideon's army must undergo a purgation We must get down to the 300 that lap water only in their engerness to fall upon the children of the East. We shall then get down to our old contributing number. Heaven save us from these rapid accessions of The Bread Snatcher.

BY THOMAS DONN EXELISIT.

For two whole days we had no food, And menoen, gaput and grim, Beside our cold hearth-stone sat down, 'Till we were 'feared of him.

My wife and children made no moun, Nor spoke complaining word; But in the chamber of my heart, Their pleading looks I heard.

Much fretted by their patient eyes, I left the house of wa, And in the dosty village street, I paced me to and fro.

Refore me sload the baker's shop, In whose windows I could see The great, round loaves of wheaten bread, Look temptingly on me.

My children shall not starve to death; Such thought within me burned; I slyly spatched a loaf of bread. When the baker's back was turned.

I hurried home with cazer feet. And there displayed my prize--While Joy, too long a stranger thing, Came in and lit our eyes.

To fragments in our hanger berce, That sweet, sweet loaf, we tore; And gathered afterward the crumbs, From off the dusty floor.

While yet our mouths were full there came. A knock to make us start-I spoke not, but felt the blood Grow shicker at my heart.

The larch was raised, and in there rushed The nylghbors with a dio; They said I mole the baker's bread. Which was a grievous sin.

To check the vices of the poor, And stop the growth of crime

to Court, the portly Judges said And doomed me to the gloomy jail, For wacton wickedness

They asked me why the penalty Of crime should not be paid; And when I strove to state the canae -They laughest at what I said.

Ic jail for three long months I lay,-Three months I soiled in wo, And then they opened wide the doors, And told the I might go.

From our the prison I did not walk, But run with harrying feet, Down through the dimly lighted ball, Into the busy street.

I had not gone three yards or more. Before the poor-house hearse Passed by with coffins three within-Each coffin with a corse.

And two were short, and one was long -I asked who they might bear; The people answered never a word, But on me fixed a stare.

The sexton turned his head away, And when the hearse had passed, I heard him mutter to the rest-" His mind is going l'ast ?"

I heeded not-I hastened home. And entered in my door, Where silence, like a serpent, crept

And alimed along the floor One all on game from the corner out, And crooked her back and cried;

I stooped me down and patted her, And then I stood and sighed. 010 1111

Heft the bouse and sought the street-My mind was growing wild; 4401 And playing with a pile of dust, 200 cm 200 I saw a chabby child. "Come hither, my little dear," said I, " Where did the people go, 06" Who lived within you empty house, 60000 8.9.7 Ban 1 01 6 For some two years or so?" Then spake outright the little child, While I grew deadly palewash , st "The man, Sir was a wicked thief, 01% from t And they sent him off to jail, 91" 18001 Til groups " His wife and children bid themselves, 98"1 But they were found to-day, of of the war of the 5001 And in the gloomy poor-house hearse, 1000% 87 9 6 com 476 Were taken far away. 688 48" They say they never will come back, 1116 Because the three are dead-56" But was it not a wicked thing 7/6/ For the man to steat the bread?" 4181-811 8/9/ blice 9141844 88 ... 29" 16.001 11 11. 4.68 " 16274 E 444 97 8 13000 3 ymmi) 10001 98 low de 198 0 10 hell 4/1/1 4/1/2 ling/ 16.00 D 91.46 9% (86) 66 11 13 61 441 1.50 26.4 5012 1 Frank. a8"/ 8, 300. 9 16:00 / 98" Erros 1 9-11 7418 68" 82 NG 5 4N W. 611.11 8382 F. 496 01/11 660 76/6 81.91 26" 910 1-1: 9448 88 4/4/ 44.81 11.000 810 6. Dur 6 7. gul grand it Emont, 06 40 4,200-11 745 growt 410 12001 61" 2000. 11 - for to multo 8000 18 0-51.7 0006 81200 to 10.60 13/ inun / 5000 11 7/my ULD U -0) 4horas 4l Launhar #101 #101

POETRY

From the Liberty Belt:

ibed to the Intolerant, throughout New England and the Coasts thereof.

BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

The slave is dying in his chain,
Unheeded and alone;
We see his lears, we feel his pain—
We make his wrongs on own;
But while we taken for redress,
Up springs a root of bitterness.
We thought, by baskets, caps, and collars,
We well might raise one thousand dollars,
by which, if properly expended,
Would right prevail, and wrong be ended.

Would right prevail, and wrong be ended But, we the while, a regreate few Refuse to strich, or knit, or sew, 'Because,' forsooth, 'such fairs as these,' To sore against their consciences!'
Now, Abolitionists, be true!
We fair result leave the case to you:

We fain would leave the case to you:

What kind of conscience can they have

Who will not labor for the stave,

By means of Fairs? Are such defensible,

Rejecting means of Ordivensable?

Rejecting means so indispensable?
We cannot be one moment doubt
You'll lend your aid to turn them out,
Yes, yes! you yield—we're of our men sure—
Yet do it gently by a ceasure.

Yet do it gently by a consure.
Resolve, that when this note they sounded,
The blessed canse they sorely wounded.
Tell them the verdict you have found,
Is, 'wandered from the ancient ground.'
Tell them, with trays, that every minute—
They wrong the cause, by staying in it.
Tell them that when with lofty airs

Tell them that when with lofty airs
They give their reasons against fairs.
Against the bleeding slave they sin;
"They've dragged a foreign topic in."

Heed not their free, effectual pleading
And other labors for the bleeding:

Rejecting thirs, they've 'widely wandered
From off the track,' and 'lowered the standard.'

If these just views you strongly word,

If these just views you strongly word,
They'll leave us of their own accord,
With satisfaction and coment;—
Colonized with their own consent.
If not, both duty and propriety

Call foudly for a new society.

We must have paper, type, and ink,

To rouse men's hearts, and bid them think;

And surely all must see with one eye.

We cannot get them without money;

and loudly all our friends declare

Ve can't raise funds without a Fair.

In demonstration, oh what beauty!

Thus fairs become all Christian duty.'

Then down with Grimse, Kelly, Weld,

And all who wickedly beheld

The glories of our needle-cases,
With chilling brows or doubtful faces.
Denounce them 'in the vein of Ercles,'
Who east contempt on sewing circles,—
Those spheres appropriate ' of woman,

By law divine as well as human.

To prove it to your heart's content,

We have a Bible argument:

She seeks (see Proverbs) flax and wool,

And girdles for the merchant maketh;

. Her hand the distaff taketh; '
(By this, no doubt, the wise man meant

The distaff of accomplishment,')

And then that hand, (the text how sure,)

Relieves the needy and the poor.'

What man is he, who promily sneers,
As these strained arguments he hears
From custom, gospel, law, and chance,
In favor of intolerance?
Oh, wall some power the giftie gir him,
To see himself as others see him?
Oh, would eternal Providence
Enlarge his soul—increase his sense,
To see that on this mole-hill earth,
A congress and a sewing meeting,
May each to like events give birth—

With like parade its members scaling;
To see that one strong word of truth r
Is mightier than a world's coercion;
That bigotry, with tiger tooth,
No chain can break,—to anguish soothe;

That practice far outgoes assertion;—
That oft the means which lightest task us,
Excel the waters of Damascus;—
That even from reading doggrel numbers,
May Trath go with us to our slumbers.
That Fasemen only is our good:—
That every true and faithful sool
Must choose its own means to effect it;
And, be it ballot, be it fair,

Or free produce, or mouthly prayer, Bell, book, or candle, or whate'er, Grant others freedom to reject it.

For the North Star.

THE LIBERTY EELL.

BY GROUNG REST.

'An uncertain Sound.'

When this old Bell was new—

'Tis now, some sixty years—
Its tours, to freedom true,
Rang merry on our ears.
It told of chains then broken,
Of bonds then rent in twain;

'Twas Independences' token,
'We ne'er are slaves again.'

It rang in thunder-tones,

This fruit, to freemen dear—
Pledg'd by our fathers' hones—
'Ann men are equal' here.
The word of promise keeping,

The word of promise keeping,
To ears that hailed the sound;
But ah! what couse of weeping,
In broken hopes is found!

In shame this truth we own,

That pails upon the heart,

'All 'white' men '— they alone
Have in this boon a part.
In f double sense 'we 'paher'—
We make of truth a lie;
Boy down at Freedom's altar,
In base hypocrisy.

Thus, thus—it-shall not be,
Sons of our patriot sires!
In TRUE HEARTS now we see
The glow of freedom's fires.
The bow of premise beaming,
Meets high our ordent gaze—
The flag of freedom streaming,
Reflects the sun's bright rays.

The beneficent Grand-garents, Uncles, or Aunis, who are on the watch to gratify grow children, are informed that a copy of the nonexed lines, aids greatly to the pleasure to be derived from their gifts, as has been proved by actual experiment, in the cases of several little ones.

To save trouble, the toys can be wrapped in this paper.

ST. NICHOLÁS IN THE CAUSE.

This personage is, in Romish fable, the patron Saint of good children, and is supposed to fill their stocking (hung up at the chamber door for the purpose,) with toys, at each recurrence of his day in the Calendar.

St. Nicholas started at twelve o'clock ;-He heard the voice of the morning cock . And he said to his comcade, a stom hade off. Full of philoprogenitiveness, like bimself, Bestir thee! bestir thee! and sort out the toys, And make up a lot for the ---- boys ! * The morning was chill, and the morning was dark, But St. Nicholas hastily lighted a spark, And seizing his basket and donning his coat, Directed their course to the chamber remote, And into the stocking they emptied a heap Of exquisite articles, tasteful and rare, Newly bought of the true Acti-Slavery Pair. But stop! ' cries his compaile, so staid and so sober, Why do up our Christmas affairs in October to The moment I learned there were slaves in the land, St. Nicholas auswered, the free-them I planned And henceforth, (if parents my motion but second.) Be my day amongst moveable festivals recknied, That my bargains a joy to the slave child may be, As my gifts always gluiden the hearts of the free." Then forward they flew, as the children were flocking, Each to see what St. Nicholas had put in the stocking.

*Here please to insert, in the blank space, the name of the town to which the little one belongs.

† Here please to insert the name of the favored little individual.

AN ACROSTIC.

S carch the history of guilt;

L er the inquisition tell

A If the human blood it spilt;

V ice can show a blacker hell.

E nier yonder squalid place.

R cad the story of that fure:

Y on shall learn man's worst disgrace.

E. L. F

I AM WHAT! AM.

To me brave men have bent the knee, it eaven and earth are full of me.

E ver make my way your guide, P or no way is right beside.

A nd am I still unknown to thee?

I 'm all around you, look and see;

R each forth your purse and give to me.

A GIFF FOR THE FAIR.

My dear Mrs. Chapman bids me send
A few lines for the 'Fair.'
I have ten dollars, I wish to spend,
Suppose I spend them there!
So take the money I here convey,
And spend it for a cake;
Or for a drink, if my lady may
A drink prefer to take.

GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro'; October 10, 1839.

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Thanks to a kind Providence, I am now safe in old freland, in the heantiful city of Dublin, surrounded by the kind family, and seated at the table of our mutual friend, James H. Wenn, brother of the wellknown Rionann D. Wknu. I landed at Liverpool on Thursday morning, 25th August, and took lodgings at the Union hotel, Clayton Squire; in company with friend Buffum and our warm-hearted singers, the Hutchinson family. Here we all continued until Saturday evening, the 30th instant, when friend Buffum and myself (with no little reluctance) separated from them, and took ship for this place, and on our arrival here, were kindly invited by James, in the temporary absence of Richard D. Webb and family, to make his house our home.

There are a number of things about which I should like to write, aside from those immediately connected with our cause; but of this I must deny myself,at least under present circumstances. Sentimental letter-writing must give way, when its claims are urged against facts necessary to the advancement of our cause, and the destruction of slavery. I know it will gladden your heart to hear, that from the mument we first lost sight of the American shore, till we landed at Liverpool, our gallant steam-ship was the theatre of an almost constant discussion of the subject of slavery-commencing cool, but growing hotter every moment as it advanced. It was a great time for anti-slavery, and a bard time for slavery ;the one delighting in the sunshine of free discussion and the other horror-stricken at its God-like approach. The discussion was general. If suppressed in the saloon, it broke out in the steerage; and if it ceased in the steerage, it was renewed in the saloon; and if suppressed in both, it broke out with redoubled energy, high upon the saloon deck, in the open, refreshing, free ocean air. I was happy. Every thing went on nobly. The truth was being told, and having its legitimate effect upon the hearts of those who at Liverpool, the slaveholders, convinced that reaand resorted to their old and natural mode of defending their morality by brute force.

every from such a country. It was decidedly the then turned, and requested me to proceed. I again most during and disgraceful, as well as wicked exhibition of depravity, I ever witnessed, North or South : and the actors in it showed themselves to be as hard in heart, as venotitous in spirit, and as bloody in dosign, as the infuriated men who bathed their lands in the warm blood of the noble Lovejey.

The facts connected with, and the circumstances leading to, this most disgraceful transaction, I will now give, with some minuteness, though I may border, at times, a little on the ludicrous.

In the first place, our passengers were made up of nearly all sorts of people, from different countries, of the most opposite modes of thinking on all subjects. We had nearly all sorts of parties in murals, religion, and politics, as well as trades, callings, and professions. The doctor and the lawyer, the soldier and the sailor, were there. The scheming Connecticut wooden clock-maker, the large, surly, New-York lion-tamer, the solemn Roman Catholic bishop, and, the Orthodox Quaker were there. A minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and a minister of the Church of England-the established Christian and the wandering Jow, the Whig and the Domocrat, the white and the black-were there. There was the dark-visaged Spaniard, and the light-visaged Englishman-the man from Montreal, and the man from Mexico There were slaveholders from Cuba, and slaveholders from Georgia. We had anti-slavery singing and pro-slavery groundling; and at the same time that Governor Hammond's Letters were being read, my Narrative was being circulated

In the midst of the debate going on, there sprang up quite a desire, on the part of a number on board, to have me lecture to them on slavery. I was first requated to do so by one of the passengers, who had become quite interested. I, of course, declined, well knowing that that was a privilege which the captain alone had a right to give, and intimated as much to the friend who invited me. I teld him I should not feel at liberty to lecture, unless the captain should personally invite me to speak. Things went on as usual till between five and six o'clock in the afterneed of Wednesday, when I received an invitation from the captain to deliver an address upon the saloon deck. I signified my willingness to do so, and he at once ordered the bell to be rung and the meeting cried. This was the signal for a general excitement. Some swore I should not speak, and others said I should. Bloody threats were being made against me, if I attempted it. At the hour appointed, I went upon the saloon deck, where I was expected to speak. There was much noise going on among the passengers, evidently intended to make it impossible for me to proceed. At length, our Hutchinson friends broke forth in one of their unrivalled songs, which, like the angel of old, closed the lions' mouths. so that, for a time, silence prevailed. The captain, taking advantage of this silence, now introduced me, and expressed the hope that the audience would hear me with attention. I then commenced spenking; and, after expressing my gratitude to a kind Providence that had brought us safely across the sea, I proceeded to portray the condition of my brethren in bonds. I had not uttered five words, when a Mr. Hazzard, from Connecticut, called out, in a lond voice, 'That's a lie !' I went on, taking no notice of him, though he was murmuring nearly all the while, backed up by a man from New-Jersey. I continued till I said something which seemed to cut to the quick, when out bawled Hazzard, 'That's a lie!' and appeared anxious to strike me. I then said to the audience that I would explain to them the reason of heard it. At last, the evening previous to our arrival Hazzard's conduct. The colored man, in our country, was treated as a being without rights. . That's son, morality, common honesty, humanity, and a lie! said Hazzard. I then told the audience that Christianity, were all against them, and that argument was no longer any means of defence, or at least would endeavor to substantiate them by reading a but a poor means, abandoned their post in debute, few extracts from slave laws. The slavocrats, finding they were now to be fully exposed, rushed up Sabout me, with hands clenched, and swore I should can, republican, democratic, Christian mob,—and that, laws read before an English audience. Silence was the beautiful high lands of Dungarvan! I declare, it a noble stand in regard to my speaking. He said he is enough to make a stave ashamed of the country had tried to please all of his passengers-and a part that enslaved him, to think of it. Without the slight- of them had expressed to him a desire to hear me est pretensions to patriotism, as the phrase goes, the lecture to thom, and in obedience to their wishes he conduct of the moleculative Americans on board the had invited me to speak; and those who did not wish Cambria almost made me ashamed to say I had run, to hear, might go to some other part of the ship. He

> commenced, but was again interrupted-more violently than before. One slaveholder from Cuba shook his fist in my face, and said, 'O, I wish I had you in Cuba!' 'Ah!' said another, 'I wish I had him in Savannah! We would use him up! Said another, 'I will be one of a number to throw him overboard?"

We were now fully divided into two distinct parties-those in favor of my speaking, and those against me. A noble-spirited Irish gentleman assured the man who proposed to throw me overboard, that two could play at that game, and that, in the end, he might be thrown overboard himself. The clamor went on, waxing hotter and hotter, till it was quite impossible for me to proceed. I was stopped, but the cause went on. Anti-slavery was appermost, and the mah was never of more service to the cause against which it was directed. The clamor went on long after I ceased speaking, and was only silenced by the captain, who told the mobocrats if they did not cease their clamor, he would have them put in irons; and he actually sent for the irons, and doubtless would have made use of them, had not the rioters become orderly.

Such is but a faint outline of an AMERICAN MOB ON BOARD OF A BRITISH STEAM VI 141-114

Yours, to the end of the race, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

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santed others to have theirs too. I have never seen a more hearty people. Frederick addressed them about half an hour, to great acceptance. He was constantly interrupted with applause. I have written considerable to say so little. I am not used to writing for the press, but um is hopes to improve. I shall note some of the incidents of our journey, and give them to you to do what you think I should be glad to say something about the noble men'and women, which have welcomed us here, but have neither time nor room. They are noble specimens of humanity, and are deeply interested in the anti-slavery cause in our country. Your friend and co-laborer, JAMES N. BUFFUM. 74818 March 3) 1015 Pay 1806 345 March 18 18 / 18 1 mach 6801 MG. (10 0)

I'P Now for the letter of J. N. Buffum. A truer friend of our good cause does not walk upon the on the original building. The latter consists of a earth. At all times, and under all circumstances, he has proved himself to be believed no one in fillity, courage and self-sacrifice. He makes no pretensions as a public speaker; but he carries with him an exhaustless find of facts and anecdotes, which he relates with irresistible effect. ' May his shadow never

Dunnin, Ireland, Sept. Ist. 1845. ESTEEMED FRIEND GARRISON:

promise to write you some of my first impressions on the rout of his army at Rowton Mower. Chester visiting, for the first time, our father land. I shall abounds with antiquities. In a cellar in Bridge-street. avoid commenting on many things of interest to me, are remains of Roman sudatory and cold baths; and which occurred on our passage out, as they will be in Watergale-street are several old houses, with grogiven you in much better language by our friend tesque derices. Douglass. Suffice it to say, that our passage was attended with many incidents of novelty and interest dence of the Marquis of Westminster, delightto one unaccustomed, as I am, to a voyage on the fully situated on the banks of the Dee, about 3 1-2 ocean. The many sea-monsters, which lifted them- miles from Chester, in the centry of a park well stockselves above the bounding waves—the extent and ed with deer. This noble mansion was built in the picturesque appearance of the many icebergs which Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Pardon, in 1813, we passed—the awful grandeur-of the ocean, when and is filted in the greatest splendor. It comprises, lashed into fury by the storm—the case with which besides other apartments, an ontrance hall, paved our gallant ship outrode and surmounted the waves, with variegated marble-a music gallery, adorned

the old world, from its contrast with our own country, thing in proportion. The cost of the building of the in that particular.

has looked at your trunk must be paid something for ing for the want of land to raise their bread. his own benefit; the car man, whom you have agreed With these thoughts and reflections, I returned home. ernment has interposed to endeavor to remedy the ings of the poor

with the Hutchinson family, Edward N. Wright of of some of these objects is truly painful. Philadelphia, and Mr. Sharp of this country, to visit On Saturday, we parted with our friends, the in the reign of William I. and part recently orected litionists. They said they wanted their liberty, and

range of buildings, on a plan of convenience and magaufacence, scarcely to be equalled in the kingdom. It comprises an armory, containing 30,000 stand of arms-a guapowder magazine-the shire hall-the county juil-un olegant court house-&c. &c.

Here, too, is St. John's church, said to have been founded by Ethelred, in 689-a portice of which now forms a very picturesque ruin. Trinity church, containing the remains of Matthew Henry, the Commentator, and Parnell the poet, &c. The city is walled. I embrace the earliest opportunity to fulfil my On the wall is a tower, from which Charles I, beheld

At Chester, we took a carriage to visit the resiwhich at times seemed to threaten to overwhelm us, with two of West's fine paintings, of Cromwell dis-We landed at Liverpool on the morning of the 28th II.—a saloon decorated with some beautiful specisolving the Parliament, and the landing of Charles inst. making our passage in eleven days and thirteen mens of stained glass-and a valuable library. The hours. Liverpool is delightfully situated on the mouth stables on the north side have a very picturesque apof the river Mersey. It is said that this place was pearance. For beauty of proportions, and splendid merely a hamlet until the time of William III., since execution, I have never seen any thing to compare which time, it has rapidly advanced in population and with them. The land estate, in the centre of which importance, through the industry and enterprising this is situated, is seven miles long and six wide, culspirit of its inhabitants,—being now the second com- tivated to the greatest perfection. We were taken mercial port in the kingdom. It is said that one through the house by a gentleman employed exclutwelfth part of the shipping is navigated by Liverpool, sively for that purpose, who pointed out the various that it has one fourth part of her trade, one sixth part objects of curiosity as we passed along. I will not of her general commerce, and one half as much trade attempt to describe them: they were so numerousas the city of London. As you enter the place, you and gorgeons as to be oppressive. Three windows are struck with the ancient and rusty appearance of in the saloon cost 1000 pounds sterling each, almost everything around you. I should know that I was in \$5000. The doors inside cost £100, (500,) and every palace was one and a quarter million pounds sterling. We put up at the Union Hotel, Clayton Square. The gardens are the most extensive and rich. Three There, again, you are struck with the difference with hundred men are constantly employed in keeping which botels are conducted, from what they are in them in order, and cultivating the land. At the end our country. You are shown into a room by the ser- of one of the walks stands a Roman altar, almost as vant, which is appropriated to you and your party ex-old as the Christian era. Such is a faint outline of clusively. You have what you call for, and pay for this splendid place. I am as fond of the beautiful as what you call for, and have it alone. They have no any one. I love to see the works of art, and the decgeneral table, as we have in our country. Hotels are orations of genius, when they are in harmony with managed by mammon-at any rate, as far as the busi- the laws of nature; but this annatural accumulation ness operations are concerned. They have the great of wealth, and needless appropriation of the means of est facility in taking the change from a stranger, of life, were to me serrowful, and destroyed all the any people I ever met with. Our Yankees are called pleasure of my visit. Here, thought I, we can read great sharpers, but I think they might improve by the secret of England's poverty-one extreme must taking lessons of the English. After charging for follow another. No one man can appropriate such rooms, meals, servants, and everything possible, they an amount of property to his own use, without robwill let their servants come upon you with an inteler- bing others. I am suprised that such things can be able importunity. The servant that has waited upon -one man appropriates thousands of acres to the your table must have something extra; the man who raising of game to sport upon, while others are starv-

to give two shillings to take up your trunk, will thankful that I had neither poverty nor riches-that manage to get four, &c. &c. These tricks are play- no such responsibility rested upon me, lest 1 should ed off on strangers to such an extent, that the gov- harden my heart, that I might not behold the suffer-

I am beset with beggars at every corner of the On the morning of the 29th, I started, in company atreets, asking for the means of subsistance. The sight

the ancient town of Chester, one of the oldest in this Hutchinson Family, and started for this place, where country. Chester is situated on a rocky eminence, we arrived on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and half encircled by a sweep of the Dec. It has four were conveyed to our good friend James Wenz. Afmain streams, diverging from the centre, and is re- ter dinner, we were taken some eight miles from this markable for a peculiarity of construction, not seen place, to a meeting which was held in the open air, in other towns. The houses are excavated from a in a fine square. When we arrived, our friend JAMES rock to the depth of one story, beneath the level of HADENTON was addressing some four or five thouthe ground, on each side, and have a portice running sand people. We were immediately conducted to along their front, level with the ground at the back, the platform. We had not fairly ascended it, before but one story above the street. These portices, which James Haughton said, he was happy to inform themare called the rows, afford covering for the traveller that two gentlemen had that moment arrived from to walk under. Beneath them are shops and ware- America, who were tectotalers and unti-slavery mon. houses on a level with the street. The principal The whole assembly immediately gave three cheers building is the castle, part of which was constructed for us as friends, and three cheers that we were abo-

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

BOSTON, PRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851.

THE DUMB CHILD.

She is my only girl;
1 ank if or her at some mast precious thing,
For all undub his was Lavo's jewolf'd rung;
Till ast with this soft pearl;
The shade that Time brought forth Loudt not see;
thow pure, how perfect seemed the gift to me!

Oh, many a soft old tura I used to ring unto that dosden'd ear. And suffer'd not the lightest toutselp man, Lest the might wake too coun; And bushed her brothers' laughter while she bay— Als, needless care! I might have let them play!

'T was long are I believed
That this one staughter might not speak to me;
Waited and watch'd God knows how patiently:
How willingly deceived;
Vain Love was long the untiting purse of Patih,
And tended Hope until it starred to death.

"Oh! if she could but hear For one short hour, till I her tongue might teach To call me stormen, in the broken speech That theils the mother's ear! Alas! those seal'd lips never may be stirr'd To the deep music of that levely word.

My heart is serely tried
To see her knost, with each a reverent sir,
Buside her knost, with each a reverent sir,
Buside her knost at their evening proper;
Or lift those earnest eyes
To watch per lips, as though our words she know,—
Then moves her own, as she were speaking too.

I've watch'd her hooking up
To the bright wonder of a nunet sky,
With such a depth of meaning in her eye,
That I could almost hope
The struggling out would hurst its binding cords,
And the long pencup thoughts flow both in wards.

The song of hird and bee,
The chome of the breezes, streams, and groves,
All the grand music to which Nature moves,
Are wasted melody
To her; the world of sound a timeless void;
White even silence both its charm destroyed.

Har face is very fair;
Her blue eye beautifut; of fatest mould.
The soft white brow, o'er which, in waves of gold,
Ripples her shining hair.
Alas! this levely temple closed must be,
For He who made it keeps the muster-key.

Wills He the mind within
Should from earth's likel-classer he kept free,
E'en that fits still small voice and step inight he
Heard at its inner shrine,
Through that deep hosh of soul, with clearar tirill?
Then should I grove?—D, normaring heart be still!

She seems to have a sense
Of quiet gladness in her noiseless play,
She hath a pleasant sinite, a gentle way,
Whose voiceless elequence
Touches all hearts, though i had once the fear
That even her, Fatter would not care for her.

Thank God it is not so!
And when his some are playing meerily,
She comes and teams her lead upon his Knee.
Oh! at such times I know—
By his full eye and tones subjicted and mildehow his heart yearns over his silent child.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN TYLER.

Store No. 9 Central Wharf. -

Area Orienta Sugar.

Area Orienta Sugar.

Are and Rockette Brundy, St. Crok Rum, Whisky,
federia, Sicily Macking, Halmey, Pure Julce and
Areatrica Wines.

HIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in Celars undor the Cunton Hunse.

Aske Cognate and Rochette Brandles, consisting of
Hermessy, Disaid, Point, Castines, United Propriet ora
Pelevolesir, Caston and Fabora brands,
Tambours St. Crok Rum, theorite brands.

Armaton

115th Welsky,
1284 Old Madeira Wine.

1295 Maluster.

1306 All Madeira Wine.

1307 Manusco.

1307 Manusco.

1308 Maluster.

1308 Medical Sugar.

Asks Old Maderia Wine.

Stelly

Malinsley

Port and Pero Juleo. Harris & Sons brand.

above are all entitled to detention.

talogues on the morning of sale.

Holes Holsend Gin.

If the Manual Control of the Manual Control

If the Manual Control of Superior quality.

Scotch Potatoes.

O-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 8 Central wharf.
—Now handing—
this Scotch Potatues, of superior quality for family
use or for seed.

Magaine White Singer and Free Orlean Sugar,
—For account of whom it was concern—
house Havana white Sugar, slightly statued.

Inde New Orleans Sugar,
Corollan Rice.

Corollan Rice.

Corollan Rice.

ensite Carulina Rice, prime quality

Domegod Genny Bays,

10 EROW, at 11 o'clock, at Custom House Slotes, Long
what.

For account of whom it may concern—
bules Gunny Rags, partially damaged on the voyage o
Importation.

Domaged Sunny Cloth and Ginger.

O-MODEOW, at the o'clock, at end of India wharf.

For account of whom it may documentales Gunny Croth.

of of Clinger.

a shove were partially damaged on the voyage of im-

Cotton.
MORROW, at 12 o'clock, opposite No. 9 Central whf also Cotton, picked op at 808 by 85h Vulture.

Danaged Europ Maynesia and Musiate Seed.
THESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 Cours! what?.
—For account of whom it may concern—
norse Lump Magnesia.
mag English Austred Seed.
Theliy demaged on the voyage.

— Mortgugor's Sale.— EPNESDAY, at Ho'elock, at No. 5 Central wharf, and Knin Chercles.

ble Cherry Brandy. Sherry Moings too Hottend Cin. tyo Haltand Chr.
Seet Yenny Hypon Tea.
Jobs Ground Coffee.
gel Oil Caus.
Tesh emptical Wine and Liquor Casks.
Jugs and Deinijohns.
Jugs Song Counting Room Desk, &c., &c.

See Song, No 1.

By order of h

By order of Mortgageen.

-At Private Sale,-nucleons superior St. Crosx Ram, new in Custo m

BY HORATIO HARRIS & CO. No. 13 India street, Opposite Head of Central wharf

THIS DAY, at 10% o'clock at No. 18 India at. -Londing from bark Geo go It. Smouse-

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POETRY.

From the Christian Examiner. PEACE-PREEDOM.

Written during the rumor of approaching war be-ween England and America, by WILLIAM BEATTIE, Esq. M. D

Peace-Fuernon! hoaven-descended pair! With you all pleasures bloom; Without you, life were but despair-The world were but a tomb!

Peace-Freedom! who, of these possess'd His bliss would madly mar-Would scare the haloyon from her nest,

And yoke the steeds of war !

Of Peace presessed, canst thou be poor? Of Preedom, canst thou pine? Oh, no-thy cup with bliss runs o'er-The wealth of worlds is thine!

They mack at War, who never knew The horrors of its reign! Who never saw that blasting view, A carnage-covered plain!

But ye who've seen the crimson surge Sweep o'er a prostrate land :-Pray Heaven may yet avert the senerge, And stay the gory hand!

For ob, if once along you hills The 'Dragon-standard' lowers; That sign shall be a thousand ills Entailed on us and ours!

But never-never let the sound Of warfare and its woes, With alleck volcanic rend the ground, Where Kriends are met as foes!

Oh never vount the laured wreath That erow as the victor-chief: 'Tis watered with the dews of death; its leaf!

red stem-

will to but, who ers of the believe they will a resolves

Duty is ours, -consequences Got I have been induced to make the foregoing re-marks, from having read in Chamber's Journal a short account of the 'Life of John of Vicencia'—I cut it out, and send it to you herewith. If you can make room in your columns for that part of it which I have mentioned, I think you will do some service to the cause of humanity. Peace, perfect peace, and no war at all, was the practice of Christians in all ages of the church ages of the church.
Yours, my dear Sir, faithfully,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

From the Amhorst Gazette.

Love 1

What is love? Philosophy cannot define it; n definition is sufficiently comprehensive to includ its every development. Whatever it is, to the ey which love opens, every figurent of matter and ever sentence of lore has a magnetic connection with the 'long golden chain' of love which is destined the hind in one wast brotherhood all kindreds, tongue and tribes—God to man, man to man, and man God!

Where is love? Where! where is it not? God love, and God is every where; in hell, earth, henver in all worlds of all systems, are the displays of love

What are the manifestations of love? On or Nature the mannessations of lover On or globe it is seen in all substances and shadows—i Nature herself, and in Science, her picture; for ever figures are but the algebraic signs of her products and the triangle and circle only rude outlines of crystal and a dew-drop. It is seen in the ten thou sand tints and forms of bud, leaf, branch, flower first pleasing the ever and powishing strength; if fruit, pleasing the eye and nourishing strength; i the undistinguishable mass of conscious life withi the dust, the air, the waters; in the mechanic construction of untold varieties of visible creature giving them pleasure in life and wan in their death in the architecture of earth's foundations and the er during hills; in the inimitable symmetry of preportions and precision of purtitions found in ever rock, tree, stream, dell, and animal habitation; i the terrific storm, fertilizing fields, replenishin fountains, restoring equilibrium in masses of almo phere or elements of air; in the vivid thunderbo giving back to earth or receiving from it dangerou ly accumulated electric fire; seen in the whirlwin the ocean, the earthquake, working by wisdom, as proclaiming to the dullest car-Man, know thy pe and thy dependence! Preeminently in the hum-countenance, 'divinely fair,' where passion has a erased or broken its exquisitely chiseled lines; t smile, the blush, the tear, the glance, the mental radiation, are both the contrivance of original lo and the expression of love derived. Here we ha opened another book in the records of Love!—its d velopments in the rational and moral. In our caffections, youthful, conjugal, filial, parental,— In our or feel the stirrings of that same incomprehensible to which

Glows in the sters, refreshes in the breeze, Warms in the see, and blossoms in the trees; Lives in all life, extends through all extent, Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

We hear it in all the southing harmonies of domest life—in the infant's prattle, the innocent laugh boyhood, the whispered vow of Beauty, the sacr pledge of Strength, the stern mandate of the for sighted father, the mother's yearning expostulation frank rebuke of friendship. And it is another voice of the same love which proclaims

be a glorious sister Cutherine. Yours till death, be a glorious clearing away by and by. Best love to

MARY CLARK. In a letter from her, dated March 26th, after acknowledging the reception of some fruit we sent her,

'Accept, dear sister, my warmest thanks. You have not done it for reward, and yet the Lard will repay you tenfold, and comfort you on your own bed of languishing. Acts of charity and mercy are not forgotten by flim who seeth all things. * Cornelius, thy prayers and thine alms are come up in remembrance before God." I was surprised at the given from Mrs. -; not so much that she should be intellectually as 'spiritually alone.' That she should feel alone in regard to religious society is not stronge, but to be spiritually alone, in the sense she seems to express, is different from our common ideas of Christian experience. We have the promise of the presence of the Savinur to be ever with us, if we are faithful and obedient, which promise is doubtless verified to thousands of hum-

becomes as doubless verified to moustains of numble, contrite hearts, scattered around in remote and secluded corners of the earth.

Henry C. Wright has done a great work here. God bless him for it. A mighty contest is now begun and will be carried on, as I believe, to the destruction of the kingdom of the beast. It will be the great of the faithful bears to take great of the faithful be the part of the faithful here, to take good care of the cause in its grapple with sectarianism—the most formidable foe it has to meet with here, or perhaps anywhere. But f am very feeble and exhausted, and can say but little more. If I should survive until your mantier possible I wan he able to each use and can say but little more. If t enough survive un-til your meeting, possibly I may be able to send you a line; if not, some abler pen of our Society will do it in my stead. Farewell, dear sisters, there are bright hopes before us! I trust we shall meet in that world of 'purity and peace,' and joy, where our cup of felicity will be full, and we shall be assimila-

ted to the likeness of our precious Suviour, God bless you forever! Take good care of the cause

Yours till death, and beyond the Jordan, M. CLARK.

East-Banok

FRIEND QUINCY

grouter streto No obstan

the SHY. ail to proenteral quind .arish and he forgotten, ney had never been.-x. q.

Precious Epistles.

Ma. Garrison:

Bostos, May 23rd, 1841.

Str - I berowith send you a copy of MARY CLARE'S letter, that you expressed a wish to have, and part of a subsequent one, the last she sent me : do with them as you think best. It was graceful in her to magnify the little tokens of sympathy and remembrance I sent her. He who enjoined us to visit the sick, knew how grateful a kind word or look is, to one who is brought

In your study of this excellent woman's character, you must have remarked what would exemplify the prayer of the Psalmist- Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me.' This blessed state brought her to her sight, and she saw her Saviour always with her. This gave her scrength this lifted her soul up as upon engle's wings. She an, and was not weary; she walked, and did not faint. She entered into rest-her Sabbath was Christ. She exclaimed-' O the sweet way that is cast up for the ransomed of the Lord!' with her dying breath. This renewed spirit declared it sweet to die. serenity, her chreefulness, her unaffected kumility, were fruits of this renewed spirit, as was her charity suffering long, kind-not envying, not-vaunting itself, not puffed up. Because she is exalted, we ought not to think she has obsudoned the good cause which she recommends to our care. No doubt it is dearer to her now thun while 'she saw but in part.' As a ministering spirit, she will be sent forth to minister for them who are faithful.

With great respect,

HENRIETTA SARGENT.

Concorp, Feb. 21st, 1841.

MY DEAR SISTER:

Being totally unable to write you a latter in reply to your official one, I just take my pen to thank you for that with all my heart; for it did my very heart good to be kindly remembered. The letter was considered public property by H. C. Wright; and, indeed, it is far too good to be hidden in manuscript. Those beautiful sentiments in the latter part made me almost long to forsake this clayey tenement, to cast off this perishing shell, and be a batterfly. O could I see you—could you be near me,—for I am lonely, and two whole snowy miles nee, not I am forcery, and two more many such away from my congenial friends. I have many such in town, or several very precions ones, and they call as often as they can. I have abundance of sympaas often as they can. I have abundance of sympathy from my dear friends every—where, and, what is cetter than all, the Lord does strengthen and comfort me upon my—bed of languishing. O the sweet way that is east up for the ransomed of the Lord to walk in! The Lord bless you for those precious words of comfort which He put in your heart to say to me! Dear sister, if you can, write me again. Thanks for the offer of the fruit, &c. &c. I shall commission the first one I can to call for it. My appetite is delicate, and it will be grateful. I am wearing away, but I shall sconer put on immortality.

I rejoice daily for what is doing around me. The ery elements almost seem to shake, but there will

BENEATH A PLACID BROW.

BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

Beacath a placid brow,
And tear-unstained cheek,
To beer as I do now
A heart that well could break;
To simulate a smile
Amid the wrecks of grief,—
To herd among the vile,
And therein seek relief,—
For the bitterness of thought
Were joyance dear bought.

When will man learn to bear
His heart nailed on his breast,
With all its lines of care
In nakedness confessed?
Why, in this solome mask
Of passion-wasted life,
Will no one dare the task,
To speak his sorrows rife?—
Will no one bravely tell,
His bosom is a hell?

I scorn this hated scene
Of masking and disguise,
Where men on men still gleum,
With falseness in their eyes:
Where all is counterfeit,
And truth hath never say:
Where hearts themselves do cheat,
Concealing hope's decay.
And writhing at the stake,
Themselves do liars make.

Go, search thy heart, noor fool!

And mark its possions well;

'T were time to go to school,—

'T were time the truth to tell,—

'I' were time this world should cast.

Its infant slough away,

And hearts burst forth at last.

Into the light of day;—

'T were time all tearned to be.

Fit for Eternity!

to better advantage; persons having information effect, are requested in communicate it at once committee.

ains will be taken to seeme the attendance at the sings, of a sufficient number of good speakers be them interesting. LUCRETIA MOTT,

E. M. DAVIS, MARY GREW, J. M. McKIM,

Committee of Arrangements.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

has been found impossible to make preparation of Pair quite so early as was at first proposed, and it of the time will be given hereafter. The friends cause are entreated to unite with fresh zeal, liberal and industry, that the occasion may not fail to be whow promises to be—one of great importance to the library Enterprise, and of uncommon interest to be been aftered received, and donations of materia been aftered received, and donations of materia naking more; so that a large attendance on the week even a meeting is more than ever desirable, as the of the Fair approaches.

MARY WESTON, Com

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-

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Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Rondman's Home.

Tona-" The Multere Bootman's Song."

Ho! brother, ho! for the night comes on,

Redly sinks the setting sun; Hark! to the yell of the fire blood-hound,

In the hum of distance drowned;

Then on let us speed when the daylight is

Then on let us speed when the daylight is o'er, Where chains, and where scourges shall be no more;

And where our slaver; shall be o'er. How sweet shall be the hondman's home, Home, home, home,

The Rondman's welcome home, Sweet, O sweet the Bondman's welcome home,

Welcome home, welcome home, welcome bome.

Have we not toiled full long in vain,
Loaded with the cruel chain,—
From all that could make e'en bondage sweet,
Parted never more to meet?
Then haste, let us fly to our home afar,

Led on by the light of the Northern Star, To where the joys of freedom are. How sweet the Boudman's welcome home, &c.

Keen is the secont of the hound, far back,
But the streams shall break our track;
Deadly and sure is the rifle's shot;
But its sound shall dount us not;
Then on, right on, through the brake and

morass;
The thickets thread, and the deep rivers pass,
As many a sable brother has.

Then half the Bondman's welcome home, &c. Half, all half, the Bondman's welcome home, &c.

Lond behind is the cry of pursuit,
But our braves are swift of foot:
Londer ahead is Ning'ra's roar,
And with joy we hall its shore;
Then plunge in the torrent and on 'ye braves,
Strike for the shore where there live no slaves.
Now win our freedom or our graves.

Horrah! the Bondman finds his lowe-Home! home! home!

The Bondman finds his home; Short, O shout, the Bondman finds his home. Finds his home, &c.

E. D. H.

rapted the inspection of mumbe object White this difficulty remained, the most bear ve teens of Nature's works could only be examor ad through the fatiguing eye-instrument. lis vain the drogon By Bitted by, dazzling the eim with its galden vestments, or the gorgeopuneps glittorial in the sunbeam, the resencelid of 36,000,000 powers could yield but an eneid. mouns shadow.

It is the success we have met with in our artempts to exhibit objects in all the bulliour dar of Nature's coloring that clates us most: a ne- though the attainment of our aim has ces dy months of labor and hard thinking, yet us, single display of a papilo muchoan, whoin wings measure nine feet on the screen, amp'-

repaid us

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I cannot refrain lines mentioning a metero Is- orphose which I was happy enough to witne-and through the agency of our instrument. placed a larve of a May-fly under the action of 3,000,000 powers, which gave a represen-ell ration on the screen on twelve feet long. While watching the movements of its breathon ing apparatus, I perceived the head to be leaved ing the body, or rather downing another body be with it from wishin the one I was examining In a few seconds four legs were thrown on (as one would throw out the frame of an umbre'le) and floated on the surface of the water -the insect now measured twenty fact, and a pione suggifur nandaseript cannot be imaginewas presented in this bull nerial built Extending from aquatic piece of existence. a few feet back of the head to the extremitof the body, as far as it land drawn out, as peared on either side what seemed an illy furled sail, which, by an effort of the insect. BE was immediately flong to the breeze-and lo a supportous pair of wings was added to the scage. The old envelop floated away, and before me Sustered a thing of air ! The cu 31e 11. fire time from its herver state awinging in my receiver till it flowed away on wings, did not exceed three minutes. I haver, in the without B gar of imagination, conjuced up a sight so co f amoraing as this. iis

There are other peculiarities about our is strument which I am not at liberty to mention at present. I will state, however, that in the accongenient and combination of tensor und specula, we have, in many instances, without directly opposing to the fundamental layer that

have been supposed to govern optics.

An old clergyman Visiting the Heathen. and rather an occentric one with al, whose held of labor was a town in the interior of New England, one Sunday, at the close of the services, gave notice to his congregation that in the conese of the week he experted to go up a mission to the beathers .--The averabers of his church were smack with alarm and sorrow at the sudden and mexpecied announcement of the loss of their beloved pastor, and one of the denceus, in great

THE FURLOUGH.

AN IRISH ANECDOTE.

In the autumn of 1825, some private affairs called me into the sister kingdom; and as I did not travel, like Polyphemus, with my eyes out, I

gathered a few samples of Irish character, among which was the following incident:

I was standing one morning at the window of mino inn, when my attention was attracted by when my attention was attracted by t took place beneath. The Belfasta scone that took place beneath, coach was standing at the door, and on the roof, in front, sat a solitary passenger, a fine young fellow in the uniform of the Connaught Rangers. Below, by the front wheel, stood an old woman, below, by the front wheel, stood an old woman, seemingly his mother, a young man, and a young woman, sister or sweetheart; and they were all connectly entreating the young soldier to descend from his seat on the coach.

'Come down wid ye, Thady'— the speaker was the old woman—'come down to your ould mother: sure it's flog ye they will, and strip the flesh off the bones I give ye. Come down Thady, darling.'

'It's home, mather's

'It's honor, mother,' was the short reply of the soldier; and with clenched hands and set teeth he took a stiffer posture on the coach.

'Thady, come down -- come down, ye fool of the world -- come along down wid ye!' The tone of the present appeal was more impatient and peremptory than the last, and the answer was more promptly and sternly announced: 'It's

was more promptly and sternly announced: 'It's honor, brother!' and the body of the speaker rose more rigidly than ever on the roof.

'Oh Thady, come down! sure it's me, your own Kathleen that bids yo! Come down, or ye'll break the heart of me, Thady jewel; come down then!' and the poor girl wrung her hands as she said it, and cast a look up that had a visible effect on the soldier's countenance. There was more tenderness in his tone, but it conveyed the same resolution as before. the same resolution as before, 'It's honor, honor bright, Kathleen!' and

to defend himself from another glance, he fixed his look steadily in front, whilst the ontreaties burst from all three in chorus with the same an-

BWBI

Come down, Thady, honey! Thady, ye for come down! Oh Thady come down to me!

'It's honor, mother! honor, brother! ho bright, my own Kathleen!' Thady, ye fool,

henor

Although the poor fellow was a private, this appeal was so public that I did not hesitate to ge down and inquire into the particulars of the dis-tress. It appeared that he had been home on tress. It appeared that he had been home on furlough, to visit his family, and having exceeded, as he thought, the term of his leave, he was going to join his regiment, and to undergo the penalty of his neglect. I asked him when the furlough his neglect.

expired.

'The first of March, your honor — bad luck to it of all the black days in the world — and here it is, come suddenly on me like a shot!'

'The first of March! why, my good fellow, you have aday to spare, thon — the first of March."

will not be here till to morrow. It is leap year, and February has twenty nine days.

The soldier was thunderstruck. 'Twenty nine days, is it? — you're sartin of that same? Oh, mother, mother! the deuce fly away wid your old almanae — a base cratur of a book, to be deceiven one, afthur living so long in the family of

His first impulse was to cut a caper on the roof of the coach, and throw up his cap with a loud hurrah! His second was to throw himself into the arms of Kathleen; and the third was to

into the arms of Kathleen: and the same wring my hand in acknowledgment.

'It's a happy man I am, your honor, for my word's saved, and all by your honor's manes.—
Long life to your honor, for the same! May yo live a long hundred — and lape years every one of them!'

[English paper.

ful experiment, are worthy of all commendation; inasmuch as its fortunate issue demonstrates the practicability and expediency of the proposed improvement of Grand River. He represents the stream as the most beautiful he ever saw; running its devious course through a country of surpassing fertility, and frequently fed by large tributaries. The banks are high, for nearly the above length, and the supids found at often-recurring points, will fornish an immense aggregate of water power. The extensive tracts of beech and maple land which are spread on both sides of this river, must ultimately support a dense population, and pour an incalculable amount of productions upon the canal yet to be constructed colineal with this noble river between Juckson and Grand Rapids. Coal and sand stone, in apparently inexhaustible supply, are found in the county of Eaton adjacent to the river, and eropping out (as geologists term it) upon its banks. These resources, in such remarkable juxta-position to the means of transportation, duclare the necessity of their development, and the profitable returns that will inevitably flow from the expenditures made for that purpose. The able report made during the last session of the Legislature by Mr. B. Kinght, of Eaton county, should be in the hands of every inhabitant of the valley. It may be safely said, that no canal in the Union runs through a larger extent of country of fertile soil and varied resources bamediately adjacent to its line, than the one proposed to be constructed upon the Grand River.

The Lucislature.—By reference to our synopsis of the proceedings; it will be seen that the 'collected wisdom of the State' brought their labors to a close on Tuesday last. We have endoavored to give a general view of their doings as they have progressed, and shall soon lay before our readers the more important of the laws.—Time will not admit of general review at this time; we therefore defer it.

(17) By reference to our first page, the readet will observe the lucid report of the Board of Supervisors on the finances of the county. Also, the law passed at the present session of the Legislature in relation to the pay of jurors.

Rumons.—The United States Gazette of Saturday March 2d, gives the following extract of a letter dated, Washington, March 1, 1844.

'Rumor says that Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, is to be appointed Secretary of State! Mr. Saunders, will, undoubtedly he nominated Sec'y of the navy. Some think Mr. Spencer, will be nominated as Secretary of State, being the only man about the Presilent of sufficient ability to conduct the pending negotiation with Sir R. Packenham.'

A national democratic convention for the nomination of a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, meets at Baltimore on Monday, the 29th day of May next, being the fourth Monday of that month. This is the day originally proposed by the democracy of South Carolina, and honorably accoded to by their democratic brethren in every state in the Union. [Albany Argus.

037 Michigan Flour was selling in New York at \$4 94, on Saturday, March 2d.

The subjoined lines, by the English poet Morntenwent, recently decreased, express so truly the feelings which are outraged by the American Colonization Society, that they may claim a place in the columns of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Expairinted.

No bird is singing
In cloud or on tree,
No eye is beauting
Glad welcome to use:
The forest is tuneless.
Its brown leaves fast full—
Changest and withered they fleet
Like hollow friends all.

No door is thrown open,
No banquet is spread;
No hand smooths the pillow
For the wanderer's head;
But the eye of district
Stemly measures his way,
And glad are the cold lips
That wish him—good day!

Good day!—I am grateful
For such gentle prayer,
Though scant be the cost
Of that morsel of air.
Will it clothe, will it feed me,
Or rest my worn frame!
Good day! wholesome diet
A prood heart to tame.

Now the son dusks his glories Beneath the blue sea, And no star in its splendor Beams brightly on me; The path I must travel Grows dark as my fato, And nature, like man, can Wax savage in hate.

My country! my country!
Though step-dame then be, ...
Yet my heart in its anguish
Cleaves fendly to thee;
Still in fancy it tingers
By mountain and stream,
And thy name is the spirit
That rules my wild dream.

This heart loved thee truly,
And, oh! it bled free
When it led on to glory
'Thy proud chivalry;
And, oh! it gained much from
'Thy predigal hand—
'The freedom to break, in
'The stranger's sad land!

nowever, is steadily increasing throughout the in a degree that should incite the friends of this erprise to thank God and take courage. It must to increase, with the spread of knowledge and huntil our country and the world is emancipated bondage of that great foe to the happiness and inintemperance.

The bill has passed both Houses for a in imposed is one mill on every dollar of le to taxation; one per cent, on all the c; one half, per cent, on furnitance costeper cent, on pleasure carriages; from the on watches. The estimated amount used from these sources is one million to Premsylvania is therefore redeemed.

As a fruit country, we doubt whether repassed. We have this week feasted ies, plums, prones, figs, cherries, and wact, there were a few peaches ripe in May, other day, in Mr. H. Gee's orchard the of fruit trees: apple, pear, peach, plum, prone, and fig, together with various We have seen, in addition to these, in the luman, pomegranate, almond, cherry, the attention, the varieties of our fruits and greatly improved.—Quincy, Florida.

whicket, R. I.—We do not recollect the cheard many others who have long rethe same remark—when there were so progress of eraction in this town as there son. This word seem to give a false to of the times, were it not to be in part to believe it may, by the fact that people because they have nothing else to do.—

for Sick R. 10013.—A few drops of all of it, though not in general use, may be own, when eropped on a hot shovel, will eable balannic perfume throughout the rooms, or other confined apartments.

control.—The Discourse on the Life and to Dr. Folden, by Samuel J. Mar, is Anti-Slavery Depositors. It is a profits excellent audior, and portrays with all force the noble qualities of the lateracts which have treet published me and cannot full in awaken a strong of the reader to be in possession of the

#.—A new edition of this clear-toned issued, to be rong on the approaching set the foce of freedom 'look out for the

The grombling churl, who is too lazy o work himself, is generally the loudest he inactivity of others.

EGGS.—The subscriber has for sate several form Eggs, of the various approved variences, subplust, Metamoth White, Fea Nut. Two-crop, a large or small qu. attites, at a reduced price, They are of American production, great sortion, and they are in the state of preservation, nerwise, from any part of the country, will be sally ansarered, by TIN WOODWORTH, 91 Nasiau, cor. Futou.

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Dreadfully starting
Through anoday impurity,
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Cold inhumanity,
Itarning insunity,
Into her real!
Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying dumbly,
Over her breast!

Owning her weakness, Her evil behaviour, And leaving, with mockness, The sign to her Savier! A. S. trust !" What is official responsibility any where but the responsibility of the individuals holding the office ?-Do you suppose that we give our time and our money for the sake of the dignity of our official station-or is it for our perquisites that you should thus intimate doubts of our integrity? I know you did not mean that these inferences should be drawn, but they will inevitably be drawn from what you say. Men are always ready enough to cutch at any excuse for buttoning up their breeches pockets. Fire-brands and arrows are none the less fire-brands our because they are scattere

The following sweet and plaintive lines possess a melantholy interest stone the fiecease of the gitted stocker, and we cheerfully pass them sing on their third or lanch afrecia through the pervejupers.

Bridge of Sighs.

ит том ноор

One more unfortunate, Weary of breath, Rashly Importunate, Gone to her doub!

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young, and so fair!

Look at her garments, Chinging like cerements, Whilst the wave commantly thrips from her clothing; Take her up instantly, Loving, not institute.

Touch her not scornfully; Think of her mournfully, Cently and boundity, Not of the stains of her; All that remains of her; Now, is pure womanly.

Make no deep scrutiny late her mutary, Rash and undetful; Past all disliment. Denta has left on her Only the beautiful.

Still, for all alips of hors—
One of Swe's family—
Wipe those pone lips of hers,
Onzing so claumily.

Loop up her treases, Escaped from the comb— Her fulr nuborn cresses; Whilst wonderment greases Where was her borne?

Who was her father?
Who was her mother?
Had she a dister?
Had she a brother?
Or was there a dearer one
Still, and a nearer one

Still, and a nearer on Yea, Gann all alber? Alas, for the earity FM Consistent charity Under the sun? O, it was playfus, Near a whole city full, Home had she none.

Home has alle none.
Staterly, hastherly,
Patherly, motherly
Peclings had changed;
Love, by harsh evidence,
"Turawa from its continues ;
Even God's providence
Seeming calranged.

Seeming estranged.

Where the lamps quiver

So fer in the river,

With many a light

From whater and ensement

From garret to becoment,

Sile stand, with a greenment,

Sire stood, with uncomment, thouseless, by night.
The black wind of March Made her tremble and shiver; But not the dark arch, Or the black thowing river; Mad from tifn's history, Gind to death's mystury Swift to be hurbed—

Any where, any where Out of the world!
In she planged buildlyNo matter how coldly.
The tough tiver canOver the brink of it,
Picture it, think of it,
Dissolute man!
Lave in it, drink of it,
Then, if you can!

Then, if you can!
Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with core;
Fushioned so stenderly,
Young, and so fair!

Ere her timbs rigidly Stiffen ton frigidly, Decently, kindly Smooth and compose them; And her opes, close them, Staring so, blindly! tice; his children are not educated, nor are his rights respected as they are here in his rights respected as they are New England. These things exist from year to year in a State where political par-These things exist from ties are nicely balanced and where the vo-ting abolitionists hold in their hands the balance of political power. Another great having evil resulting from Abolitionism taken so exclusively a political phase is, the corrupting influence of the popular theolo-The most horrid doctrines respecting gy. man's rights are avowed and taught, and the recreant priest escapes exposure from the hands of abolitionists quite as easily as As far as I n political demagogue would. can judge, I should say, that the prominent politicians of the West were far in advance or the religious teachers in the matter of slovery; and that the decisions of the Court House were infinitely more humane and truly Christian, than those of ecclesiastical synods or conferences. I think our western friends must soon see their exact posi-tion, and I was amused to witness the great sensation made by a handbill posted about Cincinnati, informing the public there would e a "Mass Meeting and splendid presenta-ion in front of the First Presbyterian First Presbyterian tion Church. A Presentation of a pair of Silver IANDOUFFS to Rev. Dr. Junkin, for his disinguished abilities in defence of slavery."

The eyes of the South and West are now firected to the State of Kentucky. A most nteresting discussion is now going on there in relation to Slavery. Cassius M. Clay's paper has marked an epoch in the history of that State, and I trust will be instrumental in soon effecting emancipation. In the bsence of all great political and religious xcitements, the subject of slavery is now rought before the community, unattended by any particular party object. The taked y any particular party object. The naked simple question in all its moral and politial attributes is now prominently before he public. The party newspapers are full he public. f the subject, and a great amount of talent

employed in the investigation. In western Virginia also, I found the pirit of Liberty had infused itself into the ublic mind, and slavery was the one subect of conversation. I saw five columns re-pecting slavery in one of the leading po-

pecting slavery in one i The peaceful Ohio river, as it slowly noves along its loomy bed, and separates he slave States from the free, is silently loquent for Liberty, and the traveler is arried through an anti-slavery discourse learly a thousand miles in length. The pplication is addressed to his observing culties, and as the address has but two disions, the impression is very marked, and

ne inference is adapted to all minds.

The popular chorus asserts, that "Old lirginia never tire," the reason is very obous, she never works. But yet Virginia, oks tired. Those once fertile valleys, that merable mansion, and those poorly clad oks tired. nd ignorant inhabitants, all look tiredeartily tired of the system which has nigh garden of the New World, stroyed the nd brought the "Old Dominion," under e dominion of slave breeders. Virginia at present living upon the echoes of her ormer greatness. The census of 1840 made nany "astounding disclosures," but in no

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- 1019 When 32 Menime on Holling Emily 12 20 2 June 1910 Ware 28th 342 6 with - - - 1-194 1000 1 2 - 24.0 200 1/8/ 31-2 - 201. 6. 2018. 6 2018. 2 get 84. 3. 100 6/6/ 1/2 cans & rend 1 will 1/18 war glan 1814 sugar to my all more on the 1818 40-58 white 14 - Paulie F F 970-1408 9181 4 12 Junis free septeral of the fine 16 5 800 St Bruthysh 1.61 - 12/ 16 1/6 1/61 1/81 Creaf 4 1016 chamber 2019 (P15" " - And feel Ala Apr Alat : - - - Lo topu 6 4001-1 - 1/8/ 5 smil 8 0.33 800 com 3/ last 12 21 /rufer 9/81 7.9 18 A Mund & 2 2 4 1. 6 Great 1 7 1 0 1.8 "1 40 ... 0-500 -yen & bry July July 11 "1 - - 5.46 - Linguistic 10 01 - - 7 6 must 4300 th 4 12.11. - comost find, 2161 18 Stolled gran (1 4) --- \$1/16 4.31 July 7 19. 2 - 1014 Co lay haller - - 40 1 201 8 V. 19 8 Brundy 9 4147 left 4111 1 52 4 5 5 111 1 82411 6 34 4 8 6000 3) what of the thats 6 380 p at 18 1811 - your 6 of 66 - water of the file the pour cher to at the finguist 26" 1 - Month times to make all & 840 g. 61. - 11690 - (181) - Calling

- 751 8 The war in - 451 ±420 10018 44"-The A 170 -19 15 8 57" 7/ 1/8 39.00 82 " -· 46 Luston 19 . - . - 2 most . pd. 88 " -4161 At to topil 141 Low Blye - 3, 14 19 "-I glewin 88 11 -- - 20 the O. 100 --56 --134 Lauges Jos ment 84"/ 22 ... 7. M. M. 12. 31 westerny - Just fall 44 --- 50 -901 Tasty 11 81 .. --8206, 8-2" restruction - 2 printer 30 graffi 48 4.222-6 1/2/2 128/ - 4/6/2011/10 9/81 640 69.9 80 29.0 00.4 invol of 5% ourse 3 they builten to Bullinus 41/2 09. Is topit - Much political Anti- Anto 19.1 regular by, artists 07.11 19th By miller 4.23 1. 26 - ishus for the strough 1800 f a ---Jours of 0-9 .-10 51 86" -12/112 Auch 212/41/2 19 .. -14.00 1 Can fe as - # showill 800 kg = 13/6 544 6 1/101 99. - 4000 g 08 1816 0,6 " how full age dinks 16" 14 6 18 88" The party for the fill of the stand 6.4 - Reduct of the whole 99"1 869" 19" sproby of 47 19" 4000h of 786 restructed for the most - hough at 22 4 holo 80 09"/ 880 49" Ann may light file 4408 And planes or deary promise of the 8611-98" story ones other hay 45 45 thing 96 " 99 "1 891 Holl : 86 light 960 = 49

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91-68 12002 of Herones /161 10008 of - 05 charge 8181 1818 afried 20th My is seen 2018 and thubin) E Curling 24.98 4 10 14 times 51/1 454 full / 1000 f at 11/0/21.21 densell.1 2.25 1815 Wareh - - 124 Hick But had my gour good to the factor -54 ..you & fre 9101 47 40 front 88.1 01.0 with 16 to 18 year man h Well of the files July 16 2 1918 6 1911

1.9.9 June 6-69 (with 291 comes 4 4 61 guel 13/13/ 2 4 2 - 6 H 12/2 2000 1/8/ 2546 8 1 32 1816 ortology 1818 1811 705-61 1200 f et 1815 Stoth. 9th 5415 1 Man 9 6 16 16 10 10 10 10 10 281/2 My bent 99" 0.9 6. 4.911 7.5.94 8 20 hill 1 th 1814 184 6 who to Butter Ah 000 22 marst 286 757 717 #186 June Ch 1020 f. 160001 16 .1 8221 6 Stannet 2 14/3 WIN 60 ... at Att rion Sand state of the sail 8.6.91 41.6 1000 1 With the alo 1911 22 01 C+1" gratta f of 49 porting 1801 044 Brook of 16/1 full 9991 4814 20 1 house yearl in fant bush preaming of mes of fill fill the 0.9

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The Anthor of Jane Care, &r. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF ELLIS AND ACTON

By Currer Belt (Miss Broute) in the preface to a new London edition of Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey.

"It has been thought that all works published un-der the names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, were in reality, the production of one person. This mistake I endeavored to rectify by a few words of dis-claimer prefixed to the third edition of Jane Eure. These too, it appears, failed to gain general eredene and now, on the occasion of a reprint of Watherin Heights and Agnes Grey, I am advised distinctly t state how the case really stands.

Indeed, I feel myself that it is time the obscuri ty attending those two names-Ellis and Acton Bell was done away. The little mystery, which formerly yielded some harmless pleasure, has lost its interest; circumstances are changed. It becomes, then, my duty to explain briefly the origin and authorship of the books written by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell.

About five years ago, my two sisters and myself. after a somewhat prolonged period of soparation, tound ourselves re-united, and at home. Resident in a remote district, where education had made little progress, and where, consequently, there was no inducement to seek social intercourse beyond our own domestic circle, we were wholly dependent on our

year and a half; usually, their fate was an ignomi-

ons and abrupt dismissal. "At last, Wathering Heights and Agnes Grey were accepted on terms somewhat impoverishing to the two authors; Currer Bell's book found accept ance nowhers, nor any acknowledgment of merit, so that something like the chill of despair began to invade his heart. As a forforn hope, he twied one publishing house more—Messrs. Smith and Elder. Er long-in a much shorter space than that on which experience had taught him to calculate - there came a letter, which he opened in the dreary expecta-tion of finding two hard, hopeless lines intimating that Messrs. Smith and Elder were not disposed to publish the MS, and, instead, he took out of the envelope a letter of two pages. He read it trembling. It declined, indued, to publish that tale, for business reasons, but it discussed its merits and demerits so courteously, so considerately, in a spirit so rational, with a discrimination so enlightened, that this very refusal cheered the author better than a yulgarly expressed acceptance would have done. It was addthat a work in three volumes would meet with careful attention.

"I was then just completing Jane Eyre, at which I had been working while the one volume tale was plodding its weary round in London: in three weeks sent it off; friendly and skillful hands tock it in. This was in the commencement of September, 1847: it came out before the close of October following. while Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, my sisters works, which had already been in the press for months, still lingered under a different manage-

They appeared at last. Critics failed to do them do justice. The immediate but very real powers revealscanery of the Rhine. Here, from earliest minney,
ed in Wathering Heights were scarcely recognized; her two daughters were familiarized with the glowits import and nature were misunderstood; the
indentity of its author was misrepresented; it was
said that this was an earlier and ruder attempt of
that appertain to nature in her grandest shapes.
the same pen which had produced Jane Egre. Unjust and grisvous error! We laughed at it at first,
death, and the high-minded instructions of their
Christ, was all gentleness mildness and page. He
had produced the same pen which has piness as fallen and
instructions of their
Christ, was all gentleness mildness and page.

He chanted were received your last six letters regularly,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her that in actual life,
the imaginal; he will tell her with a kindness and indulgence that cannot
the two daughters are gularly,
the imaginal; he will tell her with a kindness and indulgence that cannot
the wint a kindness and indulgence that cannot
the imaginal; he will tell her will tell her will not always actually without the seals broken.

Your last three letters regularly,
the imaginal; he will tell her will not always actually without the seals broken.

Your last three letters regularly,
the imaginal; he will tell her will not always actually without the seals broken.

Your last three letters regularly,
the same pen which had produced Jane a will not always actually without the seals broken.

Your last three letters regularly,
the same pen which had produced Jane a will not always actually without the s

things subject for reproach or complaint; I dere not a few of the more exalted moderns were admitted to do so; respect for my sister's memory forbids me.— the like distinction. With these phantoms of the my daughter.'

By her any such querulous manifestation would have mind she held a lofty converse; reading continually

nature of Wathering Heights, and has, with equal duties; nor did she entirely avoid the society around alarmed and shocked at the recklessness to which especially the souls of five to which you belong. astrologers. Chaldenns, and soothsnyers, gathering was ever ready to rejoice where there was gladness, nously serious. However, after a short time, the your little experiences. May it be well with your little experiences. It works again: the characters or make known the interpretation. - cipate, in short, in all the interests and affections in "The abundance of what I have to say to you, of that of fire, fill your breast." We have a right to rejoice when a true seer comes the midst of which she lived. Yet, when her daily which much should go only from the lips to the ear, In soliciting her "little experiences," Richter ap-

'Yet, even the writer to whom I allude shares the * See Palladium for September, 1850.

Ellis Bell. The fixed conviction I held, and held, of the worth of these poems, has not, indeed, received the confirmation of much favorable criticism; but it is sistently the salf-density and large suffering salf-density reductive and large suffering salf-density reductive and own. Long-suffering, self-denying, reflective, and "Ill success failed to crush us; the mere efforts to intelligent, a constitutional reserve and taciturnity succeed had given a wonderful zest to existence; it must be pursued. We each set to work on a constitutional reserve and taciturnity placed and kept her in the shade, and covered her mind, and consciolly has failed.

The immature but very real powers reveal scenery of the Rhine. Here, from earliest infancy darkly on the cheat.

"Yet I must not be understood to make these ly from the immertals of the ancient world, though been regarded as an unworthy and offensive weak. the records of their noble thoughts, and drawing, along with the lessons of wisdom and of bounty It is my duty, as well as my pleasure, to ac- which they offered her, some taint of a too extrava-

primake about the nathership, and does me the injuspart of the complete shart three was equiveryon in no precircled control to extract the control to extrac

who had all night long unobservedly been wits of Maria's agony, and had socratly followed her
h fearful apprehensions, sprung with painful sotake to her side, and saved her from her despairtyet was she fated to visit the dark kingdoms

"He loves me!" she whispered frantically to ner moments of rollection came, Maria rosolved And again the hope, the burning fierce desire to

repeated to be a pure arder for goodness and repentance wrote to him, promising to be again one. He would speak to her thus: "May a good only a child, a loving child, who would look up to he receive my dear Maria as a daughter, and be him as a kindly father who should guide her wanter & spiritual father. He will calm her excitedaring feelings along the steadfast paths of goodness with a kindness and indulgence that cannot after this Richter wrote to her again:

standing; who can accurately read the 'mene, mene, covered all things with her dark and quiet mantle, taket updarsin: of an original mind (however unipe, however inefficiently cultured and partially expanding) and with cestacy to her lamity for many years; for had it not been for an elin which it should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the pages.

"Yes, even the writer to whom falled shows the cares of the day were over, and inger had your fast tetters. The first that you wrote to me feeling of the many sale was suffering, and a change of an elin which it should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow would have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow the property of the should have thrown a fright property of the should have harmless play; to sugshow the should have thrown a fright property of the sh At this time the writings of Richter had become best I have not, for want of time, answered one-sixth

death only was peace. According, in the twilight and this vow we bring with us into the world in the of a May morning, she stole out of the house, and form of conscience, and no newer outh can contrawent with a fearful purpose to the ricer. The undied it it. Another thing: to swear to avoid a certain risen sun was sending forth his earliest messengers city, or a certain man, without reason, is to seek to succeed had given a wonderful zest to existence; it must be pursued. We each set to work on a prose tale: Ellis Bell produced Wathering Heights, Acton Bell Agues Grey, and Curror Bell also a narrative in one volume. These MSS, were persevereingly obtained agont various publishers, for the space of a truded upon various publishers, for the space of a trude of particles and covered term in the enact they were strewing his earliest measurement in the enact they were strewing his path control Providence; and finally-your vow does not with splendors. The misty earth sent up her extend to me, and I shall see you whenever I can. Anno were learned: they had no thought of filling halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the nor when you will first their pitchers at the well-spring of other minds; halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the pitchers at the well-spring of other minds; halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the later pitchers at the well-spring of other minds; halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the later pitchers at the well-spring of other minds; halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the later pitchers at the well-spring of other minds; halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the later pitchers at the well-spring of other minds; halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the later pitchers at the well-spring of other minds; halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the later pitchers at the well-spring of other minds; halations of mild incense, in mute worship of the later pitchers at the well-spring of other minds are recommended to the mean of the later pitchers at the well-spring of other minds. The minds are recommended to the mean of the mean of the minds are recommended to the mean of the minds are pitchers. The minds are recommended to the mean of the mean of the minds are recommended to the mean of the mean of the mean of the minds are recommended to the mean of the ith mystic majesty, and, all around, the trees and invisible correspondent to whom I write so unru wers were still and selemn in their beauty. But servedly, and send my hair. Could I do it if I had troubled eye saw little, and that dimly, of all not so much esteem for you, and so much confidence s various spectacle; saw only the glimmering or can ever repay? Would you only not err when be hushed in final rest. Yet she looked round on from business or necessity I am silent to your lethome where her mother was still sleeping, and ters. Do not torment yourself, for your pain is ch now the first sunrays were just touching with doubled in me.

odest glory; and the thought of the incons-lable "P. S.—I have much cause to wish that you ow which she was about to bring upon that dear should tell all to your mother and sister, and find widowed mother, suddenly came over her, and in their confidential love no occasion for opposition her waver in her purpose. And now her sis- The result of this, perhaps, too kind and tender

re the weary seek for quietness. They walked herself; he promises to seek me, nay, he even de-

dy never more to peril her mother's peace by any see him, arose and raged within her: though, as ilar deed of rashness, or in any way to leave her one has said, "the veil of holy innocence lay upon her," and in less encaptured moments she was hortly afterwards, the long expected letter aruroubled with a fear that, in her communications
of from Richter. He said:

with the beloved, she had passed the delicate bounds with the beloved, she had passed the delicate bounds Your four letters from a good but over excited of womanly reserve; and this again distracted her. It have been received. I guessed the name, and lid a triend of mine, in the first hour. Your node, with deep anxiety, the terrific tempest in her departed father is worthy of so good a daughter, soul, and, seeing that he could not calm it, he produced the large that he don't have been received. Then the poor bewildered to soul, and, seeing that he could not calm it, he produced to the head of the poor bewildered to the poor bewildered a he looks down upon his daughter, he rewarded girl began to see her error, and with heart broken

but I deeply lament it now. Honce, I fear, arose a mother, fostered in the daughters an impassioned will tell her she may sour with the wings of the chanted me, and which has hitherto remained unbut I deeply lament it now. Hence, I fear, crose a projudice against the book. That writer who could not on interior and immature production under cover of one successful effort, must indeed be unduly eager after the secondary and sorbid result of nationship, and pitably indifferent to its true and honorable meed. If reviewers and the public truly believed this, no wonder that they look-public truly your mother? Never! I shall more probably go to troubled? I am happy with my children and my you than you come here. I and my wife both love Caroline, and as truly beloved by them as they are you, and greet you kindly. Remain always good, my daughter."

To this letter Maria auswered gratefully, and forwarded, at the same time, a note she had written the night before the attempted suicide, in which the day are the same time, a note she had written the night before the attempted suicide, in which the day are the same time, a note she had written the night before the attempted suicide, in which the same time, a note she had written the night before the attempted suicide, in which the same time, a note she had written the night before the attempted suicide, in which the nations of Europe bleed?—

Your unreserve gives me no pain; at least, unless the had anterested Pichter to leak ware the night before the attempted suicide, in which the nations of Europe bleed?—

Your unreserve gives me no pain; at least, unless the night before the attempted suicide, in which the nations of Europe bleed?—

Your unreserve gives me no pain; at least, unless the night before the attempted suicide, in which the nations of Europe bleed?—

Your unreserve gives me no pain; at least, unless the night before the attempted suicide, in which the nations of Europe bleed?—

Your unreserve gives me no pain; at least, unless the night before the attempted suicide, in which the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed ?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the nations of Europe bleed?—

You will be unfalled to the knowledge one exception to the general rule of criticism. Not the less, however, did she entreated Richter to look upon her as one only joy. You idealize me to much, instead of folicism. Not the less, however, did she entreated Richter to look upon her as one only joy. You idealize me too much, instead of folicism. Not the less, however, did she could not endure to live under lowing more advice, so well do know the female heart,
nature of Walkering Reights, and has with acreal duling nor did she entirely avoid the registration of the sound and sheeked at the sound and sheeked accuracy, noticed its beauties and touched on its her, or withdraw herself in disdain from all commu- the choice between life and death seemed so indiffer. Send me, instead of letters that I have not time to faults. Too often do reviewers remind us of the mob of nication with common minds. On the contrary, she ent. It seemed that the affair was growing out answer, rather journals of your life, your family, dear daughter, and the gentle spirit of love, without

at last, some man in whom is an excellent spirit, to whom have been given light, wisdom, and underwhom have been given light, wisdom, and underwhen the cares of the day were over, and night had your last letters. The first that you wrote to me

the general delight of Germany. Maria, when but part, and between me and my best friends there is * Richler, for some reason, wished her to understand a child of ten years old, had read some of them with often a delay of months. Your first four letters that her letters were inspected at the post office.

And the second of the second o

en back at night. The regulations of the valley egard to stock are, that it shall be fenced, while ardens and fields are left with a slight protec in the way of a fence.

righam Young is the Alpha and Omega of the t; his word is law. He is emphatically the iking breathing organ of this whole people, and he is an ordinary-minded man, without the ard horse" sense of Joe Smith or many of those surround him; his quiet, good-natured disposi —in short, his amiableness of character has mad will keep him the leader of the Latter Day

This valley is capable of sustaining a population 150,000; it is from 30 to 50 miles wide, and from to 180 miles long; nearly the whole valley is fit cultivation if irrigation be resorted to. Hemmed n all sides by mountains, upon whose tops lie netual snow, one would suppose that the climate such colder than it really is in both summer and

he writer of the letter incidentally mentions At the Mormans have formed a treaty "offensive! defensive" with the Utah Indians; and further many of these Indians have been baptized ; Mormon faith.

TENNYSON contributes the following stanzas to of the new Annuals for 1851 me not, when I am dead, To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave,
To trumple round my falling head,
And yex the unhappy dust thou wouldst not save.
There let the wind sweep, and the ployer cry!

But go thou by. Child, if it were thine error or thy crime I care no longer, being all unblest; Wed whom thou wilt; but I am sick of time, And I desire to rest. Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie

Go by-go by ! By a paragraph in the London Philosophical crnal, translated from a Common work by Schwenter, I published in 1636, it will appear that the crude a of the electric telegraph was entertained previous a to that date, for Schwenter himself quotes from a plane author.

vious author:

How two people might communicate with each er at a distance by means of a diagnetic Needle: It utiliss were at Paris and Johannes at Rome, and one hed to carry some information to the other, each at he provided with a Magnetic Needle so strongly ched with the magnetic Needle so strongly ched with the magnet, that it may be able to most other, from Rome to Paris. Now suppose that J nes and Claudius have each a compass divided in alphabet according to the number of the letters, as ays communicated with each other at six o'clock evening; then, (after the needle had turned 3 less from the sign which Claudius had given to Jones,) if Claudius wished to say to Johannes, 'cou ne, he might make his needlo stand still, or move it come to a, then to a, then to m, and so forth. If, r, the needle of Johannes' compass moved at the se time to the same letters, he could easily write the words of Claudius and understand his mean-This is a pretty invention; but I do not believe a magnet of such power could be found in the

CURIOUS DISPUTE IN TURKEY —A RELIQUE OF SAVIOUR'S LAST SUPPER.—A Greek convent at mice, in Turkey, has, from time immemorial, posel a fragment of the vesset which, it is said, Jesus ist used at the last supper. In October last it was sed, together with the strine in which it was placed, together with the strine in which it was placed. packs gave orders that a strict scarch should be the ofter it, and he especially directed that all bag-ge passing through the custom house should be close-examined. At the beginning of the month, the cus-us officers found the relic and the shvine in a box I up with the seals of the Russian consulate, an since for Salonica. They seized them, and sent in to the packa. The Russian consul, a man of ho-able character, protested he knew not that the gs were in the box. He complained that his scale een broken, and said it was a violation of treatie asisted that the relie and the shrine should be re red to the box. But the pacha, who was embarrass by the demand, sent them to the Divan at Constan le, leaving it to decide on what should be done authenticity of the relic is said never to have been bted, and thousands of pilgrims were accustomed to it it every year .- Gailgnani's Messenger,

the managers of the Besten meetings do really, as of that freedom for which they contend-giving the whose loss would be met with more fortitude or endin out of their way to treat her with extra kindness. which they have hertofore fallen. as they are, and " the unfortunate woman" has been friends and the cause of Equal Liberty. gged with ruthless violence and mobocratic fury to lon's dungeon. After such a conflict her noble form s been laid prostrate, and in the midst of her suffershe has, like the Son of God, implored the forgives of heaven upon her persecutors, because they knew

The days when Garrison were the halter through the eets of Boston have gene by. The shock which all d men felt from that fact is only remembered. The gress of the cause has been such that free speech cknowledged everywhere in the North. But now a man who is conscientiously bound to rebuke the Its of the Abolitionists is, by the direction of the he haltered Garrison and his associates put in like il by the same violent hands which have drugged her m their five meetings. But who cares or speaks a rd for her? All is dead silence except here and re a protest from a man or woman possessing a bet-

condent. He says :-- "This is now so well under-

nt during that day. The second day of the meet- limitation of the same :

ace. Mr. B commenced his subscription about the myself in most worshipful and reverend company. ring to the Church and clergy was spoken of us a presentation of a soldier of liberty into a dirty slave—the Corporation (or Upper House of the College) being resentation must be broken, in order to bring their presentation of a soldier of liberty into a dirty slave—the Corporation (or Upper House of the College) being rejected by the Overseers.—B. v. ngth to the support of this cause. It will be seen e that for doing what Mr. Quincy and his associate long claimed as the right of woman to do, he has n fit to debase himself by calling me " maliclous, nin," and "ill-disposed"; "making myself odior ridiculous." These epithets savor not a little of "malicious" in the spirit of Mr. Q. Some time I closed my speech, Mrs. F. asked and was gran he right to read her resolution, which was receive the Secretary. Other resolutions being up for con ation, this was passed for the time, and its author ained quiet. That all might be harmonious in the rnoon, I went to the chairman at the close of the ning meeting, expressed my satisfation at the hary that existed, and also the quiet and lady-like scance of Mrs. F. I expressed the opinion to him it would be better to take up her resolution and ose of it, than to pass it by entirely, which I thought ht have a tendency to raise excitement in her mind, ing more was said about the matter between myand Mrs. F. or any other persons, till in the aftermeeting she requested me to do her the favor to the consideration of her resolution, which I did proper time, not doubting but that the whole mutcould be harmoniquely disposed of. But the mans of the meeting saw hit to give the matter the go-Finding this to be their policy, Mrs. F. attempted peak to the resolution then under discussion. She stopped by Buffum, who wished to speak a minute nance. Bufface spoke from a quarter to half an , Mrs. F. standing all the while to keep the floor. e. Buffum was speaking, Quincy went to Phillips, n in the audience; Phillips went to the platform the instant Buffom closed commenced speaking. . F. addressing the chairman at the same time. As ht makes right, Mr. Phillips was declared to have loor. I protested, and claimed that it was Mrs. right to speak at that time. But she took her seat, Mr. P. made half a speech ; called up a man from mouth. After him Phillips claimed the floor, to sh his speech. I asked him to give way to me for a e time. This he declined at first, but at length ented; and I told the audience that I protested just the trick resorted to to prevent Mrs. F. from aking as being of a character like the jugglery and angement resorted to by the basest politicians and fical organizations: My protest was seconded by nn Orvis, who Mr. Quincy represents as " a disor-ly man in the gallery," and by Mrs. A. Bronsen Alwho spoke, and sent up her most decided conden ion of the transaction, to be read from the platform the Convention closed, and then Mrs. F, was seized whose orders I am unable to say) by a rough rowand dragged violently, to be forced from the house ich was prevented by the interference of myself and eral other women and men. At this stage of events, as seized violently by Jas. N. Buffum, from whose wer I was rescued by persons making no such high essions of goodness as his.

Yow, Mr. Editor, I claim to be an Abelitionist who never faltered, even in the hottest of the contest this cause of Human Rights, I have suffered the s of all things; I have stood by Mr. Carrison an associates till I have fully secured the hate of the each and elergy; and been deemed by the world as chief of Anti-Slavery sinners. I am still ready t or and suffer, side by side, with all who truly labo the redemption of the slave until his freedom is se ed. Why, then, am I stigmatized by such soundal epithets as Quincy has seen fit to pour out upon the

ed of a humble woman. int instead of the repulsive character which he has en to my remarks, they were complimented by very my persons, as doing honor to myself and the cause. these charges from the leaders grow out of the that I will rebuke their sins and oppressions, as I those of the laveholder and his apologist. I am not ne in seeing and condemning these wrongs; only, le others talk of then in private, I tell the offenders inst right, to their face, all I have to say of them, the purpose of securing justice. I hope our friends learn to treat all persons who go to their meetings who wish to utter a thought there, with the spirit

Yours respectfully, SARAH C. REDLON.

Domestic Correspondence.

From Our Boston Correspondent.

NO. LANKY,

Nor much of mark has imprened in this city and the the heroes who have preferred death to Slavory? nt was quiet in the main, and was only excited to region round about since you were made happy by my But this is too much like preaching. " Paula min rtial disturbance just before adjourning, by the last letter, a fortnight ago. So little that I fear I shall tions instigation of a vain and ill-disposed woman, have to fall back upon the reserved right which ever was not contented with an ample opportunity to man has to abuse the weather. It has vindicated the allows and ridiculous on the platform ; old reputation of a New England winter, There is d by a broaderly man in the gallery." He then class of philosophers who hold that our winters ar As this meeting was then on the point of ad. mitigating and shortening, and who explain the phonmucht when this disturbance was created, it was menon by a variety of hypotheses. But before the hy thought necessary to remove the unhappy lunatio potheses are examined, perhaps it would be well to esuestion, which would have been done, at an earlier tablish the fact. If the winters did indeed use to b more bitter in the old time than now, I certainly an ad Mr. Quincy stated facts as they occurred, in- not one of those who will ask, "wherefore were the d of following the example of the vulgar city press, former days better than these?" I don't believe, for ch resorts to talschool and misrepresentation when one, that they were any better out of doors; and they wish to slander the Abolitionists, I should have certainly were not as good within them. I admit all casion to attempt this defence of myself and Mrs. that can be said in reprobation of the modern beresic The facts then are these. On the first day of the of furnaces and air-tight stoyes, and in favor of the ling Mrs. F. made a few remarks at a time when good old orthodox destrine of wood fires. I quite agree hought the rights of another invaded. I was not with the late Lord Byron, both in his opinion and his

I was present, but made no attempt to speak er in one instance, when a gentleman was making a fine a curious concesionation by which a fine more comfortable now-a-days than a people are much more comfortable now-a-days than a fine and in all this. Martin Van Burging it a release. Mrs. F suil nothing during that the moraling, but said nothing to five meetings I went upon the first where, after the most straigest sect of our reliable and in all this country has known. There are others capatation and evoking strange development of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the way, is it not a curious concesionation by which a city of the slave dark in discourt in the slave-catcher; and to-day, we have have the slave the slave of the way, is it not a curious conceitanted and indicator of the way, is it not a curious to the slave of the way, is it not a curious to the slave of the way, is it not a curious to the slave of the way, is it not a curious to the slave of the way, is it not a curious to the slave of the way, is it not a curious to the slave of the way is the served to the slave at coming there, or about her taking any part in where, after the most straigest sect of our relidiscussions of the day. After I had been on the gion, I was brought up at Andover. As I remember vils from its steam. Whether the newest attempt of Mr. Phillips took up the first three resolutions. form some time, Mrs. F. came up, and asked me to
it, it was bke a fragment of the Polar regions feed, our sorcerers that of hewing in pieces their old political and spoke eloquently in their support.

On motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touchers in the expectation of making a new one, or and the motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution to the mo swering the purpose better, out of the fragments relown, wrote a resolution on the freedom of speech,
my predilection for the warmer of the two abodes appassed it to me to read. I told her my attention
pointed for the residence of departed spirits in preferthat the residence of departed spirits in preferthat the residence of departed spirits in numthat the residence of the funds engaged toward other subjects, and there the matence to that generally selected. But, then, I always that she will upset them and their cauldron tagether. Intropped. After a speech from Rev. Mr. Locks, of had a knack at getting on the unpopular side. Perhaps.

But this is aside from my duties as a Correspondent. Try, I took the stand and spoke to the sudience for letime, being interrupted only once by Mr. Quincy.

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I may find a knack at getting on the unpopular side. Perhaps, Addison Davis followed, and occupied the entire resolution; and spoke briefly in its support, giving no solution; and spoke briefly in its support, giving no solution; and spoke briefly in its support, giving no letter to shape his verdict according to his own ideas of justice.

You will have seen, ere this, the rejection of Mr. Parker, solution; and spoke briefly in its support, giving no letter to shape his verdict according to his own ideas of justice.

You will have seen, ere this, the rejection of Mr. Parker, solution; and spoke briefly in its support, giving no letter to shape his verdict according to his own ideas of justice.

You will have seen, ere this, the position; and spoke briefly in its support, giving no letter to shape his verdict according to his own ideas of justice.

You will have seen, ere this, the position; and spoke briefly in its support, giving no letter to shape his verdict according to his own ideas of justice.

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You will have seen, ere this, the position; and spoke briefly in its support, giving no letter to shape his verdict according to his own ideas of justice.

You will have seen, ere this, the position of Mr. Parker, and the position of Mr. Parker, once by Mr. Buffun, to introduce the subject of And, certainly, if the Devil have his due, I shall find sor of History. This body consists of the Governor,

30, and I continued, -- showing how woman can sym- It is said that our U. States Marshal, Mr. Devens, House and fifteen elerical and fifteen lay members. -ize with the slave, from the fact that her condition sometimes called of men General, is in danger of being The former are " temporaries," the latter are " permabeen much like Slavery, and how sublime is her removed from office on the ground that he has not per- nencies." The objection to Mr. Bowen, as you know, on when she runs away from those forms of society formed his "constitutional duty with the alacrity" was his attempt to justify Austria at the expense of ch have easlayed her; showing the enermity of the which has distinguished the Marshals of New York and Hungary, in the North American Review. The coup him, shows its author a traitor to the cause he professes se of obstructing the way of the slave, while he Pennsylvania. By the way, can your Marshal Tall- de grace was given him by the hand of a lady, whose to is freedom by fleeing to the North, or of sending madge be a son or grandson of Colonel Tallmadge of exposure of his mistakes created a very general doubt back to bondage. I spoke of the guilt of Dr. the Revolution? To what base uses honorable blood as to his fitness to teach young America History .rpe, Professor Stewart, Daniel Webster, and of the may come at last! It need not have "crept through There has been some attempt to represent this as a parters of the people in their inflamous support of the second-relation to make a very pretty tizan movement. But I think it was an honest one. It tive Slave Law. The infatuation of the people in reseal. A generation or two to enough to turn the relies, I believe, the first instance of a nomination made by

y pretend, think Mrs. F. insane, then let them take proper their rights as well as the traders; and I doubt with greater resignation, than theirs, or that of either tist pains to avoid exciting her; they should even not they will have themselves all the troubles into of them, by the Community in which they live. This fugitive slave business is making manifest the strange ead of this, the police have been called, blood-stain- I have said this much in justice to myself, to my anomalies of our political condition. We turn up our dence to propose to try and make the Heathen as bad as ourselves. We profess to be civilized, and so we are, in a fort of snobbish, semi-barbarous way, and Yet We have a nation within ourselves, as many as we were at or redress, but such as they can achieve by their own right arms. The natural right of the Stave to Escape and to Insurrection is admitted, I believe, by Slave-The Angument.—The Correspondent fulleth luck on the Weather — This Winter — His opinion on Meteorelogical Progress—On Heresies in Heat—His direct words. The natural right of an escaped slave Experience at Andover—His three Reminols—His to resist his captor to the death will hardly be contrutates—His hopes of good company—Marshal Devens verted by any free and independent American. His shopes of Reliminols—Mr. Devens "alacrity" right is as perfect as that of his ancestor in Africa to doubted—In Craft's case—The later case—The No. V. Committee Evens and Walves—The minimum. Y. Committee—Foxes and Wolves—The opinions ple question he has to ask himself is, "bad I rather die of this Slave—Richard Turpin quoted — Reputed on a Northern callows or a Southern plants. Substitution - The Candidates for the Succession on a Northern gallows or live on a Southern planta-Substitution—The Candidates for the Succession—tion? Should be decide deliberately on the first alterthe Correspondent ready with ais advice—He grosseth consolatory—He preacheth—New attempt to
native, who would blame him? Who, even of those that
elect Senator—Chances—Democratic rage—Maginight assist at putting him to death according to law. cians and Magic-Rejection of Mr. Bowen, &c. &c. would think that he had committed any crime! That the Congress of the United States. Boston, Feb. 10, 1861. he was not as worthy of reverence and honor as any of

> the way, is it not a curious concatenation by which a city as the servants of the mob. Lieutenant Governor, Council, Senate, Speaker of the

Anti-Slavery Meeting. NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The following persons were nominated and chosen ury, Edmund Quincy, Charles F. Hovey, Thomas laskell, Frances H. Drake, Charles C. Burleigh. The following were nominated and chosen a Comaittee of Finance: James N. Buffun, Lewis Ford, oshus T. Everett, Nathaniel B. Spooner, Elbridge

The Treasurer, Samuel Philbrick, presented and end his Annual Report, which had been duly audit-The Report was accepted, and will be found in

mittee to report a list of officers of the Society for the audience before and around him, where the ensuing year be now nominated by the Chair. The following persons were nominated and chosen headed there were not many present who needed said Committee: Edmund Quincy, of Dedham; Efficiently, Still, said Mr. G., I shall ask to be allowed to forget, for the time being, those old friends of the content of

neeting to order at the hour appointed. Wendell Phillips, from the Committee on Business,

ported the following Resolutions: professedly Anti-Slavery party oppose the Fugitive days and property, the charge against us is good. But we are utional, appressive, and liable to gross abuse; we the bolitionists of Massachusetts, desire to have it disactly understood that we are utterly and forever as

and of the South and gain the ear of the conservative and the misery heaped upon him and his fathers, pertian of the community, it professes allegiance to the redered Constitutional while on the other hand, to secure the sympathy of the masses, and especially of the masses, a thetter than its principles; and we exhort them to show at least so much moral life, so much deference to the highest moral standard, as to attempt to explain how they can swear to do what they have no intention of doing — how they can take an oath to the Federal Congression of which after the sentiments which had its being deliberately taken in such circumstances as the present, is only less infamous than the keeping of it would be.

which he differed from the friends around 10m, it is an opposite to reder.

John C. Cluer moved, and the Society voted to lay the resolutions on the table, and take up the resolution of the resolutions on the table, and take up the resolutions of the resolu

added, if he supposes he can, let him try it! This, filter pulpit; and silence was preciated to be the latty of leading denominations, until that silence was problem.—Met at the hour broken in behalf of the slave catcher, and the leading deniably the feeling at a very large proportion of the regitive Shuxe Bill. Such an one may find evidence in the efforts of Drs. Spring and Cox, Drs. Rogers and Sharp, Drs. Taylor and Hawks, Moses Stuart and Ordinated here, and condemned, as in a false position in his appeal to a higher law. I admit, sir. that he is in an inconsistent position, and I agree with what was said by Mr. Phillips in respect therefore the merciful instincts of the community; making the staking horse of their narrow prejudice, and fawning desire for the approbation of what the thought great men; preffering to be the servant tree thought great men; preffering to be the servant and ordinated to the filter than the lacks merciful countries.

Anded, if he supposes he can, let him try it! This, it is an inclust. This special contribution is clearly prefered.

Social the deniably present in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Temple; the President in the chair. Section of the Countries of New York. William H. Seward has been blamed here, and condemned, as in a false position; and I agree with what was said by Mr. Phillips in respect the respective to the President in are thought great men; profering to be the servant evow his real sentiments as to the Constitution of of buman laws, and exhorting the religious men and the United States. I think it probable that he holds

ch have always been chosen from such material as Wendell Phillips said, with regard to what had

John C. Chuer, of Boston, offered the following re- Everett.

13. Resolved, That the accusation brought against tees to Slavery.

Georgia Temperon, by T. D. McGee, a professed refugee particl, charging Mr. Thompson with having much Quincy, on whose motion the Society adjourned to 28-4 o'clock, P. M.

The solved, That in the visit of our long-tried and quincy, on whose motion the Society adjourned to 28-4 o'clock, P. M.

The solved, That in the visit of our long-tried and untiring conditions:

12. Resolved, That in the visit of our long-tried and untiring conditions of the second time, we see cause for emotions of the deepest shame and feelings of the livellest gratitude.

Central Hall; Effingham L. Capron, one of the ice Presidents, in the Chair. The resolutions before the Society being read by

Exercise Season.—Again asset left at the Tremont formula Slainey addressed the meeting. Its referred to the intelligence, brought by the magnetic telegraph to day from Washington, that the mention bers of Congress are signing a piedge—not the temporal telegraph to day from Washington, that the mention bers of Congress are signing a piedge—not the temporal telegraph to day from Washington, that the mention of Slavery, we have a fit-trymen in the galling chains of Slavery.

In the discussion was responsed by Charles List, who or the or the land of the great many of the gentlemen in question would be vastly benefitted by signing that question would be vastly benefitted by signing that the discussion was resamed by Charles List, who which is every where visible in this country at the presence of Greage Tunnerson, we are presented with the stand by the compromise acts of the last session, and the thought of the many of the general heast. The Ninteenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston, at bring them again into discussion, and that they services of four young ludies, the Misses Hall, now The Ninteenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston, at the Temont Temple, commencing on Wednesday, Industry 22d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; at which hour the President, Francus Jackson, of Boston, called the meeting to order. On motion of Wendell Phillips, Voted, That three Assistant Secretaries, and the usual Committees of Business and of Finance, be nominated by the Chair. Samuel May, Jr., Fliza J. Kenny, of Salem, and Levi D. Smith, of Stoneham, were nominated and chosen Assistant Secretaries.

The Molitorists to disturb them, or even to bring them again into discussion; and that they served the them of the maxine and of the United States who is not pledged to sustain the measures in this city, and in another apartment of the Englance Committee, Mr. Buffer being accepted, the ledies appeared and sung, in a very agreeable manner, 'The Fugitive Slave's Appear and that there are going to suppress discussion, by publishing it abroad that there shall not a word be said on the subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject; and they are going to produce quiet, like subject and they are going to produce quiet that they of the United States a useful body; they have com-Committee on Business: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of the United States a useful body; they have com-wendell Phillips, Anne W. Weston, Parker Pills. sion of Slavery, and have made them earn their al-lowance. Mr. Q. went on to show that the Anti-

that, in the Providence of God, opposition to the cause has been a powerful agent in extending a knowedge and consequent interest in the subject. William Lloyd Garrison came forward and was received with loud applicase. He expressed regret that he had been, of necessity, absent from the meet-On motion of Edmund Quincy, Voted, That a Com- ings during the day. He said that, from the appear Plymouth; Jeshua T. Everett, of Princeton; and speak it may be, to the single mind in the audi-Villiam Whiting, of Concord; Charles F. Hovey, ence who has now to hear for the first time an Anti-der Boston; William Ashby, of Newburyport; Still-Slavory speech. Mr. G. proceeded to examine some ann Smith, of Norton; Benj. Snow, Jr., of Fitch-of the most common objections to the Abolitionists and their cause. Among these, he referred to the Edmund Quincy presented the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, and read extracts from it.

Adjourned to 2 3-4 o'clock. Afternoon Session. — The President called the States of the Union—a property estimated by Henry Clay, more than ten years ago, at twelve bundre millions of dollars. Now, I admit, said Mr. Garriso that if we are making war on this amount of re-

lauery cause is largely indebted to its enemies for

is growth and its present triumphant position, and

Internal and pressive, and finding pross almas; we the absolutionists of Messachweeth, design and to the pross almas; we the absolutionists of Messachweeth, design and to the converse of the

Fineuit Hall, some of whose actors are well known to have helped fugitive slaves, and others to have refused to do their official duty in this respect, would in any other circumstances, have been a fire, but much now be regarded, by all honest man, as a sough time.

The solived, That the inferious finion Committee of New York, embodying the highest legal ability in that city, all made subservient to the nac of the slave claimant whose expenses that Committee shared;—thus taking away one of the most natural and legal discouragements to the recovery of fugitive slaves,—is, we are affauld, too foir an exponent of the real public sense.

The absung Evening Journal, a paper finion, too foir an exponent of the real public sense in the character of Northern Churches may find it in the fact that reference to politics was deemed descendion, of the pulpit; and silence was proplatized to be the like yourselves, sir, take the ground that, Constitute of on Bill, and showed, by incontrovertible documents.

rough of the North to yield their consciontions con-rictions to the drunken votes of a mob of trading poli-deians and protone revellers, dignified with the title of would only have the courage to come out and dethe Congress of the United States.

7. Resolved, That the late atrocious charge of Mr. Justice McLean, in the case of Norris vs. Crocker, and others, straining as it does every principle of law to effect the condemnation of innocent men, strikes us with a surprise either from that Bench or that man, well knowing that the foul Northern tenants of that Bench baye always here always as a state of the condemnation.

Bench have always been chosen from such material as could breasily monified by their five Soushern brokhera, ext. That Mr. Mulcon, was the last man in Ohio who strengted to hold shave always been chosen from such material as fellow Mr. Mulcon, was the last man in Ohio who strengted to hold shave there, that it his whole indicated he has never been betrayed into one emotion of correy or utterance for freedom: and we rejoice that his constant, and, of late, increased, servility to the South.

8. Resolved, That the course of the Mayor and Aldermen of this ofty in avowing that, at the late meeting for the reception of George Thompson in Funcil Hall, Marshal Tokey acted by their orders, and with their approbation, exhibits such an ignorance of law of their duties, such an ignorance of the most day and ef their duties, such an ignorance of the most day and ef their duties, such an ignorance of the most courage, as to be alike proof and confession of their day alifemin for the offices they hold; and their recent refusal to this Society of Faneuil Hall, on the ground that George Thompson was to appear on its platibru, is a grass injustice to us as tax-paying inhalitante, and a shammful confession that they rule this city as the servants of the most.

9. Resolved, That we will labor to effect such a late of the start of the servants of the most.

9. Resolved, That we will labor to effect such a late of the start of the most.

Wendell Phillips said, with regard to what had been suggested about William II. So word, that it left him in a worse position than before streption of their and with explaints and clears up his apparent inconsistency and want of principle, to refuse to use that key shade with explaints and clears up his apparent inconsistency and want of principle, to refuse to use that key and suffer the cause to labor. He P. expressed his tear that the enthusiasm against the Fugitive L

Morning Session.—The Society met according to ad-ournment, the President in the chair.

The question bei

ber was spoken to by Samuel May, Jr., and Joshua T

'olook, P. M.

Afternoon Session .- Met at the hour appointed, in Edmund Quincy, from Committee on Officers of the

FRANCIS JACKSON, Besten.

STILLMAN LOTHROP, Cambridge. Ann Ballon, Milford, John M. Fisk, West Brookfield, Joshua T. Everett, Princeton, Effincham L. Capron, Worcester JEFFURSON CHURCH, Springfield, WILLIAM B. STONE, Gardner, HENRY I. BOWDITCH, Boston. John C. Cone, Rexbury Josian Henshaw, West Brookfield, Caronine Weston, Woymouth, Bensamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg George Milles, Westininster, James N. Bustom, Lynn. vaus Pierce, Newton. Joun T. Histon, Cambridgeport. TISOMAN T. STONE, Salem. BOURNE SPOONIE, Plymouth. WILLIAM ASKRY, Newburyport. JOHN BAILEY, LYOR CHARLES F. HOVEY, BOSTON Justin J. Locks, Barre

> Corresponding Secretary. EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham Recording Secretary, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston.

Threasurer. SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Brookling.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, WILLIAM I, BOWDITCH.

to her a resolution This I excused myself from the perhaps it helped to carry me through three Revivals and spoke eloquently in their support.

Our sorceres that of newing in pieces their old political and spoke eloquently in their support.

Our sorceres that of newing in pieces their old political and spoke eloquently in their support.

Our sorceres that of newing in pieces their old political and spoke eloquently in their support.

On motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touching the expenses of the meeting was adopted, and three o'clock, P. M., was assigned for the consideration dividuals maned were elected the officers of the finds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the consideration of the funds of the

The resolutions before the meeting were further dis-cussed by Edmund Quincy, George W. Putnam, of Lyan, Thomas Russell, of Plymouth, and Wendell

Jeternson Session.—The Society again met in the peech treason, is false, and that the bringing of such a large against one of the firmest friends of liberty, at moment when all her friends were combined against im, shows its author a traitor to the cause he professes to love, such as even a clareholder would spure.

Adjourned, to meet at Central Hall, Milk street.

Wendell Phillips spoke in reply to Mr. Dayis's morning argument, until the hour assigned for the chains of a Slavery which England has long since abolished throughout all her dominions—and gratitude, that subject.

Wendell Phillips spoke with ele ucase and effect on the chains of a Slavery which England has long since abolished throughout all her dominions—and gratitude, that notwithstanding all the score, insult and outrage way for that subject.

Wendell Phillips spoke with ele ucase and effect on the chains of a Slavery which England has long since abolished throughout all her dominions—and gratitude, that a contract the discount of a Slavery which England has long since abolished throughout all her dominions—and gratitude, that a contract the discount of a Slavery way for that subject of faults and the present a chain in the chair.

Haddell Phillips spoke with ele ucase and then gave abolished throughout all her dominions—and gratitude, that in this value is the chain in the discount of a Slavery which England Anti-Slavery Cause.

Mr. Garrison followed with some brief remarks on the work before us, and the Society adjourned to 6 3-4 the same dauntless and invincible champion of freedom, the same unwavering friend to the liberty and pros-Evening Strains, Again asset 'led at the Tremont perity of our country, the same fearless and cloquent Temple, Edmund Quincy, a Vice President, in the currepprehrum and persecution now, in the same glo-

the Society, or friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause. The Society then adjourned, sine die,

[The absence of George Thompson from the Annual Meeting was a severe and constant disappointment to all present. All had looked to and relied upon his presence, as that which was chiefly to distinguish and we character to the meeting. A very severe attack illness, which compelled him to seek the care of a sysician, detained him at Hingham, during the entire octing. To him, not less than to us, we can be inevitable disappointment was a very painful one.
FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Recording Secretary.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr. ELIZA JERUSHA KENNEY, S. Assistant Secretaries. LEVI D. SMITH.

MARRIAGES.

AMAR-Mayrer. - At New Orleans, Jan. 20th, Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar (Ex-President Republic of Texas) to Miss Henrietta M. Maffit, both of Texas. NDERSHLL-PALFREY. - Also, Jan. 27, George R. Underbill, Esq., to Miss Sarah H., daughter of Cot. H. W. Paltrey.

DEATHS. unusen.—At his residence, at Minniesland, North River, J. J. Auduben, the eminent naturalist, aged

ALLOWELL. — At Phila., on the 7th inst., Theresa K., wife of Joshan L. Hallowelt, in 32d year of her age. Richardson, Attorney General of the State of Md. Benj. W. Crowningshield, of Salem, aged 50.

Mass Anti-Slavery Conventions.

H. H. Brigham, Sec. Abington, Feb. 5, 1851.

Liberty Bell for 1851. A FEW COPIES FOR SALE,

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STATE HOMICIDE.

While I am writing here, I can't help looking out of the window, off towards Dover, where the State is probably strangling poor miserable Andrew Howard. It tooks terribly incongruous, to see the pleasant sky and autumn clouds, that hang over the old county of Strafford—where men have been curpentering out a gallows frame on which to string up one of their neighbors. It woulder if the curpenter of Nazoreth (whom they offect to follow) ever hewed timber or framed it for such a purpose. I woulder if he ever path broad axe and chisel to sticks of timber, to put up a gallows! Never, that I read of.

They have probably by this time broken the neck of this poor wretched creature and vindicated the insulted dignity of the State. Perhaps they are obliged to. I don't know as a community taught as ours has been can safely let such an offender live. They profess a system of forgiveness—but will it do for them to dare practice it? Would n't Andrew Howard kill some of the rest of us, if we did n't strangle him? I am not much braid he would hart me, if I tried to do him what good I could. And if I don't do that to every body—somebody clse will like as not mender me, if they put Howard out of the way so he can't do it. Hanging Howard will forever prevent his killing any body, but what effect will it have on other people? Will hanging him to death, have a tendency to suften the public heart and distinctime it to deads of violence and murder? Let every body answer this for himself.

I do trust the Governor has been and reprieved the wretched Howard. Even to consign him tothe tender mercies of the State Prison. Imprisonment for life is dreadful enough, hup the State can remeily that. It can set the prisoner free. But extinguished life it cannot restore. The great General Court likelf has n't the potency to do this. Once put out, that lemp cannot be relighted. "If I quench thee, thou flaming minister," — said is thesitating strangler—once to his lamp light, "I can again thy light restore, should I repent me. But once put out thine, (to the life that lay asleep before him,) Thou canningest pattern of excelling nature, I know not where is the Promethean heat that can the light relume." So might say our State Othello, Poor Howard-even in him, life is "fearful and wonderful," and all the suns in the Universe haven't the fire to relight its flame, should it be once quenched. I hope it will not have been perpetrated. I hope the brave Grantic State will not have been profuned in its rugged borders, by a cold blooded bomicide. Let the newspapers tell us-or let it come by rumor that the deed is n't done. It is horrible to have kept the poor victim there, expecting it so long-They say he is hardly compes mentis. playing upon his mortal fears is enough to make him an idiot. I will not believe that they have hung him. It is too much to ask him a free pardon, though that might avail him but little now, after his terrible imprisonment and harrowing anticipations. He must be but little better than

part of the cure—it is, indeed as far as I have seen, a rare occurence—but a critical action, not single, not confined to one period, or one series of phenonena, is at work, often underected the patient himself, during a considerable (and that the latter) portion of the ture in most patients where the malaly has been grave, and where the reovery becomes permanent. During his time the patient should be under he eye of his water-doctor.
"To conclude my own case: I staid to

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ome nine or ten weeks at Malvere, and ousiness, from which I could not esape, obliging me then to be in the eighborhood of town, I continued the ystem seven weeks longer under Dr. Weiss, at Petersham; during this later period the agreeable phenomena hich had characterized the former, ie cheerfulness the bien vise, the conciousness of returning health vanished; nd were succeeded by great irritation of the nerves, extreme frefulness, and to usual characteristics of the constitutional disturbance to which I have eferred. I had every reason, however, to be satisfied with the care and kill of Doctor Weiss, who fully deserves the reputation he has acquired erves the reputation he has acquired had the attachment entertained for him in his patients; nor did my judgment er despond or doubt of the ultimate nefits of the process. I emerged at st from these operations in no very ortly condition. I was blanched and maciated—washed out like a thrifty ousewife's gown-but neither the caching nor the loss of weight had in be least impaired my strength; on the untrary, all the muscles had grown as gard as iron, and I was become capable e and as iron, and I was become capable great exercise without fatiguemy cure as not effected, but I was compelled to into Germany. On my return homeards I was seized with a severe old which rapidly passed into gh fever. Fortunately I was within ach of Doctor Schmidt's magnificent in the capable actablishment at Bonnarti. E dropathic establishment at Boppart; ither I caused myself to be conveyed; d now d now I had occasion to experience a wonderful effect of the Water-Cure acute cases; -slow in chronic disse, its beneficial operation in acute immediate. In twenty-four hours all er had subsided, and on the third esumed my journey, relieved from bry symptom that had before progticated a tedious and perhaps alarmillness.

illness.
'And now came gradually, yet per-tibly, the good effects of the system ad undergone; flesh and wright re-ned; the sense of health became scinus and steady; I had every son to bless the hour when I first ght the springs of Malvern. And and the patient makes but slight parent improvement, when under the From the Boston Recorder.

Salome Muller A White Slave

Salome Muller was born of free will parents in Germany, in July 1913 and sailed with her parents, two brothers, and sister, with a large number of other engrants, for New Orleans in 1817, where sh arrived in March 1819, when between for and five years of age.

Her mother and one of her brothers die on the passage. Her tather, with herse and surviving brother and sister, were frau dently sold under the 'Redemption law,' fo a term of service, to pay their passage which

had before been once paid.

п

lormediately after the sale, the family were carried about a hundred miles into the country, to the parish of Attikapaa, when the father soon died of the fever of the coun try, the brother was drowned, Salome te duced and sold into perpetual slavery and her sister to this day, has never been hear of by her German relations. Salome, Lav-ing been :educed to slavery, was of course subjected to its incidents, moral and physical degradation. When accidentally iden tilied by her friends after twenty-five years servitude, exposed to the sun's rays in the sultry climate of Louisiana, laboring in the cotton and sugar field, with head and necl unsheltered, as is the costom of female slaves, she had no knowledge of her rea name, age, or family, but asserted that she was a slave, and supposed that she always had been. Her first child was born in 1829 or 1830, when she was 16 or 17 years of age, and was sent by her first master, one of the oldest residents, and it seems a wealthy and highly respectable citizen New Orleans, to his sister in Cincinnati, to be nurtured and brought up.

Her master then gave her to one of his colored overseers for a wife, who retained her till she was sold to her last master for his wife, with whom she was found at 30

years of age in 1843.

Her friends have since successfully prosecuted a suit for her freedom, and now an action for damages is pending against those who are alledged to have reduced and held a dead man, and incapable of ever feeling again an emotion of happiness. Perhaps the grave would be a refuge to him. But then, the people, they would feel better, if they can think they have n't hung him.

RHODE ISLAND ABOLITION-ISTS.

It was refreshing and consolatory to my spirit to meet them, at their recent anniversary-the brave and dear old hearts I used to meet there in our happier anti-slavery days. I say happier, because before the miserable wound that has been inflicted on the unity of our ranks. be to the traiter hands that have inflicted that wound, that has lacerated and broken so many feeling hearts, and poisoned so many ardent friendships. Let them look around them and enjoy the wreck they have so wantonly and madly wrought. They have not sundered from me the devoted friends of humanity in little Rhode Island. It was joy to my hart spirit to mingle with them again, after so long a separation .-Some of the old faces were absent. Some absent never again to be present with us on earth. 1 must have one of them-the brave-hearted-the devoted-the magnanimous-the clear sighted weman, Lucinda Wilmarth. She was not with us. That heart-beaming countenance, that once used to illumine the gullant field of Rhode Island labor, was missing from among them. She sacrificed herself there to the cause of humanity .-But she has left a successor every way worthy to succeed her-who is I fear following her in her undue labor and too great self-disregard. Who even surpasses her in censcless industry, unfultering fidelity and singular ability in the antislavery service. I may not name her, till she too shall rest from her labors, which I pray may not happen while I am here to record it. And I must begiver pardon for letting my warmth of admiration here lend me to allude to her at all in this public manner. Heaven bless her and bless the abolitionists of Rhode Island.

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Prom a report in the Glaszow Times of Thackerny's Lectures on the numerous writers of the last Century.]

The name of Pope was the greatest on this list, the highest among English wits and humourists. He was the greatest literary artist that England has seen, refining his thoughts to a perfect polish, and also thoughts and cadences borrowed from other He was a skilful imitator from his infancy. poets. in his youth, he imitated the passion of love; addressing a sham mistress in pert, conceited strains; and when Lady Mary rebuffed his importinence, he hated her. But the letters of Pepe, except that unlucky first part of the correspondence, were very de-lightful, full of the best company, though a little lightful, full of the best company, though a little stately and artificial. It was ennobling to observe the frank and generous friendships of the great men of that age. If the lecturer might give any counsel of that age. If the lecturer might give any counsel to a young man, it would be to frequent the company of his betters. Learn to admire rightly; for it is a great pleasure of life, to admire what the great men admire, great things; the narrow spirits admire basely, and worship mean things. The friends of young Pope were the best men of his time. He did not hold a court around him, like Addison; but reverenced his equals, men great and famous like himself. The chief wits, however, of his time were "men's men," living in clubs, sitting together, for seven or eight hours every day, with their punch bowls and tobacco pipes. Their coarse and boisterness life, at such a care, would not agree with the bowls and tobacco pipes. Their coarse and ometer-ous life, at such a pace, would not agree with the sensitive and sickly frame of Pope; and he retired to the Twickenham villa, dateously bringing his old parents to live and die there, entertaining his friends there, whom he carried from town in his little cha-riot. His taste for art, his polished manners, and his attraction towards everything splendid and beautiful, belonging to the refinements of a highly culti-vated mind. All his friends who visited him spoke kindly of that good, simple hearted old mother, whom Pope tended so affectionately. If his early letters to women were affected and insincere, he ever spoke of this one with a childlike tenderness and almost a sacred simplicity. In our estimate of Pope's character, let us always take into account this constant tender ness and fidelity of affection, which pervaded and sanctified his life. He seems also to have deserved and received the attachment of the other members of his family. His balf-sister said of him, "I think no man was ever so little fond of money;" and again, "I think my brother, when he was young, read more books than any other man in the world," and again, "I do not think my brother knew what fear was." The accounts of Pope's friends bore out this character for courage. When he had exasperated so many furious bullies by the Dunciad, and was cutreated by his friends to seek protection against their vio-lence, the gallant little cripple never would take any guard in his daily walks. His death, too, was a beautiful end, true euthanasia. A perfect benevobeautiful end, true recomment. A perfect benevo-lence, affection, and serenity, hallowed the departure of that high roul. Even in the very weakness of his last delirium, there was something almost sucred. He is described, in his last days, looking up " with a rapt gaze, as if something had suddenly passed be-fore him." He said, "What is that?" pointing to the air, and then looked down, and said with a soft smile, "It was a vision." He scarcely ever laughed, but his companions describe his countenance as often

At our State Anti-Slavery Convention, the body Progressive Friends was largely represented. The President, both Vice Presidents, the Scentaries, at large numbers on the various committees were "Pt gressive Friends." Nor did one of them shrink from the most radical resolutions or addresses on the Churcon District of the States, or on a Northern Republic Whether any strictly religious organization can static doubtful. If any can, it will be one that, like the plants itself on the platform of Universal Humanity.

An important movement in the Convention was the convention was the convention was the convention of the convention was the convention of the convention was the convention of the convention of the convention was the convention of the c

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formation of a State Central Committee, with instrutions to act in auxiliaryship with the Western a American Anti-Slavery Societies. The Committee is strong one, and will, no doubt, act with great efficien in developing the resources of the State. It may be all the effect of a State Anti-Slavery Organizational And there are young persons there, of great promiwho should be brought forward and put into the laturing field. It seems to me the State has within its every resource to maintain a strong and vigorous etics with the spirit of Stavery, the power of darkon-

Our mission was returded somewhat by the contindin of the politicians who had besieged the State, the frags and locusts of Egypt. The Cuss caravan, cloding, besides the General himself, Douglass of I nois, and Weller of Texas, was a toathsome county sence, croaking everywhere their own praises, a pretending to electioneer for the Presidential condiof the Democratic party. Then General Scott had runners too, endeavouring to create consequence character upon their candidate—a work as despeas that of the Democrats, and both like the labour-

"Creating a soul under the rits of Death."

And Giddings was there, and John P. Hale, and Han and Julian; and last of all, behold Alanson Saint Come also among them; and to edge ourselves in an all these, seemed at first impossible; but we did, but for the sickness of Charles C. Griffin, one of number, should have had one of the pioasantest well as most profitable, campaigns of all the year.

Mrs. Josephine Griffin, wife of Charles, is mall herself one of our most efficient co-workers. Fall afflictions, of the most distressing character, I weighted down her spirit, as well as her holdly eiges, for the bast two or three years. But, in the most them all, she maintains her beautiful screnity, walks in the midst of the fiery farance calm and o posed, like the Hebrew children in the poetry of ancients. How admirably are we sustained in jay sorrow, health or sickness, life or death, by that a gion which consists not in faiths nor forms, but life of active benevolence and good will to men.

But I am trespossing too far. A thousand please recollections connected with my Michigan mission, the friends I made there, crowd upon me, but they be not less dear to me for withholding all monitor them, and so I will forbear.

Your faithful, but hum ble, fellow-soldier, PARKER PHISSURY

POETRY.

From the Harlford Republican. LAW AND GOSPEL

▲ MODERN BALLAB, SHOWING HOW THE AMERICAN UNION WAS BAYED,

Millard Law loved Mary Gospel, Not, I ween, with love sindere, But his heart was set on 'union';— Furthermore, doth not appear.

So he in a fishion woo'd her, And the Priest pronounced them one; But the nuptial tie was broken Ere the setting of the sun.

Millard Law was stern and haughty, Mary Gospel mild and meek; He a blow for blow would render, She would turn the other cheek.

Yoked in union so unequal, Soon they had a falling out; Listen while the tale I tell you How the parting came about.

Sitting by their glowing fire-side, Late upon their wedding-day, While, without, the wind was driving Snow and sleet in wild affray;—

Suddenly their cars were startled By a low and lengthened mean; Millard said, 'The wind is wailing,' Mary said, 'It is the groan

Of some chilled and suffering wanderer,
Lost amid the drifting snow,
Needing aid and friendly succer,'
He replied, 'It may be so.'

Mary to the door was hasting, Saying, 'I will lot him in.' 'Stay, he prudent,' cried out Millard, 'Ask the color of his skin.'

But the noisy storm was louder Than his graff and surly tone; Back the bolt was drawn, and open Wide the outer door was thrown.

Thinly clad, and shaking, shivering,
Half with cold and half with fright,
Stood a woman on the door-step,
Begging shelter for the night.

Dress and voice and dark complexion
Told she came from Southern land:
"Welcome, fugitive from bondage!"
Mary said, with outstretched hand.

'Enter, sister, you are welcome,
Here are shelter, warmth and food;
Think no more of toils and sorrows,
We will try to do you good.'

'Never!' growled a voice behind her;

'While our glorious Union stands
Firmly based on human chattels,
Shall we aid to break their bands.

Let the jade go back or perish, No ado about her make, Tell me not of deeds of mercy When the Union is at stake.

Stepping out amid the tempest, Mary said, "I'll perish too," And around her trembling sister Lovingly her arms she threw.

Perish, Mary Gospel, perish!'
Millard shouts, and bults the door;
'Perish, Mary Gospel, perish!'

He repeats it o'er and o'er.

'Let our union brief be broken,
Better Union to secure;
Panish! Mary Gosper, Panish!

Glorious Union, still endure!'
So be leaves them to the darkness,
Driving wind and pelting sleet,
While the night grows cold and colder,
And their pulses feebly heat.

Heavenward Mary's eyes are lifted, And a halo crowns her brow; Blessed angels! are ye coming To resteem your loved ones, now?

Angel voices softly answer—
Listen ye to what they say:
Fuint not, fear not! God is with you!
Morning cometh, and the day!

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BY THE TRIAL JURY,

LYSANDER SPOONER. BY

We need not inform the public that any work from Mr. Spooner's pen would be one of great research and learning—his logical acuteness as a writer is too well known. This, his lost, and perhaps his greatest effort, on the Trial by Jury, is destined to create a commotion in the world. Jurymen will learn their rights and duties from it, and also learn to what an alarming extent the allegate have been energached atom. We become

and encouragement to mischief that ignorance and were in immediate danger. malice combined could afford. Consequently the owninto them. And that proceedings might be perfectly regular, a Lynch Committee, consisting of Mesers. Homer Foote (our readers may be assured that this is lieve unquestionable that this is not the case. So far an actual name; we could have invented nothing like it), Charles Stearns, and a third who, his name being Smith, may be regarded as strictly anonymous, waited on Mr. Thompson with the modest request on the part of those for whom they acted, that he would leave the town unmolested and spare it the disturbance which make for my unintentional misstatement. would inevitably follow an attempt on his part to speak! I have no time to give you such particulars of his conversation with these unfortunates as I remomber from his account, not having arrived myself until after the interview was over. But you can easily imagine how such " a Serpent" as Mr. Thompson could coil round and crush bone by bone any poor creatures that would put themselves into his power in this abourd way. Though they admitted that they had been treated with cutire courtesy, they were glad

those organs. They succeeded, however, in hindering us from having a mosting that evening. The streets round our hotel, the Hasapden House, were filled by riotous boys and dranken men, bowling and greaning to the humortal glory of their native land and the inextinguishable confusion of the British Empire. I do not think they had much mischief in them, however. I took a walk through the streets, and had the honor of passing for Mr. Thompson (probably because a report had preceded him, that he was an uncommonly well-looking man). and was escerted by any number of rioters and regaled with any ensunt of groups and curses for John Bull, and was sometimes slightly hustled, yet no one of them dared lay hand upon mo. The next morning (Tuesday) it was quite uncertain whether we could have any place of meeting. At last, however, the Abelitionists, of Springfield succeeded in obtaining a small Hall, to which we repaired, and which was soon crowded to suf-Seation. Mr. Phillips introduced Mr. Thompson, who spoke with astonishing power and effect. No disturbsnee was attempted; scarcely the ghost of a hise dured manifest itself. Judge Morris, of Springfield, made some ery animated and just remarks on the state of things a the town and the influences which had caused it. Mr. niney and Mr. Phillips concluded the session. In the fternoon, we had the Free Church, a spacious building. which was filled fuller than full. Mr. Quincy said verything that came into his head, apparently, in conempt of the Union and the Constitution, as manifest ailures and hombugs. Mr. Phillips followed, and was nything but scothing and conciliatory in his remarks. ne of which, attributed by mistake to your Senior orresponding Editor, is now flying the rounds of the apers. Speaking of Dr. Dewcy's assertion that he would send back his own mother into Slavery to save he Union, he said that "if ever a mother deserved to be sent back into Slavery, it would be that of Dr. Dewey for having been capable of conceiving such a sonster!" So unsatisfactory, indeed, were his reparks that one of the lieges could not restrain the naural, though somewhat unreasonable, wish " to hear that gentleman sit down!" When Mr. Thompson appeared, which was not till after the meeting bad been begun for sometime, he was received with loud applause, and soon addressed the great assembly to some purpose. As a specimen of crushing sarcasm, biting ative and everwhelming invective, I doubt whether it equal was ever heard in this country. The manner in which he dealt with the Selectmen of Springfield, the Lynch Committee, and especially the Republican, the Webstero-Ashmuno Whig paper, which had been busy in creating the disturbance, filling itself with lies about him, and then writing him, in the interval of the meeting, an impersiment latter of inquiry about something be had said in his morning's speech, was transcendantly masterly. He carried his audience along with him in a a surprising manner, and the meeting

I wish to take this opportunity to retract the statecandidate for the U S. Marshalship, in case Mr. Devens mises is the Fugitive Stave Law. should be dismissed. I have it from authority I befrom it that Mr Tukev absolutely refused to have his name recommended, when he was asked to do so by one of the Committee of Safety that predominates over Boston and decide whose head shall full and who shall be saved alive. This reparation I am most happy to

LETTER FROM REV. SUMNER LINCOLN.

To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard:

FRIEND GAY :- It would seem from the speeches made at " Union Meetings," and from sermons preached and printed by Doctors of Divinity, that efforts are being made by them to bring into practical favor a doctrine which has great claims to antiquity-a doctrine which was ascribed by his enemies to the spostle Poul and his associated christian preachers, viz: " Let us do evil that enough to get away from him, although it was with a good may come." But the apostle repudiates this docfica of the most elephantine dimensions in their respectiving as a foul slander, and solemaly declares, that tive cars, preportioned to the natural magnitude of those who embrace this doctrine expose themselves to a just damnation. It would seem, from their speeches and sermons, that these men who profess great reverence for Paul have forgotten or overlooked the fact that Paul thus disclaimed all friendship for such a doctrine, a doctrine which lies at the foundation of all compromises with moral evil. Who was the author of this dactrine, who first proached it? If we may believe the most ancient history, the sacred record, the the countenance of the audience was changed to a look author of it was a person called the Scrpent and the Father of Lies. He was the first who preached it in Paradise to our first parents. What arguments did he use to induce them to embrace and live out this doctrine? Arguments the same in their character as those used by these D. D's. The good to be guined, "God doth know, that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes low their example, having a great ambition to rise fast

> come so great, so elevated, that their was not any God munity from community; that it was not merely for or divine Constitution that we had not already risen, the few millions of slaves in this land of beasted freeabove. Hence, they acout the idea of a law higher than dom; but that it was to carry out the great idea that the Constitution of the United States and its pursuant man was never created to hold property in his fellow laws. "Men always swear by the greater; and as oath man, or to oppress him; that every man has a right to for confirmation is the end of all strife." Hence it is a the fruits of his labor; that if this great idea was carwork of superoragation to inquire after any higher ried out to its fullest extent, not only Slavery in the law; yea, it is subjecting an officer of the government United States, but all the despotisms and monarchies to the unpardonable sin of perjury to do so. Great is of the Old World would be no more, and then the king-Diana of the Ephesians!! Dr. Taylor in his Union dom of Heaven would be at hand. Objections were speech, at New Haven, Connecticut, expresses great raised to his speaking in this country, not because he astonishment that the question should be even raised was a foreigner, but because he preached for the defiin the antiqual hall of legislation, whether the Constitution of the United States was in conflict with the law doors to those that are bound. of God. He says, "When I learned in the newspapers learned it, I said to myself, is it possible that from the high places,-from our political halls-our halls of legislation-a man in a high and honorable situation can venture to propose such a dectrine as this? Let this doctrine be inculcated-let it be believed at the North, and what may we expect? We may expect rebellion black people had suffered so much in this world, at and intestine war." Very terrible! Honce to prevent this dreadful catastrophy we must not agitate this question. This doctrine of a higher law than the Constitution of the United States must be kept out of sight. What is the character of that Constitution or of that aw which shrinks from the light of God's Constitution and pursuant laws? If we believe in God-if we acknowledge ourselves subjects of his government-if wo ar not atheists, does it not become us to inquire whether the civil government under which we live, and whose laws we help to make and enforce, is in accordance with the law of God? Who is it that does not meet this question? Who but he who is conscious of advocating a human law that makes a compromise with sin, and wishes to have it understood that it is constitutional, and wishes to have it obeyed for the purpose of securing certain kinds and forms of temporal good and to avoid certain evils? He has a compromise with sin. which he is luboring to maintain, and the doctrine that underlies all his arguments is, let us do evil that good may come. This is the doctrine that runs through Dr. Taylors speech, if I understand it; and still it is with great reluctance that I am compelled to believe it of him and other distinguished men, whom I have long greatly reverenced. What else can we make of his il lustrations in defending the Fugitive Slave Law ? He admits Slavery to be a sin, and then says, after this supposition, that this nation, if threatened with an invasion from a mighty foreign fee, might form an alliance with Spain and secure her aid by agreeing to return her slaves if they should escape to us. This is made a condition with which we must comply to secure her aid. In other words, Spain agrees to help us in a cause we believe to be right, provided, we will help her austain her eystem of Slavery which we believe to be wrong. Shall we, ought we to do it? Yes, Dr. T. says, because in so doing we may hope to gain a great good and avoid a great evil. What is this but plending for the doing of evil that good may come. But O, it is great temporal good that is sought in this compromise! But does that make any difference in point of principle? Is it a sin for me to commit murder to avoid a small evil or to gain a small amount of good, and is it no crime to do the same deed to avert a great evil or to gain a great amount of good? Does the prospect of eminent success in wrong convert wrong into right? Dr. Taylor exclaims, "What! may I not buy a piece of ment of a butcher because he is profine?" No, I answer, if the butcher makes it a condition of sale that you should copy into your speech his profune onths. If he should prescribe any simple condition on which he proposed to sell your ment, and you should comply with it, then the case in point of principle is parallel with the case of surrendering the fugitive slave. The great plea for this law on the part of those who admit Slavery to be wrong, is the temporal good that will come from obedience-the Union will be preserved, and the cyils of a dissolution avoided. Well, the Lord Jesus Christ once had the temptation presented and pressed upon him to make a compromise with moral evil, and not only un unbroken kingdom should be his, but all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. What a great possession, what a glorious union ! Only one small condition to be complied with, said his Satanic Majesty, " Just fall

down and worship me, and all shall be thine." Now, had our Saviour only yielded instead of saying "Get thee behind see Satau," what an argument would our great men have drawn from his example in favor of their favorite doctrine-Lat us do avil that good may come. This doctrine when first promulgated by the Faby its occupants, opened the flood-gates of iniquity on stocks, for aught I know, his spirit might have been our world; it spreads pollution everywhere it prevails; it is the source of all the cheateries of trade, of all the at the North Star from some distant cliff. The infinite as will carry out any measure which he choses; conse When the war between this country and Mexico comwas ascertained that the only available candidate for of doing right; do right and let the consequences take Blave Power until a new Government shall be formed

doctrine which is corrupting her to the very core .-Let justice be done though the beavens fall."

Truly yours, SUMMER LINCOLN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY

Kensington, N. H., Feb. 25.

CONVENTION Held at Union Village, Washington County, the 20th and 21st of February, 1851.

THE meeting was organized by the appointment of 7. R. Lewis, Chairman, and J. Wilde, Secretary.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shattock. A committee was appointed to bring forward names f officers for the convention, consisting of H. bieglaw, J. Griffin, and L. Gibbs, to report at the commercement of the next meeting. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Foster, who pointed out the iniquity of the Fugitive Slave Bill, in a clear and forcible manner, showing why we should not submit to the powers that he. He was followed by Mrs. Foster, Mr. Putnam, of Massachusets, and others.

but when it was announced that W. L. Garrison was prevented from being present, on account of his health,

A committee was appointed to report a series of resolutions at a future meeting. The meeting then adjourned at one c'clock P. M.

At the time adjourned, the church was filled with a shall be opened; and ye shall be as finds, knowing good the country. The committee brought forward the and evil." When Eye remarked such a course would names of the officers for the convention, which were be a violation of the Law of God, and she should become Rev. J. Miller, President; and D. Leggett and W. R. exposed to a penalty of evil, he assured her not only Shepherd, Vice Presidents; and J. Wilde Secretary. that all would be safe, but great good to her would be The meeting was very ably addressed by George the result. So as she and her husband both had a de- Thompson, giving an account of his reception at sire to enlarge their knowledge and improve their con- Springfield, Mass.; the character of the mob who dition, they come to the conclusion that it was best to trampled under foot the freedom of speech, by trying east the Higher Law aside, obey the lower and thus to deprive them of any place in which to hold their make a compromise with sin. Some of their descend- meetings, Homer Foote being at their head; and of the auts, at the present day seem strongly inclined to fol- final triumph of the Abolitionists. He stated the object of his mission to this country; that it was not to wage war against our institutions, or any institution Some seem to talk, as it by the aid of compro based on a righteous foundation; that it was not to sises with moral evil, that we as a nation had be-separate State from State, church from church, or com-

Mr. Thompson was followed by Sojourner Truth, been talking about the poor slave, and she w to talk about the poor slaveholder. She wanted know what would become of him; she feared he wor go down to perdition, unless he could be reformed and felt very much concerned for him; she said the thought the Almighty would give them an extra touc in the next.

Mrs. Foster next addressed the convention, showing what the Anti-Slavery platform was; and that it was broad enough for all to stand upon, both Whig and Democrat, church members of all denominations, or non-church members. The convention adjourned until half nest six.

Pursuant to adjournment, the house was filled with a very intelligent audience, both ladies and gentlemen more being in attendance from the village, although it rained and was very muddy. The meeting was called to order by the President, and, after singing from the choir of the church, Mr. Thompson again addressed the meeting. He said the meeting was not for any individual or set of individuals, but that it was for all who wished to express their views in regard to Slavery; he expressed a desire that every one would take part and relieve their minds; that free discussion was the only way to arrive at truth, and that he wished to be corrected if he should fall into an error. He stated Church and State, who have the meanness to do that all that was required to become a member of an Anti-Slavery Society was to do something to make public opinion Anti-Slavery; he said Slavery was wrong under all circulastances where it could be placed; let this principle or idea be carried out in sincerity and trath; let it regulate all our efforts; let it go from beart to heart, from mind to mind, and it will at last vertura every institution and government based upon error; it was on this principle that the great Anti-Slavery movement was carried on in England; he said when Clarkson and his coadjutors first kindled the fires of Anti-Slavery truth, they burned but dimly, but they kept the small flame alive; year after year the flame increased, until they saw the star of freedom arising in the moral horizon. They raised the standard of immediate emancipation. There is no compromise between truth and error; if Slavery is wrong, it demands for immediate abolition. It was this doctrine flatter. that overthrew Slavery In the West Indies; we should not be ashamed to preach this doctrine here. Although the Anti-Slavery cause here was once in the hands of twelve, and then in the hands of seventy, it is still onward; the signs of the times are favorable; they indi of error; the history of the country is full of the po tency of truth, and we should take courage; but we cannot look to the politician for the commencement of truth, but we must look for it among the honess heart and it will not do to trust it in high places either in pocket; but it was all false. He acknowledged that he had been amply paid for pleading for the oppressed, not by dollars and cents, but it had enlarged his views mous and abominable course in respect to the persecu-

Here he pointed out the object of Christ's mission on United States. earth; that it was to bless mankind, to turn their worship into a purer channel. Some say that Paul sent Onesimus back to his master: Paul sent Onesimus back to his master not as a servant, but as a brother

all reasoning; the tyrant may enslave the body, but other property the South is richer than the Northhe cannot enslave the spirit. Frederick Douglass was never a slave; they could enslave his body, but his the Government and people; they have the control of all ther of Lies in the garden of Eden and when embraced spirit was never enslaved; even when he was in the the interests of the people; they control the President beyond the fearing waters of the Niagara, or gazing worth of offices in his power, and he can buy up as many wicked laws and measures of civil government. It is wise and glorious God never made man to be a slave, the father of all the compromises with moral evil made both soul and body; and until God makes man the the people of the North. The Slave Power has always by our National Government from the beginning .- same as a horse or ox, there can be no property in hu- dictated the President which should be put in the man species. Slavery is wrong under all circumstances. Chair; the South has ruled and will rule as long a menced, the political party that had the ascendancy in You talk of a Christian slaveholder; you might just as the Union lasts; every one who wants to get an office Congress declared that the war was unnecessary and well talk of a Christian Devil; he may be a Christian unjust. Then instead of following their convictions of in some things, but only in a few; the pious slave- use to form another political party, for as soon as i right, they made a compromise and voted to raise men holder may teach his stores the Christian religion, but is large enough it will be used up by political demaand money to carry it on. When the war was over, it Ac cannot be a Christian. He said there was no danger gogues. We shall go on giving more and more to the

(as if they could divest themselves of their legal re- time will come. Many fugitive slaves have left Boston | the Presidential Chair was the guiding, master spirit care of themselves. He loved America; no man loved sponsibility!), and thus gave the Mob all the motive since the Shadrach excitement, all, it is hoped that unnecessary and unjust way -- a man, too, who her better; and it was the love that he had for her expressed this opinion of the war. When he would from that induced him to come here to tell her of her faults his high seat into the grave, he was canonized a saint if he had been an enemy of America, if he wished to ers of that and all other public rooms refused to let us ment in my last letter that city Marshal Tukey is a of great eminence. The last of all infomous compressions her downfall, the Anti-Slavery cause would have been the last cause that he would have embraced May multitudes arise in the spirit of an uncompres. The last part of his address was seasoned by some very nising Jesus and save our nation from this permicious appropriate anecdotes, causing much merriment. He closed after having delivered a very interesting address The Chair favored the meeting with another Anti-Slavery song, and the meeting adjourned until ton o'clock next morning.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment Prayer by Rev. Mr. Miller. Mrs Foster addressed the convention upon the importance of forming ar Anti-Slavery Society, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution. She was followed by Mr. Putnam, of Lynn, Mass., setting forth the importance of such a Society. Mr. Foster next arose and said that there were good material here for such a So ciety; that it ought not to be a County, but a District Society. He was followed by Mr. Gibbs, who said that such a Society was desirable; that he would do what be could for the formation and promotion of such a So ciety. He said there was but two plans before the peo ple for the abelition of Slavery; one was that of the Abolitionists, which was for immediate emancipation and Henry Clay's, which was, when the number of in habitants were four times the present number, fre It was announced that Thompson had arrived, to labor would be so cheap that it would not cost as much attend the convention, which was received with joy; as slave labor; therefore, Slavery would be abeliahed He pointed out the absurdity of Clay's plan of emancipation. Rev. Mr. Miller expressed a wish that a So ciery should be formed, and sincerely hoped that measures would immediately be taken to accomplish the object. Mr. Culver made some remarks in favor of the motion; he said the reason that Washington County was so far in advance of other Counties was in conse quence of her being first to make a move in the Anti-Stavery cause. Mr. Thoropson made a abort speech in very intelligent audience, many of them being from favor of the motion; pointed out the manuer in which similar Societies have succeeded in England; Mr. Carlis said a few words in favor of the motion. The motion was passed by an almost unanimous rising of the assembly, and a committee was appointed.

The church was again filled at the time appointed, although it rained, and the streets being very muddy. An address was delivered by Mr. Cuiver, commenting upon the course of Mr. Thompson, regretting that he should have been mobbed in this country. Mr. Thompson next addressed the convention: he thought it very strange that the churches in this country should try to shut out the discussion of the subject of Slavery no man believes that Slavery is a divine institution, still the clergy are opposed to its agitation. The clergy once ruled the mercantile world, but the tables have turned; the mercantile men rule the clergy. Mr. Poster arese and said that his creed was, Love the Lord thy God with all thy mind, might and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself; and any church that would not allow its members to do this, was not a Christian church. When a church should be based on this the true Christian foundation, he would do all in his power to promote it, but all the churches were directly or indirectly supporting Slavery. He was misunderstood by many of the audience, who thought their churches could not be in the wrong; therefore, he brought down a heavy curse upon him, by those who love their creed better than truth,

The Constitution for a District Anti-Slavery Scolety the novel destrine, that the Constitution of my country who was once a slave in this State; she made an ear- for the Counties of Saratoga, Washington and Reassewas in conflict with the law of my Maker-whon I first nest appeal for the sluveholders. She said they had last, was called for, and, after a protracted discussion,

Business commenced by reading of the following resolutions, prepared by the committee, which were adopted without a dissenting voice :

1st. Resolved, That as American Slavery is a system of iniquities the vilest the sun ever shown upon, we leem it the imperative duty of every inhabitant of this and, to use their earnest and untiring efforts for its verthrow, by every means which their judgment and conscience would approve, were they themselves its chattelized victims.

2nd. Resolved, That while the claimants of the slave reside at the South, the actual slaveholders are at our wa doors; for it is incontestibly true that the chains must fall from the limbs of the bondman were they not riveted by a false and recreant public sentiment at the

3d. Resolved, That, in the recent disgraceful proceeding at Springfield, we recognize a stab, aimed not at the person of George Thompson, but at the sacred cause of Liberty, Justice, Humanity, Truth and Right -a stab aimed not by the pitiable misguided youth and grown up boys, who were made the cat's paw of the occasion, but by the respectability (?) the leaders in by influence, by proxy, which they have not the manliness to do in person.

4th. Resolved, That "since the wrath of men may be made to praise God," so we trust this exhibition of the character of those influences which wound public opinion at the North, will tend to open the eyes of the people to the demoralizing character of that institution which produces such results; and thus the midnight yells, and murder-threatening violence of a mob will prove to be lauder Anti-Slavery preaching than the

voice of freedom's wisest champion. 5th. Resolved, That we repudiate with utter loathing and abhorrence that epurious miscalled patriotism, which welcomes the rights of an Irving in the low servility of those foreigners, who stoop to pander to our very vices, and rejects the kind and faithful rebukes of the friend whose truthful heart loves us too well to

6. Resolved, that with emotions of no ordinary charactor, we welcome to the Empire State, and to a participation in our labor, the world-wide philanthropist, and distinguished advocate of Universal Emancipation. George Thompson ; and instead of atlowing him to be cate a great change in favor of truth, and the downfall branded as an incendiary, or a foreign emissary, w would take him to our homes and our hearts, as a brother beloved, bidding him God-speed in his noble effort. for the olevation of man wherever found, without re spect to geographical lines, sectional peculiarities ed common people; it is there where it has its origin, party distinctions, sectarian limits, or complexione differences; and we would say to our fellow-citizen Church or State. He said he had been accused of where his lot may be cast, if you leave vacant the scut coming here as a British Spy, with British gold in his you might occupy under his sublime teachings, you lose a treasure which you cannot estimate or regain.

7th, Resolved, That Henry Clay, by his late infaof the principles of truth; unfolded to his mind the tien and expatriation of the free colored people of this true religion that was taught eighteen hundred years country has proved himself unworthy to be the member of any sect, or the leader of any political party in the

Mrs. Foster addressed the Convention, saying it was of no use to look to the Government for sid: it had alwave been used to carry out the designs of the Slave Power. The South was richer than the North, and would carry her points. She had fifteen hundred mil-He said no man could be a slave; it was contrary to lions of dollars in human souls; with this property and therefore the slaveholders monopolize the interests . and the President has more than six million dollar quently he rules the Government, and the Governmen must bow down before the Southern Idel.

Aliscellany.

From Dickens' 'Household Words.' THE

Private History of the Palace of Glass.

On New Year's Day, in the year 1837, a traveller was proceeding, in a native bout, on a difficult ex-ploration up the river Berbice, in Demerara, when, on arriving at a point where the river expanded and formed a currentless basin, his attention was attracted to the southern margin of the lake by an extraor-dinary object. He caused his crew to paddle quickly towards it. The nearer he approached, the higher his curiosity was raised. Though an accomplished betanist, and especially familiar with the Flora of South America, he had never seen anything like it before. It was a Titanic water-plant, in size and shape unlike any other known plant. "I felt as a botanist," says Sir Robert Schomburgk, "and felt myself rewarded! All calamities were forgotten. gigantic leaf, from five to six feet in diameter. salver-shaped, with a broad rim, of a light-green above, and a vivid crimson below, rested upon Quite in character with the wonderful leaf was the luxuriant flower, consisting of an immense number of petals, passing in alternate times from pure white to rose and pink" [and, in some in-[and, in some intances, measuring fifteeen inches across. "The smooth water was covered with blossoms, and, as I rowed from one to the other, I always observed something new to admire."

Such flowers Polyphemus must have gathered for Galatea's nesegay; but Sir Robert Schonburgk, not content with mere flowers, dug up whole plants; and sent first them, and afterwards seeds, to England, where the magnificent lilly was named the Victoria Regia." After some unsuccessful attempts, the task of forcing it to blessom in an artificial elimate, was confided to Mr. Paxton, the celebrated porticulturist of the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated

Mr. Paxton-a man of high scientific attainments -is not a more academic savant. His Alma Mater is nature. When the Victoria Regia was to be flowered, Mr. Paxton determined to imitate Nature so closely as to make that innecent offspring of the Great Mother fancy itself back again in the bread

tank, to which he communicated, by means of a litiver; and he coaxed the flower into bloom by ma-America, under a glass case. With that glass case our history properly com

mences. In imitation of a philosophic French Cook, who began a chapter on stewed apples with an essay on the Creation, we have thought it wise to start in the week in different parts of England and Ire-with the parentage and gestation, before proceeding land, together with the management of the estates to the birth and development of the Great Giant in

Mr. Paxton had alreadly effected many improvements in horticultural buildings; the workmanship which has always been unnecessarily massive. With the conviction that glass houses are not Egyptian tombs built for darkness and eternity, he set about making them lighter than of old, both as re-gards actinism and architecture. He discarded as leagues turned specially to him saying, much as practicable all ponderous and couke ma-terials. He pared away all clumsy sask-lars where much as practicable all ponderous and opake materials. He pared away all clumsy sash-bars, whose the evidence, we will take the decision from you."

"The truth is," whispered the Chairman.

of August, 1849. So well had everything been pre- minute to spare for the train was on the point of pured for its reception, that it flourished as vigor- starting, and the Royal Commissioners met the next pared for its reception, that it flourished as vigor-ously as if it had been restored to its native soil and climate. Its growth and development were astonishingly rapid; for on the ninth of November a flower was produced, a yard in circumference! In little more than a month after, the first seeds ripened, some of them were tilled, and on the sixteenth of February succeeding, young plants made their ap-pearance. Success, however, brought a fresh embarrasement. The extraordinary lily obeyed Na-ture's law of development with such unexpected rapidity, that it outgrew the dimensions of its home in little more than a month. It therefore set Mr. Pax-ton a problem to solve; the formula of which was something like this: Given, an exotic growing in a greeen-house, at the rate of six hundred and fortyseven squre inches of circumforence per diem : required, in three months, a new house of dimensions proper for its maturity ?

Mr. Paxton went to work; and, combining all his special inventions for maturing the Victoria Regia, my dinner, I'll not speak a word."
he very soon produced the "Q. E. D.," in the shape "Neither will I disturb you, for of a novel and elegant conservatory, sixty feet long by forty broad. This building became the imme-diate precursor of the gigantic structure in Hyde Park-why necessitates a short explanation.

Among the many desiderata required for every kind of habitation - whether it be designed for plants or princes, for a pine-house or a palace, for the Victoria Regia, or for the enormous glass case under which to cellect the products of All National -the most imperative conditions, after stability, are like attention. No word of commendation was ut perfect facilities for drainage and for ventilation; tered; no sign of pleasure or surprise appeared. The another, though scarcely subordinate proviso, is economy. The man who can construct houses which grew fainter and more intermittent, and by-and-by shall repel external humidity, and allow of a continued stant and gentle change of atmosphere at any contast atmosphere at a gentle change of atmosphere at a g trollable temperature, and at the lowest cost consistent with durability, is, of course, the prince of builders. Now, in order to be economical, he must necessarily so manage, that each of his materials that it was extinguished! At length, gathering the perform as many different functions as it is possible for it to perform effectually. If he builds the opposite seat, exclaiming—"Wonderful!—worwalls which answer for warmth and strenth only, if the magnificence of Chatsworth?—a thouhe add gutters for drainage, and if he call in Dr. sand times better than anything that has been he add gutters for drainage, and if he call in Dr. sand times better than anything that has been Reid for ventilation, he may, probably, build a good has been head the best what a pity they were not pre-habitation, but it will certainly be a costly, perhaps pared earlier! clumsy one; and will turn out a very long job Mr. Paxton, when he set about the new Victoria sion? Regia house-guided by previous study and experience, and forced into new expedients by the peculiarities of the extraordinary tenant he was building for—had become a better economist. The result is as shown in his latest effort—the great Building that his walls and foundations are not simply walls and foundations, but ventilators and drains as well. His roofs are not simply roofs; but besides being the most extensive of known sky-lights, are light and heat adjusters. His such-bars do not only hold June. the glass together, but are self-supporting, and his rafters form perfect drains for both sides of the glass —for draining off internal, as well as external mois-ture, whilst the tops of the girders are conduits also. His floors are dust-traps, and aid in ventilation. Lastly, his whole building is, while in course of construction, its own scaffolding. Thus he saves time as well as money. The Victoria Regia house, which combines most the Secretaries of the Commission-

of the advantages above detailed, was finished in several weeks less time, and cost considerably less money, than the slenderest old-fashioned conserva-

that has ever been built.

White Mr. Paxton was busy with this novel and model garden house, a hot war was raging in London about a site for the new building for exhibiting specimous of the Art and Industry of all nations in perused with sympathizing interest its fiercely urged objections against the invasion of Hyde Park by armies of excavators, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and utter. He almost immediately left Westmineter out," thus: timber-fellers. The picture daily drawn of the tearing-up of fashionable roads by the carting of more bricks and mortar (for, mark, a temporary edifice) than the eternal Pyramids of Ghizel consist of; the cutting down from one side of Rotten Row of its most cherished ornaments, the trees; the uncertainty of miles of brickwork being put together in time for sufficient consolidation to bear the weight of the devised a plan of its own. Nothing daunted, how-tremendous irou dome designed to rest upon it; the ever, Mr. Paxton determined to appeal to a tribuimpossibility of the entire mass of mortar and pluster onl which (to borrow the tag of meet modern comduly drying: All this, though occasionally over-edies) is "never sought in vain?" namely, to the drawn and exaggerated, presented a black perspective, which the means and appliances of the Victoria cuts and pages of the "London Illustrated News." Regin conservatory would, thought its architect, Never was an appeal more promptly or satisfactori- those of the building as it now stands. They differ considerably lighten, or altogether obviato. Every ly answored! The practicability, the simplicity, alightly from Mr. Parton's original specifications.

All that was wanted, was a great many lily-houses joined together. A multiplication of hands and of materials could be readily commanded, and no structure could be raised so quickly and so cheaply. be promenulars and neighbors of Hyde Park would be relieved of the incessant "click—click" of brick-layers' trowels, the maddening noise of the black-smiths' rivetting hammers, and have perfect immunity from the hearly transit of bricks and scaffold-The proposed edifice could be constructed at Birmingham, at Dudley, and at Thames Bank, "brought home" to Hyde Park ready-nude, and put up like a bedstead. As to the trees: for a couple of hundred pounds Mr. Paxton would transplant thom, and bring them back again at the end of the Industrial fair without injuring a single twig. And here we may remark, in passing, that, according to Ho-race Walpole, Mr. Paxton is half a century before his time in his huge transplanting operations. In August, 1748, the Twickenham Prophet wrete to his Consin Conway, as a piece of extravagant fun-"I kimont living in so harbarous an age, when we are come to so little perfection in gardening. persuaded that, a hundred and lifty years hence, it will he as common to remove oaks a hundred and fifty years old, as it is now to transplant talip roots.

However, Mr. Paxton could do without moving the venerable wood "on the shortest notice" (as if it had been converted into household furniture before its time). If the Park authorities preferred, he would clap the tress, all standing, under his great

But ulas! feasible as the plan appeared, it was not to be thought of. The fint of the Building Committee has gone forth. This competition of architectural skill invited by the authorities had not produced one available design. The first exhibition of the hodestry of the Architects of all Nations had been pronounced a failure; and the fact of the Building Committee having invited tenders for the construc-tion of a design of its own, shut out fresh competi-

One day, however-it was Friday, the fourteenth of Jone-Mr. Parton happened to be in the House of Commons conversing on this subject with Mr. Ellis, a member of it, who accompanied him to the Board of Trade to see what could be done. Then, nothing could be done; for Mr. Paxton (who is one waters and under the burning heats of British of the busiest men in England—whose very leisure Guiana. He deceived the roots by imbedding them would kill a man of fashion with its hard work) was in a hillock of burned loam and peat; he deluded of immediately to keep a special appointment at the the great lubbarly leaves by letting them float in a tubular bridge over the Menui. After his journey, the next morning, the conversation with his friend tle wheel, the gentle ripple of their own tranquil the M. P., was elenched by another and more than river; and be coaxed the flower into bloom by manufacturing a Berbician climate in a tiny South suc from Blackfriars. His mind was made up; "and," said the Duke of Devenshire, at a recent public meeting at Bakewell, "I never knew Mr. Paxton resolve to undertake what he did not fully accomplish." To have engagements for every day in the week in different parts of England and Ireat Chatsworth, did not much matter; there was still Hyde Park; for by a carious apposition, the first at the first plans and details parent of the most extensive building in Europe was the largest known floral structure in the world. Although, co-relatively, they differ as widely as the popular disparity of St Paul's and a China crango; yet the one proceeded from the other, as consequently as make grow from accorns.

Mr. Paxton at Ways Committee of the Midland Railway to try an offending pointsman. This was the first lessure moment he had been able to secure since he resolved to be great had already affected many improveman, was invitingly spread a virgin sheet of blottingpaper. As each witness delivered his avidence, Mr. 'axton appeared to be taking notes with uncommon

morning; so, taking his dinner in his pocket, he en-tered a carriage. Here, to his extreme delight, he found one of the greatest and most influential engineers of the day—a member, moreover, of the Roy-al Commission—who was going to London by the sume train. " This is extraordinarily lucky!" he exclaimed

for I want you to look over a few plans and a specification of mine."

Accordingly the plans were unrolled. "There they are," said the impromptu architect; "look them over, and see if they will do for the great Building for eighteen hundred and fifty-one." "For what?" asked the engineer, looking at his

friend with the serio comic suprise of incredulity. " (am serious."

" But you are too late: the whole thing is settled and decided.

Well just see what you think of them. I am very improvements in constructing green houses, with his hungry, and if you will run them over while I can

Neither will I disturb you, for I must light a ci-

ger;" and in spite of every regulation in that case made and provided, the engineer began to smoke. There was a dead taciturnity; the Royal Com-missioner went over the plane slowly and carefully; their originator narrowly watching their effect on his mind. It was an anxious moment for the one for upon the opinion of the other no little depended At first there was not much to angur from. drawings were scanned with no more than businesssmoke rose in regular wreaths; but presently, they his friend's attention was evidently drawn into a vortex, for he went on during twenty minutes puffing away at the effect weed, quite unconscious unrolled papers up in a bundle, he throw them into "Will you lay them before the Royal Commis-

"I will." The value of this promise and of the favorable

expression of opinion which would doubtless accompany it performance, will be best understood when wn livelge to the reader (without, we trust, any breach of confidence) that the gentleman who made

t was Mr. Robert Stephenson The next day fills a melancholy page in English story. It was Saturday, the twenty-minth of earnest conversation. Mr. Stephenson's time was precious, for he had an appointment classwhere. was, in short, obliged to depart without an opportunity of placing Mr. Paxton's plans before his colleagues and the Prince. He delegated that office, however, to an able hand, Mr. Scott Russell, one of

Both Prince Albert and Sir Robert Peel gave great attention to the drawings, and the Prince signified beside Rotten Row by a gong of Titans.

The roofs—of which there are five, one to cach Buckingham Palace, to explain the details. Robert Peel greatly admired the design for its unity and simplicity; remarking with pleasure, that if it were accepted, it would occasion the first great op-Mr. Paxton is a reader of the "Times," and eration in glass since the introduction of his own lwith sympathizing interest its fiercely-urged new tariff. Alas! this was the latest connected remark which that great statesman was destined to Paluce on horseback for an airing, was thrown on Constitution Hill, and three days afterwards had coased to exist.

The Paxton scheme was referred to the Building Committee; which in the regular routine of business, could not entertain it, having rejected all the designs it had invited for competition, and having

bert, on another memorable morning—that of the Christening day of Prince Patrick. What passed Christening day of Prince Patrick. need not be divulged; but for the oncouragement and these gentlemon immediately engaged to pro-pare a tender. It happened that the Building Committee in their advertisement had invited the candidates for raising their edifice, to suggest any improvements in it that may occur to them. This opened a crevice, into which Merres. Fox and Henderson were able to thrust their tender for Mr. Paxton's plan. Seeing at once it was, of all other the glass, cothe internal ducts. These plans, the plan—the supreme desideratum—they ingenious rafters are cut out of sold tendered for it as an "improvement" on the Comwood, in a machine (invented by the in mittee's design.

Here a new and formidable difficulty arose. It was now Saturday, and only a few days more were allowed for receiving tenders. Yet before an approximate estimate of expense could be formed, the great glass munufacturers and iron masters of the north had to be consulted. This imprened to be dies mirabilis the third, for it was the identical Saturday on which the Sunday postal question had reached its erisis; and there was to be no delivery next day!
But in a country of electric telegraphs? and of indomitable energy, time and difficulties are annibilated, and it is not the least of the marvels wrought in connexion with the great edifice, that by the aid of realway parcels and the electric telegraph, not only did all the gentlemen summoned out of Warwick-shire and Staffordshire appear on Monday morning at Mesers. Fox and Honderson's Office, in Spring Jardens, London, to contribute their several estimates to the tender for the whole; but, within a week, the contractors but prepared every detailed working drawing, and but calculated the cost of every pound of iron, of every inch of wood, and of every

pane of glass. There is no one circumstance in the history of the manulacturing enterprise of the English nation which places in so strong a light as this its boundless resources in materials, to say nothing of the arithmetical skill in computing at what cost, and in how short r time, those materials could be converted to a special purpose. What was done in those few days? Two parties in London relying on the What was done in those accuracy and good faith of certain iron-masters, glass workers in the provinces, and of one master corpenter in London, bound themselves for a certain sum of money, and in the course of some four months, to cover eighteen acres of ground, with a building apwards of a third of a mile long (1851 feet—the exact date of the year), and some four hundred and fifty feet broad—in order to do this, the glass-maker promised to supply in the required time, nine hundred thousand square feet of glass, (weighing more than four hundred tons) in separate panes, and these the largest that ever were made of sheet glass; each being forty-nine inches long. The iron-master passed his word in like manner to cast in due time three thousand three hundred iron columns, varying from fourteen and a half feet to twenty in length; thirty-four miles of guttering tube to join overy individual column togother under the ground; plan the great building. At the end of the table two thousand two hundred and twenty four girders servatories, waiting-rooms, or omnibus-rooms, if stood the culprit; and, upon it, before the Chair- (but some of these are of wrought iron); besides may be allowed the expression. I am now, in fact eleven hundred and twenty-eight bearers for sup-porting galleries. The carpenter undertook to get ready within the specified period two hundred and five nules of sash-bar; flooring for an area of thirty-three millions of cubic feet; besides enormous quantities of wooden walling, louvre work, and partition.*

It is not till we reflect on the yast sums of money involved in transactions of this magnitude, that we bread shadows robbed plants of the sun's light and heat during the best parts of the day; he abelished dirty and leaking overlaps, by using large panes, ally learned every particular last night. This." he and inserting them in wooden grooves, rendered water-right by a sparing use of putty. Lastly, fluding that into the ordinary sloping roof the sunbeams enter, at an indirect and upprofitable anglo. Mr.

The truth is," whispered the Chairman. "I involved in transactions of this magnitude, that we how will always the short and the sunbeam ally learned every particular last night. This." he continued, holding up the paper, "is not a draft of occasioned, and of the boundless confidence the parties must have had in their resources and in the corrected to the property of the creating the points many statements of the great, almost days and of the boundless confidence the parties must have had in their resources and in the corrected to the property of the great form ally learned every particular last night. This." he continued, holding up the paper, "is not a draft of occasioned, and of the boundless confidence the parties must have had in their resources and in the corrected the Chairman. "I involved in transactions of this magnitude, that we how all about this affair already, having accident." In the property had been continued to the great, almost days and form the property had been continued to the great form of t This." he ruinous, loss a triffing arithmetical error would have a draft of occasioned, and of the boundless confidence the parside nisles are forty-right feet wide, and the galleries combled as to erect such structures as would have and corridors twenty-four. Twenty-four feet is also been deemed impossible, even in the early part of the distance between each of the transverse gutters, the present century." under the roof; hence, the intercening bars, which are at once rafters and gutters, are, necessarily, twenty-four feet long.

There was little time for consideration, or for set-

ting right a single mistake, were it ever so disas-On the prescribed day the tender was presented, with whatever imperfections it might have duly and irredeemably sealed. But aftercheckings have divulged no material error. The result was, that Messrs. Fox and Henderson's offer for erecting the Paxton edifice proved to be the lowest practicable tender that was submitted to the Building Committee

The public have long known what followed: Mr. Paxton's Glazed Palace was eventually chosen unanimously; not only by the Building Committee, but by the Itayal Cummission. Some modifications were, however, adopted. It was decided that the most revared of the trees were to be admitted into the Industrial building; and the central transept-the apex of whose curvilinear roof is one hundred and welve feet from the ground-was contrived by Mr Paxton for their inclosure. In August the space in Hyde Park was boarded in; and the first castings for the iron colums were delivered on the fourteenth of September. Yet, when these pages meet the reader's eye, the cheapest, most gigantic and sub-stantial structure ever dreamt of, will be nearly ready for decoration.

If for nothing else, this tremendous pile of transparency is astounding—for its cheapness. It is ac-tually less costly thun an agricultural barn or an Irish cabin! A division of its superfices in cubic feet by the sums to be paid for it, brings out the astonishing quotient, of little more than one half-penny (nine-sixteenths of a penny) per cubic foot; sup-posing it to be taken down and returned to the con-tractors when the Exhibition is over. Or, if it remain a fixture, the rate of cost will be rather less than a penny and one-twelfth of a penny per cubic The ordinary expense of a barn is more than twice as much, or two pence balf-penny per foot. Here are the figures: The entire edifice contains thirty-three millions of cubic feet. If borrowed and aken down, the sam to be paid is seventy-nine thousand eight hundred pounds: if bought, to become a winter garden, one hundred and fifty thou-

sand pounds. The smallness of cost is due to the principle we have previously explained, of each component of the building being endowed with more than one purpose. The six rows of columns are, as had been already said, not only props but drains. They are hollow, and into them the glass roof will deliver its collections of water. In the base of each column is inserted a horizontal iron pipe to conduct the drainage history. It was Saturday, the twenty-ninth of seried a horizontal fron pipe to conduct the aramage fune. The Royal Commission met, headed by Prince into the sewers. These strong tubes serve also as Albert. After the regular business of the board was foundation, they are links that connect the whole the series of the series over the Prince and Sir Robert Peel retired to one of the three thousand three hundred uprights toof the bay windows, and were some time engaged in gether. At the top, each column is fastened to its opposite associate by a girder, run up by means of a He pole and pully in a lew minutes; and, once fustened, no other scallolding is requisite for the roof which it supports. Thus, by means of the iron pipes below, and the iron girdors above, the eighteen acres of structure is held from end to end so compact and fast that it becomes an enormous hollow, as immovable as if it were, instead, a solid cube dropped down

> aisle or corridor, the highest in the middle-play many parts. They are windows, light and heat adjusters, rain conductors outside, and condensed meisture ducts within. They are interminable rows of roofing, so placed as to form in the aggregate a plane; in other words, they are parallel rows of the letter V done in glass, in endless ridges "long drawn out," thus: \to The apex of each "ridge" is a wooden eash bar, with notches on either side for holding the cloping laths in which are fitted the edges of the glass. The bottom or "farrow" barotherwise a rafter-is hollowed in the middle, to form a gutter, into which every drop of rain glides down from the glass, and passes through the transverse gutters into the hollow columns. These longitudinal gutters are formed at the tops of the gir-ders; for the roof is self-supporting. This is not all: in converting a conservatory for plants into a resert for breathing beings, and a depot for arti-

> * The quantities and dimensions here quoted are those of the building as it now stands. They differ but

new thunderhold from the newspaper Tonans, and beauty of the scheme convinced every member cles emphatically "to be kept dry;" internal as strengthened this notion in the projector's mind, of the many-headed court of appeal of its efficacy. | well as external moisture must be drawn off; the of the many-headed court of appeal of its efficacy, well as external moisture must be crawn off: the Meanwhile the projector of the building waited breath of myriads of visitors, condensed against the on the projector of the entire Exhibition. Prince Alglass, would otherwise return in continual Scotch glass, would otherwise return in continual Scotch mists. That difficulty partly dictated the A-like form of the ceiling. Mr. Paxton ascertained that vapors ascending to glass inclined to a slope of one vouchsafed, added to the expression of public opinion foot in two feet and a half, do not condense in sepe-daily gathering strength, induced Mr. Paxton to rate drops and descend again, but slide down over daily gathering strength, induced Mr. Paxton to rate drops and descent again, but since down decide on procuring a tender to be sent in to the Building Committee for his design. He therefore grooves each rafter under the inside of the glazing, went straight to the Messrs. Fox and Henderson, into these grooves the condensed breath of "all and these gentlemen immediately engaged to propage a tender. It happened that the Building Compares tender. It happened that the Building Compares gutters; thence through the columns into the jurisdiction of their honors the Commissioners of Sewers. We subjoin a section of the s-rafter, to show the "Paxton gutter," and to clench our explanation: A is the external gutter, B s the frames of

wood, in a machine (invented by the inventor of all the rest), with incredible rapidity. In order that there may be a fall for the water to run off, each rafter is slightly curved; and, to correct warping, a red of iron, with nuts and screws at each end, forms the string of the bow, so as to regulate its defiexion. For this ingenious expedient Mr. Paxton has taken out a patent.

We must now give proof that the floor is a ventilater and a dust trap. It is laid four feet above the sward of the park. A series of subterranean lungs are thus provided, and air is admitted to them, by means of louares, fixed in the outer walling of the building. These being made to open and shut like Venitian blinds, will admit much or little air, which gently passes through the seams of the open flooring, and circulates over the building. Finally, through the openings of the floor, the daily accumulations of dust will be swept into the space below by a machine, which Mr. Pargeo bug invented for that purpose.

Enough has now been said to indicate rather than to describe how each part of the building "plays many parts," and how, consequently, incalculabe saving has been effected in time and money. It is hardly necessary to repeat, that the interior of the edifice is the most expansive covered space in the world. That some idea may be formed of the excess of its capacity, we may mention, that the largest covered are in England is believed to be that of the Bavenhead Glass Works, at St. Helen's, in Lanca-shire, where the space roofed in is three hundred and thirty-nine feet, by one hundred and five feet, or not one quarter so large as that section of Hyde

Park which Mr. Paxton has glazed over.

That a Palatial Exhibition building, providing a total exhibition surface of twenty-two acres, and affording space for nine miles of sables, shall have been put up in four months, for less than a penny farthing a cubic foot, would in itself make 1851 famous in the history of enterprise, if nothing else were to happen to stamp it as pre-eminently "The were to happen to stamp it as pre-eminently "The Industrial Year." From it will at least be dated a new era in building. In a communication from Mr. Paxton himself, which we are permitted to quote, ho

www. When I consider the cheapness of glass and cast-iron, and the great facility with which they can be used. I have no doubt that many structures, simi lar to that at Darley." will be attached to dwelling houses, where they may serve as sitting-rooms, con servatories, waiting-rooms, or omnibus-rooms, if engaged in making the design for a gentleman's house to be covered wholly with glass; and when we consider that wherever lend is now used, glass may with equal propriety be substituted. I have every hope that it will be used for buildings of varioue conditions and character. Structures of this kind are also susceptible of the highest kind of ornamentation in stained glass and general painting. I am not without hope, however, that glass will become almost universal in its use, and that the system will be extended for manufacturing purposes, well as general cometeries, and also for horticultural ng that into the ordinary sloping roof the sunboams dustrial Building to be erected in Hyde Park."

The pointsman was let off with a fine, and before one great merit in Mr. Paxton's original details of tageously apply it, in the growing of foreign fruit for prevented a horizontal glazing composed of evening the blotting-paper plan had found its way measurement, that they were contrived to facilitate the London markets. I even go so far as to indulge Paxton invented a horizontal glazing composed of angular ridges, the glass presenting itself to the sum in the great continue of the plants in a straight line at almost any time of day; but especially early and late.

In a groon-house constructed with some of these improvements, and acclimated as we have already explained, a Victoria Regia was planted on the tenth part of August, 1849. So well had everything been presented as vigor-pared for its reception, that it flourished as vigor-pared for its reception, the characteristic flourished to the plants in a characteristic flourished to the plants of the plants in the great building is a dividend or multiple of twenty-four. The internal dividend or multiple of twenty-four. The internal dividend or multiple of twenty-four. The internal dividend or multiple of twenty-four.

The characteristic flouristic fl

BEN JONSON'S MOTHER.

is Hartshorn Lane, near Churing Cross, about the year 1580, dwelt Mr. Thomas Fowler, a master bricklayer. He had married, in 1575, Mrs. Marga-ret Johnson, a widow, and had become the protector of her little boy, Benjamm, then about a year and a

half old.

Benjamin is now in his eight year. He duly at-tends the purish school in St. Martin's Church; for his father was "a grave minister of the Gospel," and his mother is anxious that her only child, poor ulthough he must be, shall lack no advantages of edu-cation. We see the sturdy boy daily pacing to school, through the rough and miry way of that halfrural district. In his play hours he is soon in the fields, picking blackberries in Hedge Lane, or flying his kite by the Windmill in St. Giles's. His father in-law is a plain, industrious, trusty man—not rich enough to undertake any of the large works which the luxurious wants of the town present; and oftimes interfered with, in the due course of his labour, by royal proclamations against the increase of houses, which are rigidly enforced when a humble mun desires to build a cottage. But young Ben has found To the parish school sometimes comes Mas-ion; and be observes the bold boy, always frjends. ter Camdon ; at the head of his class, and not unfrequently haring his "clear and fair skin" distigured by combats with this dirty companions, who litter about the alleys of St. Marsin's Lane. The boy has won good Master Camden's heart; and so, in due time, he proposes to remove him to Westminster School.

Let us look at the Shadow of his Mother, as she debates this question with her husband, at their frugal suppor. "The boy must earn his living," says the brinklayer. "He is strong enough to be of holp to me. He can mix the mortar; he will soon be able to carry the hod. Learning! stuff! he has had learning enow, for all the good it will do him." "Thomas Fowler," responds the mother, "If I wear my fiagers to the bone, my boy shall never earry the hod. Master Camdon, a good man, and a learned, will pay for his schooling. Shall we not give him his poor meals and his pallet-hed! Master Camdon says he will make his way. I owe it to the memory of him who is gone, that Benjamin shall be a scholar, of him who is gone, that Benjamin shall be a scholar, and perhaps a minister." "Yes; and be persecuted for his opinions, as his father was. These are tickfor his opinions, as me nature was the safest. Ben lish times, Margaret—the lowest are the safest. Ben is passionate, and obstinate, and will quarrel for a straw. Make him a scholar, and he becomes Papist straw. Make him a scholar, and he becomes l'apist or Puritan—the quiet way is not for the like of him. He shall be apprenticed to me, wife, and earn his daily bread safely and honestly." Night after night is the debate renewed. But the mother triumphe. Ben does go to Westminster School. He has hard fare at home; he has to endure many a taunt as he sits apart in the Abbey cloisters, intent upon his task. But Camden is his instructor and his friend. The highly read to distinction.

But Camden is his instructor and his means bricklayer's boy lights his way to distinction.

Look again at the Shadow of that proud Mother, as after three or four anxious years, she hears of his advancement. He has an exhibition. He is to remove to Cambridge. Her Benjamin must be a to remove to Cambridge. Her Benjamin must be a bishup. Thomas Fowler is incredulous—and he is not generous: "When Benjamin leaves this root, he must shift for himself, wife." The mother drops one tear when her boy departs—the leathern purse which holds her paintal sayings is in Benjamin's

pocket.

Rev. Chandler Robbins, J. Huntington Wole

Harriet, daughter of Samuel Frothingham.
Shunwoop-Wilson.—At Reene, N. H., on the inst, by the Right Rev. Carleton Chase, Bisl New Hampshire, John Sherwood, of New Yo Mary Elizabeth, eddest daughter of the Hon. Mary Elizabeth, eldest dan Wilson, of New Hampshire.

VAIL-ISMAN .- At Rahway, N. J., on the 12th according to the order of the Society of Friends liam Vail, of the former place, and Lucy I daughter of the late Heary Inman, of this city.

Deaths.

Partison.—At his residence, 761 Broadway, on nesday morning, 12th inst., Granville Sharpe I son, Professor of Anatomy in the University of York, in the 60th year of his age.

Butterwearn.—On Monday, the 17th inst., Banyer, wife of John F. Butterworth, and day

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of William Jay. Moller.—In Auburn, N. Y., Hon. Elijah Miller, 80—father in law of Ex-Governor Seward. Snow .- In Fitchburgh, Mass., Oct. 31st, Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Benjamin Snow, Jr., and dau of Mr. David Boutelle, aged 32 years,

Notices.

THE SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA

THE Fair will be held in December. The Man appointed by the Female Anti-Slavery Society vite all those who are interested in the great can which their labours are devoted, to aid them in work.

The times call loudly upon us for faithful and effi-effort. Let us be zealous and untiring in our et yours to arouse those over whom we may have influ

enough to give us their aid. Anna M. Ropper, ome. anch Margaret A. Griscom, Margaret Jones, Priscilla Lukens, Emma Parker, the Janette Jackson, Rebecca Plumly, Hannah L Stickney, Mary T. Stickney, Clementine G. Ruby, Margaretta Forten, Elizabeth Gay, Elizabeth Davis, Rebecca Plumly, Maria M. Davla, Maria M. Davla, Emily W. Taylor, Mary Grew, Sarah A. M'Kim, Sarah T. Child, Anna M. Child, Haldah Justice, Sarah Pugh, Harriet D. Purvis, Elizabeth Carman, Mary Shaw. the hiphom her han A. Matilda Remond, Gertrude K. Burleigh, like Sarah Tyndale, Elizabeth Clendenin, Are sons Abby Kimber, Martha Kimber,

Mary Shaw,
Saruh M. Douglass,
Esther Reckless.
1951. Evelina Suplee, Philadelphia, September, 1851.

MEETINGS IN HERKIMER COUNT

BY LEWIS FORD AND PARKER PILLSBURY MASSACHUSETTS.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an agent of the American Slavery Society, a County as follows: will attend meetings in Hork

Rockton, Sat. evening and Sun., Nov. 29 and 30. Brockett's Bridge, Tues, and Wed., Decem. 2d and Salisbury Centre, Thurs. and Fri., 4 Norway, Sat, and Sun., Cold Brook, Tues, and Wed., Fairfield, Thurs. and Fri., 64 41 G -66

64 11 "

In places where two days are spent, the first met will invariably be in the evening of the first day.

NATIONAL ANTI-S

It is a sammer night of 1590, when Benjamin Jensen walks into the poor house of Hartshorn Lane-He is travel-stained and wearp. His jerkin is half hidden beneath a dirty cloak. That jerkin, which looked so smart in a mother's eye when last they parted, is strangely shrunk—or, rather, has not the spare boy grown into a burly youth, although the boy's jerkin must still do service? The brick-layer demands his business—the wife falls upon his neck. And well may the bricklayer know him not. His face is 'pimpled;' hard work and irregular living have left their marks upon him. The exhibition has been insufficient for his maintenance. His spirit has been sorely wounded. The scholar of sixteen thinks he should prefer the daily bread which is to be wen by the labour of his hands, to the hunger for which pride has no present solace. Benjamin Johnson becames a bricklayer,

And now, for two years, has the mother—her hopes wholly gone, her love only the same—to bear up under the burden of conflicting daties. The young man doly works at the most menial tasks of his business. He has woo his way to handle wtrowel; but he is not conformable in all things. "Wife," may Thomas Fowler, "that sun of yours will never presper. Caanet he work—and cannot he cat his meals, —without a Greek book in his vest? This very noon must he seat himself ut dinner hour, in the shade of the wall in Chancery Lane, on which he had been

Thomas fowler, "that some the is not come fowler, "that some per. Cannot be work—and cannot no —without a Greek buck in his vest? This very now —without a Greek buck in his vest? This very now —without a Greek buck in his vest? This very now — without a Greek buck in his vest? This very now — without a Greek buck in his vest? This very now — and the early take as if they were equal. Margaret, he is too grand for me; he is above his trade." "Shame on ye, husband! Does he not work, honestly and defuly? and will you gradge him his books?" "He haunts the playhouses; he sits in the pit—and oracks nuts—and hisses or clups hands, it a way quite unbesceming a brickluyer's apprentioe. Margaret, I fear he will come to no good." One night there is a fearful quarrel. It is late when Benjamin returns home. In eilence and darkness, the son and mather meet. She is resolved. "Benjamin, my son, we will endure this life no longer. chare is a fearful quarre.
returns home. In silence and darkness, was
returns home. In silence and darkness, was
mother meet. She is resolved. "Benjamin, my sm,
my dear son, we will endure this life no longer.
There is a sword—it was your grandfather's. A
gentleman wore it; a gentleman chall still reon inGo to the Low Countries. Voluntoere are called for.
There is an expedition to Ostend. Take with you
these few crowns, and God prosper you."

Another year, and Benjamin's campaign is ended.
At the hearth in Hartshorn Lane sits Margaret Fowler—in solitude. There will be no more strife about
Death has settled the controversy. Marmade is unprosperous; for

At the hearth in Hartshorn Lane sits Margaret Fow-ler—in solitude. There will be no more strife about her son. Death has settled the controversy. Mar-garet is very poor. Her trade is unprosperous; for the widow is defrauded by her servants. "Mother, there is my grandfather's sword—it has done ser-vice; and now, I will work for you." "How my son?" "I will be a bricklayer again." We see the Shadow of the Mother as she strives to make her son content. He has no longer "the lime and morter" hands with which it was his after-fate to be represen-ed; but he bestows the master's eye upon his mather's nands with which it was his atter-face to be reprocedad; but he bestows the master's eye upon his mather's
workmen. Yet he has hours of leisure. There is a
chamber in the old house now filled with learned
books. He reads, and he writes, as his own pleasure
dictates. "Mother," he one day says, "I wish to
marry." "Do so, my son; bring your wife home;
we will dwell together." So a few years roll on
He and his wife weep
"Many the development of their court."

"Mary, the daughter of their youth."
But there is an event approaching which sets aside sorrow. "Daughter," says the ancient lady, "we must to the Rose Piayhouse tenight. There is a new play to be acted, and that play is Benjumin's." "Yes, mother, he has had divers moneys already. Not much, I wut, seeing the labour he has given to this 'Comedy of Hemours'—five shillings, and ten shillings, and once, a pound." "No matter, daughter, he will be famous; I always knew he would be famous." A calamity cloude that fame. The playwriter has quarrels on every side. In the autumn of 1598, Philip Henslowe, the manager of "the Lord Admiral's men," writes thus to his son-in-law, Alleyn: "Since you were with me, I have lost one of my company, which harteth me greatly—that is Ga-" Mary, the daughter of their youth." of 1598, Philip Henslowe, the manager of "the Lord Admiral's men," writes thus to his son-in-law, Alleyn: "Since you were with me, I have lost one of my company, which hartest me greatly—that is Gabriel; for he is slain in Hogsden Fields, by the hands of Benjamin Jonson, bricklayer." Twenty years after, the great dramatist, the laurest, thus relates the story to Drummond: "Being appealed to the fields, he had killed his adversary, which had him hart in the arm, and whose sword was ten inches lenger than his; for the which he was imprisoned, and almost at the gallows." There is the proud Shadow of a Roman Matron hovering about his cell, in those hours when the gallows loomed darkly in the those hours when the gallows loomed darkly

those hours when future.

The scholar and the poet has won his fame.—
Bricklayer no longer, Ben is the companion of the illustrious. Shakespeare hath "wit-combate" with him; Camdon and Schlen try his metal, in learned controversies; Raleigh and Beaumont, and Bonne, and Fletcher, exchange with him "words of subtle flame" at "The Mermaid." But a new trouble flame and the control of the throne. Hear forson's the was deand Fletcher, exchange who will a new trouble dame "at "The Mermaid." But a new trouble arises—Jemes is come to the throne. Hear Jonson's account of a remarkable transaction: "He was deleted by Sir Jemes Murray to the King. for writing something against the Scots, in a play, 'Eastward Ho," and voluntarily imprisoned himself, with Chapman and Marston, who had written it amongst thom. The report was that they should then have had their man and Marston, who had written it amongst them. The report was that they should then have had their cars cut, and noses." They are at length released. We see the shadow of a banquet, which the poet gave to his friends in commemoration of his deliverance. There is a juyous company of immortals at that feast. There, too, is that loving and fnithful Mother. The wine-caps are flowing; there are song and jest, eloquence, and the passionate armestness with which such friends speak when the heart is opened. But there is one, whose Shadow we now see, more passionate and more carnest than any of ness with which such friends speak when the heart is opened. But there is one, whose Shadow we now see, more passionate and more carnest than any of that company. She rises, with a full goldef in her hand: "Son, I drink to thee. Benjamin, my beleved son, thrice I drink to thee. See ye this paper; one grain of the subtle drug which it holds is death. Even as we now pledged each other in rich canary, would I have pledged thee in justy strong poison, had thy sentence taken execution. Thy shame would have been my shame, and neither of its should have lived after it."

"She was no churl," says Benjamin.—Diekens'

WES THE churl," says Benjamin .- Dickens'

Household Words.

-SLAVERY STANDARD.

tured, but, on account of a severe storm, to be are thin attendance. On Sunday, at 3 o'clock, for the time, Miss Holley lectured to the Grassdallans. with close of the lecture, a collection again was m who commendable liberality manifested the satisfa , under the heavers; hereupen, the General, in a few r everal complimented the speaker in high terms; he colby politely inviting Miss Holley to visit Grassful f their edy at and lecture. The aged pioneer followed in a few behalf, ziastic remarks, wishing God speed to the object mission of Miss Holley, and the meeting dispers put up them a much for Grassdale in the cause of the slave More anon. Yours. resolu-

Miscellaneons Mems.

Twenty-Three papers in Virginia have hold Fillmore flag.

Appropriate Motto.—Trusir & Co. of cuse, N. Y. have issued the first number of sition paper with the significant metro. Go it to

-Maine Liquon Law. —In all the States of and and some of the Middle, Western and tates, there will be efforts to pass the Mai England and som orn States, there

—A SLAVER, under Genoese colours, was by the British steamer Rifleman, on the coast of with six slaves on board, sent to Gibralter as a manned by her capturers, and arrived there as the 25th alt. quor Law

—REY. DR. DEWRY.—Washington paper that Rev. Dr. Dewey will ere long settle over thrian Church in that city. It is proposed to Dr. Dewey to repent in Washington the lecture now delivering before the Lowell Institute.

PREACHING IN THE STREET.—The Pres of New York have adopted an carnest resolution mending the practice of preaching in the atr those who cannot be brought into the house erec public worship.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—We leave from the Tincenpes (Indiana) Gazette that Judge Dem Illinois, in the case of a negro recently stress brought before him as a fugitive slave on a wribeas corpus, decided that the Fugitive Slave Lancansillutional, and therefore discharged the sed runaway. Much excitement has been occasitable decision. ed ramaway. this decision.

—MARRYING A WIFE'S SISTER.—The sub-marrying a Wife's Sister came up before the Pl-phla Synod at its late meeting. One of the mi of the New Castle Presbytery had solemnized ringo of this kind. His Presbytery dismissed tiject without disciplinary action. One metobe plained to the Synod, and the Synod with a disagning a constructive approval of such marring tained the course taken by the Presbytery.

—The "Agration" Just Bedun.—The home closes an article in relation to the late is

THE "AGITATION" JUST BELLIN.—The bunc closes an article in relation to the late pecupuign, with an admenition to the Union Safut mittee, that if they persist in their efforts to free discussion on the Slavery question, the "agit has just commenced.

We can furnish the

as just conneceed.
We can furnish the priests of the new deity work
New York, with another piece of informati
heir comfort. The people of the country hav
he last "Collon" ticket formed in that city, th their the last "Cotton" ticket formed in that city, the run without provoking reprisals in the "rared distinct is a game that two can play at, as "Cotton find to its cost, in the next contest. Nothing became prevented the whole West from breaking be decision just passed; and even as it was, the with difficulty restrained or both sides. The uniof another "Cotton" banner in the city, will signal for a general revolt in the country.—If State Jaurenal.

signal for a gallary signal for a gallary signal for a gallary signal.

However, a was brutally murdered recently by some init wretches in the neighbourhood of Sandy Creek, parish of Baton Rouge, La. A negro named Rite a young negress, about fourteen or fifteen years twere taken up, tried, confessed the crime, and sent to be hung on Monday. The negroes, in their is sion, implicated two white men as the instigators bloody deed. The report is that one of the whit accused was enamoured of the young fady, who is to marry him, whereupon he determined to wreal and proaccused was enamoured of the young ledy, who a to ourry him, whereupon he determined to wreal ber his familish revenge, and, by threats and pro-prevailed upon his negroes to whylay her, as al-passing from her home to a neighbour's, near the where her mangled corpse was found submergi-neath the weight of a heavy log, with the apron-condemned negress about her neck, it having bee to strangle her. The white men accused have le-parish, atthough they cannot be condemned on evidence. threats and prosubmerge

evidence evidence.

— RECEPTION OF THE HUNGARIANS BY MAYOR OF NEW YORK,—On Wednesday afterma last week a deputation of the Hungarian Exile staying at the living Hones, accruapanted by As Surgeon Hamilton, of the Mississippi, and Ald Frenklin and Miller, visited Mayor Kingsland for purpose of expressing their gratitude upon arrive a land of freedom. The Mayor-received them Governor's floom, City Halt, where Calanel Borzowho speaks English with telerable fluoney, mas extempore address which was full of pathos, and forth at several points the spontaneous applicate hearers. at the Surger hearers

Co.) papers learn from Governor Wood, that one Polly negroes who was kidnapped some month from Lawrence County, O, has returned, after a going his trial in Kentucky for his freedom. Wood, who took a deep interest in reclaiming the napped negroes, speaks highly of the Kentuckis this trial. The kidnapper had escaped, or he have been severely dealt with—so a Kentucky says. anya.

—EASTERN SCHOOL MA'AMS.—Governor has just imported a fresh supply of school-mistres Chicago, from Down East. The Chicago Democra "that school-ma'am business is one of the best for the Nest that over he was the contract of the best of the contract of the best of the contract of the best of the contract the for the West that ever happened. It deains the lits surplus female population, and the very best p of it too. It also furnishes our young men without they send home for their sisters, coming, at it is often the case that one of these Yankee school tresses is the means of settling a whole township thus of building a school-house and filling it with are." e the

-Long Island Corton. -It has not be within a very short time that cotton

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affected piety. To say that Swift lacked tenderness, to survey the turning of the political wheel with his would be to larget many passages of his unaccountable industry that overflow with gentleness of spirit and mild humanity; but to deny that he exhibited on the 9th of September; on the 1st of October he fortunate. "I meddle not with Lord Oxford's nmph, and to meet—and he was grateful for the tenderness, indeed, left him a naked and irreclaimable savage—is equally impossible. If we decommand. There is, in truth, no end to such ma-

Swift was born in the year 1667. His father, who was Queen, Lords and Commons. There was trewas steward to the Society of the King's Inn, Dublin, mendous work to do, and Switt did it all. The Tories died before his birth and left his widow penniless. had thrown out the Whigs, and had brought in a The child, named Jonathan, after his father, was brought up on charity. The obligation due to an uncle was one that Swift would never forget, or remember without inexcusable indignation. Recause he had not been left to starve by his relatives, or because his uncle would not do more than he could, Swift conceived an eternal dislike to all who bere his name, and a haughty contempt for all who partook of his nature. He struggled into active life, and presented himself to his fellow men in the temper of At the age of fourteen, he was admitted into Trinity College, Dublin, and four years afterwards, a special grace-for his acquisitions apparently failed to earn the distinction—the degree of Bacheer of Arts was conferred upon him. In 1682, the year in which the war broke out in Ireland, Swift, a his twenty-first year, and without a sixpence in is pocket, left college. Fortunately for him, the wife of Sir William Temple was related to his mo- which he mercilessly assailed, as none but himself her, and upon her application to that statesman the friendless youth was provided with a home. He and distasteful to himself; not an individual was took up his abode with Sir William in England, and spared whose sufferings could add to the tranquility for the space of two years laboured hard at his own inprovement, and at the amusement of his patron. How far Swift succeeded in winning the good opinion ef Sir William may be learnt from the fact that when King William honoured Moor Park with his presence, he was permitted to take part in the interriows, and that when Sir William was unable to visit the King, his protege was commissioned to wait up his victims at the shrine of universal mirth. He upon his Majesty, and to speak on the patron's au-thority and behalf. The lud's future promised better things than his beginning. He resolved to go into the church, since preferment stared him in the face In 1692 he proceeded to Oxford, where he obtained his Master's degree, and in 1694, quarroling with Sir William Temple, who coldly offered him a situaion worth £100 a year, he quitted his patron in disgust, and went at once to Ireland to take boly He was ordained, and almost immediately afterwards received the living of Kilroot, in the diouse of Connor, the value of the living being about qual to that of the appointment offered by Sir William Temple.

Swift, miserable in his exile, signed for the advantages he has abandoned. Sir William Temple. onely without his clever and keen-witted companion, pined for his return. The prebend of Kilroot was speedily resigned in favour of a poor corate, for whom wift had taken great pains to procure the presenta tion; and with £30 in his purse, the independent slergymun proceeded once more to Moor Park. Sir. William received him with open arms. They reided together until 1699, when the great statesman died, leaving to Swift, in testimony of his regard, the sum of £100 and his literary remains. The re-mains were duly published and dedicated to the King. They might have been inscribed to his Majesty's cook, for any advantage that accrued to the Swift was a Whig, but his politics suffered ecverely by the neglect of his Majesty, who derived no particular advantage from Sir William Temple's

Weary with long and vain attendance upon Court, Swift finally accepted at the hands of Lord Berkely, me of the Lords Justices of Ireland, the rectory of Agher and the vicarages of Laracor and Rathbeggan. n the year 1700 he took possession of the living at and his mode of entering upon his duty was horoughly characteristic of the man. He walked down to Largeor, entered the curate's house, and announced himself as "his master." In his usual tyle, he affected brutality, and having sufficiently them by evidences of undoubted friendliness and good will. "This," says Sir Walter Scott, " was the ruling trait of Switt's character to others ; his praise ssumed the appearance and language of complaint his benefits were often prefaced by a prologue of a threatening nature." "The rating trait" of Swift's character was morbid eccentricity. Much loss eccentricity has saved many a murderer in our days om the gallows. We approach a period of Swittolt from the cold-blooded doings of a monster.

Daring Swife's second residence with Sir William emple, he had become acquainted with an immate of Moor Park, very different to the accomplished man to whose intellectual pleasures he so largely ministered. A young and lovely girl-half ward, half dependent in the establishment engaged the attention and communded the untiring services of the newly made minister. Esther Johnson had need of education, and Swift became her tutor. entered upon his task with avidity, condescended to the humblest instruction, and inspired his pupil with unbounded gratitude and regard. Swift unbounded gratitude and regard. Swift was not more insensible to the simplicity of the lady than to the kind offices of her muster; but Swift would not have been Swift had he, like other men, returned everyday love with ordinary affection Swift had felt tender impressions in his own fashion pefore. Once in Leicesterabire he was accused by a riord of having formed an imprudent attachment. on which occasion he returned for answer, that "his cold temper and unconfined humour" would prevent all serious consequences, even if it were not true that the conduct which his friend had taken for gallantry had been merely the evidence " of an active and restless temper, incapable of enduring idleness, and catching at such opportunities of amusement a most readily occurred." Upon another occasion, an Upon another occasion, and within four years of the Leicestershire pastime, Swift made an absolute offer of his hand to one Miss Waryng, vowing in his declaratory epistle, that he would forego every prospect of interest for the sake of his " Varina," and that " the lady's love was far more fatal than her cruelty." After much and long consideration, Varina consented to the suit. That was enough for Swift. He met the capitalation by charging his Varine with want of affection, by stipulating for unbeard of sacrifices, and concluding, with an expression of his willingness to wed, " though she had neither fortune nor beauty," provided every articlo of his letter was ungrudgingly agreed to. may well tremble for Esther Johnson, with her young

heart given into such wild keeping.
As soon as Swift was established at Laragor, it was arranged that Esther, who possessed a small property in Ireland, should take up her abode near to her old preceptor. She came, and scandal was silenced by stipulation insisted on by Swift, that his lovely charge should have a matron for a constant companion, and never see him except in the presence of a third party. Esther was in her seventeenth year. The vicar of Laracor was on his road to forty. wonder that even in Laracor the former should receive the offer of marriage, and that the latter, waycommunicate all that he was not. His virtues were ward and inconsistent from first to lest, should deanother the happiness he had resolved never to enjo the savour of virtue. The originality of his himself? Esther found a lover whom Swift repulsed

Obscurity and idleness were not for Swift. Love, that gradually consumed the unoccupied girl, was not even this man's recreation. Impatient of banishment, he went to Lendon, and mixed with the wite of the age. Addison, Steele and Arbuthnot, became his friends, and he quickly proved himself worthy of their intimacy by the publication, in 1704, of his Tale of a Tub. The success of the work, given to the world anonymously, was decisive. 'Its singular could begradge the food and wine consumed by a merit obtained for its author everlasting remova. guest, yet throughout his life refuse to derive the and effectually prevented his rising to the highest mailest pocuniary advantage from his published dignity in the very church which his book luboured works, and at his death bequeath the whole of his to exalt. None but an inspired madman would have attempted to do bonour to religion in a spirit wift was a sufferer in body, yet his frame was which none but the infidel could heartily approve. Politicians are not equeamish. The Whigs could see no fault in raillery and wit that might serve No temporal interests with greater advantage than they advanced interests ecclesiustical; and the friends of the Revolution welcomed so rare an adherent to their principles. With an affected ordour that subsequent events proved to be as premature as it was hollow, Swift's pen was in harness for his were not tired of his former prosperous friend, "to allies, and worked vigorously enough until 1709, when, having assisted Steele in the establishment of gnomy of the political associates with whom he had the Tattler, the Vicar of Laracor returning to Ireland and to the duties of a rural pastor. Not to remain, None knew better than be the stinging force of a however. A change suddenly came over the spirit of the nation. Sacheverell was about to pull down by hundreds at his head without in any way disturb- by a single sermon all the popularity that Marlboin 1720, Switt revisited Engised, for the first started by the friends and his friends had built up by their glorious alty. The Duckess of Somerset would be reconciled, the Queen would be gracious, the path of honour vigorously defending the position and privileges of from the Whigs, and his suspicious were aroused. Bolingbroke and Harley were equally the friends of universal fame that masterly and singular work.

inexcusable brutality where the coftness of his nature had stready written a kampoon upon an aucient assoought chiefly to have been evoked-where the want ciate; and on the 4th he was presented to Harley, the new Minister.

The career of Swift from this moment, and so long cline to pursue the contradictory series further, it is us the Government of Harley lasted, was magnificent in pity to the reader, not for want of materials at and mighty. Had he not been crotchesty from his very boyhood, his head would have been turned now. Swift reigned. Swift was the Government. Swift had thrown out the Whigs, and had brought in a Government in their place quite as Whiggish, to do Tory work. To moderate the wishes of the people if not blind their eyes, was the preliminary and es-sential work of the Ministry. They could not perform it themselves. Swift undertook and accomplished it. He had intellect and courage enough for that, and more. Moreover, he had schement passions to gratity, and they might all partake o the glory of his success; he was proud, and his pride reveled in authority; he was ambitious, and his ambition could attain no higher pitch than is found at the right hand of the Prime Minister; he was re vengelel, and revenge could wish no sweeter gratiticution than the contertions of the great who had ne-glected genius and desert when they looked to them for advancement, and obtained nothing but cold negleet. Swift, single-handed, fought the Whigs. For seven months he conducted a periodical paper in could attack, all who were odious to the Government, and permanence of the Government. Resistance was in vain; it was attempted, but invariably with one effect-the first wound grazed, the second killed. The public were in costacies. The languers were all on the side of the satirist, and how yast a portion

of the community these are, needs not be said. it was not in the Examiner alone that Swift offered could write verses for the rough heart of a nation to chuckle over and delight in. Personalities to-day By wide of the mark; then they went right home. The habits, the foibles, the moral and physical imperfections of humanity, were all fair game, provided the shalt were dipped with gall as well as venom Short prome, longer pamphlets-whatever could help the Government and cover their foes with ridicule an I score, Swift poured upon the town, with an industry and skill that set eulogy at defiance. because they did dely praise, Jonathan Swift never

asked and was never too grand to accept it.
But he claimed much more. His disordered yes exquisite intellect acknowledged no superiority. asked no thanks for his labour; he disdained pecuniary reward for his matchless and incalculable services; be did not care for fume; but he imperiously demanded to be treated by the greatest as an equal Mr. Harley offered him money, and he quarreled with the Minister for his boldness. " If we let these great Ministers," he said, " pretend too much, there will be no governing them." The same Minister de sired to make Swift his chaplain. One mistake was as great as the other. "My Lord Oxford, by a segond hand, proposed my being his chaplain, which I, by a become trans, refused. I will be no man's chaplain alive." The assumption of the man was more than regal. At a later period of his life be drew up a list of his friends, ranking them respecively under the heads, "Ungrateful," "Grateful," Indifferent," and "Doubtful," Pope appears among Pope appears among the grateful; Queen Caroline among the ungrateful he andacity of those distinctions is very edifying. What autocrat is here, for whose mere countenance

the whole world is to bow down and be "grateful." It is due to Swift's imperiousness, however, to state that, once acknowledged as an equal, he was prepared to make every accrifice that could be looked for in a friend. Concede his position, and for fortune or disgrace he was equally prepared. Harley and Bolingbroke, quick to discern the weakness, called their invulnerable ally by his Christian name, ed that time would mitigate and show the hopeless but stopped short of conferring apon him any benefit ness of Vanessa's pussion, and in the meanwhile be haughty scribe, who contented himself with pulling down the barriers that had been importmently set up to separate him from rank and worldly greatness But, if Swift shrank from the treatment of a client he performed no part so willingly as that of a patron He took literature under his wing, and compelled the Government to do it homege. He quarreled with Steele when he deserted the Whigs, and pursued his formusations with unfitteding sarcasm and banter; but, at his request, Steele was maintained by the Government in an effice of which he was about to be deprival. Congrove was a Whig, but Swift insisted there should find honour at the hands of the Tories, and Harley honoured him accordingly. Swift intro-duced Gay to Lord Bolingbroke, and secured that nobleman's weighty patronage for the poet. Rowe was recommonded for office, Pope for aid The wellto-do, by Swift's personal interest, found respect, the indigent money, for the mitigation of their pains. At Court, at Swift's instigation, the Lord Treasurer made the first advances to men of letters, and, by the set, made tacit confession of the power which Swift so liberally exercised for the advantage of everybody but himself. But what worldly distinction. in truth, could add to the importance of a personage who made it a point for a Duke to pay him the first visit, and who, on one occasion, publicly sent the Prime Minister into the House of Commons to call out the First Secretary of State, whom Swift wished . to inform that he would not dine with him if he

A lampoon directed against the facetious, pre-upon whose red hair Swift had been facetious, presee of Hereford fell vacant in 1712. delights of the lover. would now have paid the debt due from his Government to Swift, but the Duchess of Somerset, upon her knees, implored the Queen to withhold her con cent from the appointment, and Swift was pronounced by Her Majesty as "too violent in party" for pro-motion. The most important man in the kingdom found himself in a moment the most feeble. fountain of so much honour could not retain a drop of the precious waters for itself. Swift, it is said. laid the foundations of furture for upwards of forty families who rose to distinction by a word from his lips. What a satire upon power was the satirist's own tate! He could not advance himself in England one inch. Promotion in Ireland began and ended with his appointment to the Deanery of St. Patrick,

of which he took possession, much to his disgust and rexation, in the Summer of 1713. The Summer, however, was not over before Swift was in England again. The wheels of Government had come to a dead lock, and of course none but he could right them. The Ministry was at sixes and sevens. Its very existence depended upon the good understanding of the chiefs. Bollogbroke and Harley, and the wily ambition of the latter, jarring gainst the vehement desires of the former, had produced jealousy, suspicion, and now threatened immediate disorganization. A thousand voices called the Dean to the scene of action, and he came full of the importance of his mission He plunged at once into the vexed was of political controversy, and whilst straining every effort to court his friends, let no opportunity stip of galling their toes. His pen was as damaging and industrious as ever. It set the town in a favor. It caused Richard Stoole to be expelled from the House of Commons, and it sent the whole body of Scotch peers, headed by the Duke of Argyll. to the Queen, with the prayer that a proclamatio night be issued for the discovery of their libeller Swift was more successful in his assaults than in hi mediation. The Ministers were irreconcilable Vexed at heart with disappointment, the Dean, after his manner, suddenly quitted London, and shut himself up in Berkshire. One attempt be made in his strict seclusion to uphold the Government and save the country, and the composition is a curiosity in its way. He published a proposition for the exclusion of all dissenters from power of every kind, for disqualifying Whige and Low Churchmen for every possible office, and for compelling the presumptive beir to the throne to declare his abomination of Whigs, and his perfect satisfaction with Her Majesty's prewhen this modest pamphlet was put forth, and so they were. The intrigues of Bohngbroke had triumphed over those of his colleague, and Oxford was tions on her behalf. disgraced. The latter about to retire into obscurity, was won. Bolingbroke triumphant besought his Minister, and to aid him in his perilous adventure. adored him.

Nothing should be wanting to do justice to his loy. In 1726, Swift revisited England, for the first time

fortunate. "I meddle not with Lord Oxford's faults," is his noble language, "as he was a Minister of State, but his personal kindness to me was excessive. He distinguished and chose me above all men when he was great." Within a few days of Swift's self-donying decision Queen Anne was a corpee, Bo lingbroke and Oxford both flying for their lives, and Swift himself hiding his upprotected head in Ireland. amidst a people who at once feared and hated him

During Swift's visit to London in 1710, he had regularly transmitted to Stella, by which name Esther Johnson is made known to posterity, an account of his daily doings with the new Government. The journal exhibits the view of the writer that his conduct invariably presents. It is full of tenderness and confidence, and not without coarseness that startles and shocks. It contains a detailed minute ac count, not only of all that passed between Swift and the Government, but of his changeful feelings as they arose from day to day, and of physical infirmities that are commonly whispered in the ear of the physician. If Swift loved Stella in the ordinary acceptation of the term, he took small pains in his diary to elevate the sentiments with she regarded him here. The journal is not in harmony throughout. Towards the close it lacks the tenderness and warmth, the minuteness and confidential utterance that are so visible at the beginning. We are enabled to account for the differ Swift had enlarged the circle of his female acquaintance whilst fighting for his friends in Lon-He had become a constant visitor, especially at the house of a Mrs. Vinhomrigh, who had two daughters, the eldest of whom was about twenty years of age, and had the same Christian name as Stella. Esther Vanhomrigh had great taste for reading, and Swift, who seems to have delighted in such occupation, condessended, for the second time in his life, to become a young ladies instructor. The great man's tuition had always one offect upon his Before Miss Vanhomrigh had made much progress in her studies she was over head and ears in love, and, to the astonishment of her master, she one day declared the passionate and undying charactor of her attachment. Swift met the confession with a weapon far more potent when opposed to a political foe than when directed against the weak heart of a doting woman. He had recourse to rail lery, but finding his banter of no avail, endeavored to appease the unhappy girl by "an offer of devoted and everlasting friendship, founded on the basis of a virtuous esteem." He might with equal success have attempted to put out a conflagration with a bucket of cold water. There was no help for the miserable man. He returned to his deanery at the death of Queen Anne, with two love affairs upon his hands, but with the stern resolution of encour oging neither, and overcoming both.

Before quitting England he wrote to Esther Van-Vanessa, as he styles her in his correspondence, intimating his intention to forget every-thing in England, and to write to her as seldom as possible. So far the claims of Vanessa were disposed of. As soon as he reached his deanury, he seoured lodgings for Stella and her companion, and reiterated his determination to pursue his intercourse with the young lady upon the prudent terms origi-So far his mind was set at rost nally established. in respect of Stella. But Swift had scarcely time to congratulate himself upon his plans before Vanessa presented herself in Dublia, and made known to the Dean her resolution to take up her abode permanently in Ircland. Her mother was dead, so were her two broshers; she and her sister were alone in the world, and they had a small property near Dubed by the proceeding, remonstrated, threatened, denounced-all in vain. Vanessa met his reproache with complaints of cruelty and neglect, and warned him of the consequences of leaving her without the soluce of his friendship and presence. Perplexed and distressed, the Dean had no other resource than to leave events to their own development. sought, by occasional communication with her, to prevent any catastrophe that might result from actual despair. But his thoughts for Vanessa's safety were inimical to Stella's ropose. She pined and gradually sank under the alteration that had taken place in Swift's deportment towards her since his acquaintance with Vancasa. Swift, really auxious for the safety of his ward, requested a friend to ascertain the cause of her malady. It was not diffi-cult to ascertain it. His indifference and public candal, which spoke freely of their unaccountable onnection, were alone to blame for her suffurings. It was enough for Swift. He had passed the age which he had resolved to marry, but he was ready to wed Stella provided the marriage were kept a scret and she was content to live apart. Poor Stella was more than content, but she over-estimated her strength. The marriage took place, and immediately afterwards the husband withdrew himself in a fit of madaess, which threw him into gloom and misory for days. What the motives may have been for the inexplicable stipulations of this wayward man, it is impossible to ascertain. That they were the motives of a diseased, and at times utterly irresponsible, judgment, we think cannot be questioned. Of love, as a tender passion, Switt had no conception. His writings prove it. The coarseness that pervades his compositions has nothing in common with the susceptibility that shrinks from disgusting and loathsome images in which Swift revelled. In all his prose and poetical addresses to his mistresses, there is not one expression to prove the weakness of his heart. He writes as a guardian -he writes as a friend-he writes as a father, but not a sylable scapes him that can be attributed to the pangs and

Married to Stella, Swift proved himself more eager than ever to give his intercourse with Van-essa the character of mere friendship. He went so far as to endeavor to engage her affectations for another man, but his attempts were rejected with in-dignation and scorn. In the August of the year 1717, Vanessa retired from Dublia to her house and property near Celbridge. Swift exhorted her to leave Ireland altegether, but she was not be persuaded. in 1720, it would appear that the Dean frequently visited the recluse in her retirement, and unon such occasions Vanessa would plant a laurel or two in honour of her guest, who passed his time with the lady reading and writing verses in a rural bower built in a sequestered part of her garden. Some of the verses composed by Vanessa have been preserved. They breathe the fond ardour of the suffering maid, and testify to the imperturable coldness of the man. Of the innoceace of their intercourse there cannot be a doubt. In 1720, Vaneses lost her last remaining relative—her sister died in her arms. Thrown back upon herself by this bereavement, the intensity of her love for the Dean became insupportable. Jealous and suspicious, and eager to put an end to a terror that possessed her, she resolved to address herself to Stella, and to ascertain from her own lips the exact nature of her relation with her so-called guardian. The momen tous question was asked in a letter, to which Stella calmly replied by informing har interrogator that she was the Dean's wife. Vanessa's letter was forworded by stella to Swift himself, and it roused him to fury. He rade off at once to Cellbridge, entered the apartment in which Vanessa was scated, and glared upon her like a tigor. The trembling creature asked her visitor to sit down. He answered the invitation by flinging a packet on the table, and riding instantly away. The packet was opened; it contained nothing but Vanessa's letter to Stella. Her doom was pronounced. The fond heart snapped.

n a few weeks the hopeless, desolute Vanessa was her grave. Swift, agonized, rushed from the world. For two months subsequently to the death of Vauessa his place of abode was unknown. But at the end of that period he returned to Dublin calmer for the conflict be had undergone. He devoted himself industriously again to uffairs of State. His pen had now a nobler office than to sustain unworthy men in unmerited power. We can but indicate the course of his labours. Ireland, the country not of sent advisors. Matters must have been near a crisis his love, but of his birth and adoption, treated as a conquered province, owed her rescue from absolute thraldom to Swift's great and unconquerable exer-He resisted the English Godisgraced. The latter about to retire into obscurity, vernment with his single hand, and overcame them addressed a letter to Swift, entreating him, if he in the fight. His popularity in Ireland was unparwers not tired of his former prosperous friend, "to alleled, even in that excited and generous-hearted throw away so much time on one who loved him as tand. Rewards were offered to betray him, but a to attend him upon his melancholy journey." The million lives would have been sacrificed in haplace' same post brought him word that his own victory before one would have profited by the patriot's same post brought him word that his own victory before one would have profited by the patriot's was won. Holingbroke triumphant besought his downfall. He was worshipped, and every hair of his Jonathan, as he loved his Quesu, to stand by her head was precious and eacred to the people who

since the death of Queen Anne, and published, fidelity by the steps he took, both in his conduct and caress him. Escaping the damage which the marked Switt. What could be do in his extremity? What has since achieved. Swift mingled once more with writings, to expose the cant and hypocrisy which he attentions of the old Government might do him with would a million men, taken at random from the his literary friends, and lived almost entirely with What could be do in his extremity? What has since achieved. Swift mingled once more with detested as heartily as he admired and practised un- the new, Swift started for England in 1710, in order multitude, have done, had they been so situated, so Pope. Yet courted on all sides he was doomed again

and a star of to the said to see the mile and the

umph, and to meet—and he was grateful for the eight—the improved and welcoming looks of the woman for whose dissolution he had been prepared. In March, 1728. Stella being sufficiently recovered the Dean ventured once more to England, but soon to be resummened to the hapless couch of his ex hausted and most miserable wife. Afflicted in body and soul, Swift suddenly quitted Pope, with who he was residing at Twickenham, and reaching his home was doomed to find his Stella upon the verge of the grave. 'l'ill the last moment he continued at her bedside, evincing the tenderest consideration. and performing what consolatory tasks he might in the sick chamber. Shortly before her death part of a conversation between the melancholy pair was overheard. "Well, my dear," said the Dean, "! you wish it, it shall be owned." Stella's reply was given in a few words. "It is too late." 28th of January," writes one of the biographers of Swift, "Mrs. Johnson closed her weary pilgrimage and passed to that land where they neither matry nor are given in marriago," the second victim of on and the same hopoless and consuming passion. Swift stood alone in the world, and for his punshment was doomed to endure the crushing solitude for the space of seventeen years. The interval was gloomy indeed. From his youth the Dean had been

subject to painful fits of gliddiness and deafness. vere. In 1740, he went raving mad, and frenzy ceased only to leave him a more pitiable idiot. Dur ing the space of three years the poor creature was auconscious of what passed around him, and spoke but twice. Upon the 19th of October, 1735, God mercifully removed the terrible spectacle from the sight of man, and released the sufferer from his misery, degradation, and shame.

The volumes which have given occasion to these

marks are a-singular comment upon a singular history. It is the work of a Frenchman, who has ventured to deduce a theory from the data we have submitted to the reader's notice. we cannot agree; it may be reconcileable to the re-mance which M. de Wailly has invented, but it is altogether opposed to veritable records that cannot be impugned. M. de Wailly would have it that Swift's marriage with Stella was a deliberate an rational sacrifice of love to principle, and that Swift compensated his sacrificed love by granting his principle no human indulgence; that his love for anessa, in fact, was sincere and ordent, and tha his duty to Stella alone prevented a union with Va. nessa. To prove his case M. do Wailly widely departs from history, and makes his hypothesis of no value whatever, except to the novel reader. As a romance, written by a Frenchman, Stella and sessa is worthy of great commendation. It indicates a familiar knowledge of English manners and character, and never betrays, except here and there in the construction of the plot, the hand of a fe reigner. It is quite free from exaggeration, and in asmuch as it exhibits no glaring anachronism of absard caricature, is a literary curiosity. We accept it as such, though bound to reject its highest claims The mystery of Swift's amours has yet to be cleared up. We explain his otherwise unaccountable behaviour by attributing his cruelty to prevailing in-The career of Swift was brilliant, but not sanity. The career of Swift was brilliant, but not less wild than dazzling. The sickly hue of a distempered brain gave a colour to his acts in all the The storm was brewing from his relations of life. childhood; it burst forth terribly in his age, and only a moment before all was wreck and devastation, the balf-distracted man sat down and made s will, by which he left the whole of his worldly possessions for the foundation of a lunatic asylum-

THE AMOURS OF DEAN SWIFT.

STELLA AND VANESSA.

GREATER men than Dean Swift may have lived. A more remarkable man never left his impress upon the age, immerialised by his genius. To say that English history supplies no nacrative more singular and original than the career of Jonathan Swift, is to assert little. We doubt whether the histories of the world can furnish for example and instruction, for wonder and pity, for admiration and scorn, for approval and condemnation, a specimen f humanity at once so illustrious and so small. Before the eyes of his contemporaries, Swift stood a living enigms. To posterity he must continue forever One hypothesis-and one alone a distressing puzzle. -gathered from a close and candid perusal of all that has been transmitted to us from this interesting subject, helps us to account for a whole life of anomaly, but not to clear up the mystery in which t is shrouded. From the beginning to the ending of his days Jonathan Swift was more or less MAD.

Intellectually and morally, physically and religi-

ously. Dean Swift was a mass of contradictions. His cureer yields ample materials both for the biographer who would pronounce a panegyric over his tomb, and for the censor whose business it is to improve one generation at the expense of another. wift with the light of intelligence shining on his brow, and you note qualities that might become an angel. Survey him under the dark cloud, and every feature is distorted into that of a fiend. It we tell the reader what he was, in the same breath we shall writings is of a piece with the singularity of his to the infinite joy of the devoted girl, whose fate was character. He copied no man who preceded him. already linked for good or evil to that of her teacher He has not been successfully imitated by any who have followed him. The compositions of Swift reeal the brilliancy of sharpened wit, yet it is reorded of the man that he was nover known to laugh. His friendships were strong, and his antipathies vehement and unrelenting, yet he illustrated friendship by roundly abusing his familiars, and expressed hatred by bantering his foes. He was economical and saving to a fault, yet he made sacrifique to the adigent and poor sternly denied to himself. He ortune to a charitable institution. From his youth vigorous, enpable of great endurance, and maintained its power and vitality from the time of Charles II. until far on in the reign of the second George. men hated freland more than Swift, yet he was freland's first and greatest patriot, bravely standing up for the rights of that kingdom when his chivalry might have cost him his head. He was eager for roward, yet he refused payment with disdain. Impatient of advancement, he preferred to the highest conours the State could confer, the obscurity and affectionately laboured until they fell disgraced. successful lampoon, yet such missiles were hurled

principle.' He represented the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society as embracing the Christian Abolitionists of the United States: and the American Anti-Slavery Society, from which it had separated, as composed chiefly of persons who were infidel in their sentiments, opposed to all that is deemed Christian, and unfrithful to the cause of the slave; making it subsidiary to the promotion of their infidel views, and introducing for discussion on the Anti-Stavery platform the question of 'Woman's Rights,' 'anti-Sabbath,' 'no buman government, and such like.

"Fully relying on this information, we carefully avolded any intercourse with the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society; and, at the recommendation of Captain Stuart, entered into correspondence with Miss Martha V. Ball, of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, requesting to be informed of any way in which we could ald the cause we had so much at heart. It was proposed that we should contribute to a Bazsar, which was to be held in Boston for the benefit of the Massachusetts Abolition Society. We did so for two successive years, and received in acknowledgment the Second Annual Report of that Society After a time, however, we found that the Bazaar was discontinued; in consequence, as we understood, of the death of its chief manager;" and no succeeding report of the Massachusetts Abolition Society was sent to Brigtol. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter was taken in by the Society, and some other Auti-Slavery papers were recommended to us, but these were discontinued one after another. Occasionally latters from Rev Nathaniel Colver, Mr. Lewis Tappan. and Rev. Joshua Leavitt, were forwarded for our perusal from other Anti-Slavery Societies. But grafamily all those sources of information ceased, and we America on behalf of emancipation, or that any way

"The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter iled to keep alive our interest, or to point out modes of action.

existed for us to aid in promoting it.

" We made repeated applications to the Secretary of he British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for instructions as to what we in Bristol could do to promote the cause; but the suggestions were so vague and onsatisfactory that, with the exception of occasionally contributing to the support of schools and other institutions for the emancipated negroes and free coloured people (which objects, though philanthropic, are not Anti-Slavery), we could find no occupation beyond that of collecting funds for the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. This, indeed, we were told by the Secretary of that Society, was the most useful anti-Slavery work in which we could engage; and the ight to exercise an independent control over our funds was disputed." Report, pp. 6, 7.

We shall not stop to commont upon the deceptive tatements of Capt, Charles Stewart, either as to the oriin of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the causes of the secession in May, 1840. These maters, we presume, are well understood by all the readers of the Standard; nor by them alone.

The report pext speaks of the visit of Messrs. Garrion and Donglass to Bristol, in 1846, and of its effect re-kindling dormant Anti-Slavery interest there, in

"Resolved, That such ministers of this city as may be about to attend annual conferences in London, durolicited to deliberate with their brethren, on the expediency of adopting some line of conduct to prevent their pulpits being occupied by any clergymen from the United States, visiting England at the approaching Exhibition, who have not borne testimony to the unrighteous character of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and further, to take into consideration the desirablenesss of erging those religious Societies in America, with whom they sympathize in doctrine and discipline, not to depute any ministers to this country upon religious or philauthropic missions who have not publicly manifested their disapprobation of this Law, which Judge Jay declares to be " as palpable a violation of the Constitution, as it certainly is of the principles of justice, the rights of humanity, and the religion of Jesus Christ."

These resolutions, together with a collection of extracts from recent American sermons, denominated 'Clorical Teachings on Slavery," were sent to thirtytwo dissenting ministers in Bristol This was the sowing of good seed in various sorts of soil; but some was good ground, and excellent fruit resulted, in various ways, such as resolutions of religious associations and other religious bodies, and the renewed testimonies of various induential religious journals.

During this season of action, William and Ellen Craft visited Bristol at the invitation of this Society, and held growded meetings, much to the furtherunce of the

The Society continued their labours, and seat copies of their proxuble and resolution (quoted above) to fifty-throo Anti-Slavery associations, with an offer to could not learn that much effort was being made in supply, also, to all, copies of the "Clerical Teachings on Slavery." Societies in "Birmingham, Eliuburgh, Newcastle, Manchester, Chelmsford, Liverpool, and Kendul, promptly responded to the call; and some of tos regularly circulated amongst our members; but [1] these reprinted the "Clerical Teachings," and passed resolutions of their own; others were supplied from Bristol.", Within a very brief time, they also forwarded the resolutions of their Society, &c., to twentyfour Baptist, sixty four Congregational, two Missionary associations; and sent Anti-Slavory documents to 123 " influential ministers among the Independent, Baptist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Free Church, and other denominations.

Those effects, also, were crowned with the most gratifying success. Religious bodies of every denomination, and in every part of the Kingdom, took action upon the subject. The resolution passed at the Annual Assembly of the Congregational Union in London, May 16, 1851, is so important that, notwithstanding its length, we should not be excusable in omitting it

Resolved, "That this Assembly, while most anxious to reciprocate sentiments of fraternal regard and unity towards the pastors and churches of the same faith and order as those in connection with this Union, in the United States of America - more especially towards the descendants of the venerated Pilgrim Fathers in the New England States-drem it their duty to renew their solomn and indiguant protest against Slavery as it now exists among the American Churches; and, in particular, to express their great surprise and deep sorrow at the conduct of those ministers of various denominaions who have given either direct countenance or tacit he American legislature; inasmuch as they cannot but regard that wicked and accursed statute as being, n the language of the eminent patriot and philanthropist, Judge Jay, 'a palpable violation of the principles of justice, the rights of humanity, and the religion of great conflict for freedom; and we hereby renew.onesus Christ'; a law to which up one who would obey offering of sympathy and co-operation with the Amerisubmit And this Assembly would carnestly pray that the Divine Head of the Church, in whom there is neither bond nor free, would open the eyes of all Chris. ligious institutions." p 83, an ministers and churches in the United States to the ggravated guilt of participating in the sin of mansteading, or holding their brethree in unjust and cruek adage - a sin which, in the opinion of this Assembly, raises an insuperable barrier to church fellowable with them, on the part of all who, in this particular, everence the authority of God, and respect the in-

alienable rights of their fellow-men." There is, we must observe, a very material defect in this resolution, viz., the admission that they who are wilty of the sin of man-stealing, and who are holding heir brethren in unjust and ornel bondage, are Chais-TIAN ministers and churches! While the British Abo litionists do this, their shafts will full comparatively pointless, and their otherwise faithful rebukes full of eccomplishing the end they desire and propose. The stand which this resolution takes, as to church fellowship, is the true one—the position of common sense, of conesty, and of genuine charity-not that marghich charity which is afraid to tell a fellow-being of his ofbuces against God and man, and dures not separate from his guilty partnership.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. ashamed or afraid to be longer silent, at length issued a Circular, dated April 21st, but which does not appear to have been printed until the first of May, two months and a half after the Bristol and Clifton Society had engaged in the work of arousing the religious feeling of the land. Will it be believed that, in the Annual Report of the said Society, the credit is taken to themselves for the Anti-Slavery utterances and efforts of the various religious bodies (all of which had been stimulated, and most of which had actually taken place. before the British and Foreign Anti-Slavory Society moved a finger), and that not a single reference is made to the Indefaulgable labours of the Bristol and Clifton Society! They were not ignorant of these labours, for the officers of the Bristol Society wrote (March 28th) to the British and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society, and isked for a complete list of the Auti-Slavery associa ions in connection with it, for the purpose of forwardng to them copies of his proceedings, &c. This list was tot supplied, though the letter was acknowledged which

Through many succeeding pages of the Report before , the malignant attitude of the British and Foreign Inti-Slavery Society towards the American Antilavery Society is still further exposed, as in the case of the Glasgow tract, answered by Mrs. Maria W. bapman. of Boston (then, as now, in Europe), and by Dr. Estlin, of Bristol--in the case of Rev. Josiah Henn-and in the claims set up by and for the American nd Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. These claims were of the most extensive kind, and would lead any one act informed on the subject, to suppose that the Ameri an and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was doing nearly rouite all the Anti-Slavery work done in America The Bristol Society took great pains to investigate these aims, and ascortain what they were worth, and the ollowing is the conclusion at which they arrived:

"That, with the exception of the New York Vigiance Committee, which is almost synonymous with the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, no Vigiance Committees are in connection with this Society ut that those existing " in various large cities " are, to a great extent, composed of and sustained by the ambara of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

"That a large proportion of the members of the Society also encourage the Free Labour movement, and endeavour to abstain from slave produce; and the subect is frequently discussed in the Society's weekly

"That the religious opinions of Mr. Garrison, nover having been introduced upon the Anti-Slavery platform, can in no respect compromise the independence of any who act with blm. That his influence is such as extensive experience and unwavering fidelity naturally command ; and that the fact of his being the founder of the Anti-Slavery Society, and having ever since kept foremost in the right course, leaves other true Abolitionists no alternative but to follow him: that to do otherwise would be to desert the cause; and that these constituted the inevitable 'homage' rendered by his fellow-workers.

about ten thousand adherents, and that the half-dezen ewspapers spoken of as 'sympathizing with the Ame-

members and friends of that Society and its auxiliaries. "That the forty or fifty papers described as 'advoing the month of May, he respectfully but earnestly cating the views of the American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society' are the organs of various religious and political parties, which more or less contribute to the support of Slavery; thus clearly demonstrating that a Society whose ' views' coincided with, and were promulgated by, these parties could not be regarded as a formidable opponent of the ' peculiar institution.'

"That this Society (which, at its origin, bitterly opposed and tried to injure the Society from which it secuded) has not for many years been known to act? in an associated capacity; and that nearly all the parties who were instrumental in its formation had aban doned the cause, so that their names were no longer heard of but as connected with some commercial or professional pursuit. For example, that two were now Whig Custom-house officers; one was a spirit-merchant in San Francisco; another, the sub-editor of a religious nowspaper; another, an exhibitor of ghosts, and a professing infidel, &c. Another, Mr H. B. Stanton (one of the agents who, in 1940, came to England, alienated sympathy from the American Auti-Slavery Society, and aspersed the character of its President). was now a pro-slavery member of the New York Legislature, and land voted to have Anti-Slavery petitions laid on the table; and that Mr. J. G. Birner, the other delegate, has for years retired from any active participation in the Anti-Slavery welfare.

"That the Emancipator paper, which had at first been used by the American and Foreign April Slavery Society as its organ, has been for many years extinct; and that the Society has now neither agents nor periodicals, but that its sole management deverges on Me Lewis Tappan, who has, in addition, an extensive private business to attend to." Report, pp. 29-31.

In September, 1851, Roy. Edward Mathews visited Bristol, and, at a public meeting, gave a description of the oracl treatment he had suffered in Kentucky, on account of his Abelition principles. A resolution was passed at this meeting " that the Church which receives slaveholders to her communion, and excludes mon for other sins, is not the Church of Christ." Mr. George Thompson was present also, and gave some details of his recent visit to the United States. He showed that the American and Foreign And Slavery Society had little else than a nominal existence, and that the attempt of the British and Foreign Auti-Slavery Society to represent the former as an efficient Anti-Slavery instrumentality was a fraud, diverting the attention of British Abolitionists from the original and still effective American Anti-Slavery Society, and thus inflicting serious injury on the cause.

At this time, also, Mrs. M. W. Chapman and Miss Caroline Weston visited Bristol. From these ladies, the Society derived much additional information of a most satisfactory nature, and became " fully satisfied that the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society is sacredly guarded from the introduction of extraneous subjects; and that the accusation of mingling these with its Anti-Slavery advocacy is unsubstantiated, and proceeds either from open enemies to the cause or from men who have deserted its ranks from inability to bear the true Anti-Slavery gross." p. 32.

After the departure of Mrs. Chapman and her sisters from Bristol, the Society unanimously passed a vote of the warmest sympathy and respect for those apport to the Fugitive Slave Law, recently passed by ladies, with thanks for the valuable service they had rendered there to the Anti-Slavery cause; and closed with saying, "that, instructed by their words, and animuted by their example, we trust, with the Divine blessing, to dedicate ourselves with fresh seal to the ing their country from the blighting influences which Slavery now casts over all its political, social and ra-

In November, the Society adopted a formal preamble and eight resolutions, in which they recapitulated and re-affirmed various "grave charges," which had been ablicly brought against the British and Foreign Anti-Slaveny Society during the preceding eight months, and concerning which that Society had maintabed an obstinate and ominous silence. In view of all these things, they added-

"Wherefore, perceiving that the influence exerted by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has tended to repress energetic action, and withdraw English sympathy and aid from the true Abolitionists of America; and that, by multiplying the obstacles with which these devoted friends of freedom have to contend. it has greviously retarded the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause throughout the world, the members of the BRISTOL AND CLIFTON LADIES ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CHETY feel that this body has forfeited the confidence formerly reposed in it, and that their duty to the slave requires them to dissolve their connexion with it

" And it is hereby resolved: "That this Society be no longer considered as an auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, but that it constitute an independent Anti-Slavery organization, to be governed by such regulations as shall bereafter be determined upon,

"It is further resolved. That the members of this Society consider it incumbent upon them to direct the attention of all other uffiliated associations to the grounds of their separation from the parent Society; and that a copy of the above resolutions, and of the printed documents on the subject already in circulation, be sent to the Secretary of each auxiliary." Report, p. 28,

It would appear that the same causes which had created distrust in Bristol of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society bad not been without their influmes elsewhere. It is stated that, in 1849, there exsted fifty-eight Societies auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. In their Report for 1851, only fourteen associations are named as contributing to their funds

The services of the London Morning Advertiser to the Anti-Slavery cause, and of its editor, Mr Grant, without whose powerful aid (say these ladies) our efforts to bring truth to light would have proved fruitof time only? purely a question of time! In the proless pervices rendered on a great variety of occasions. gress of empires, in the formation of nations they grow and with signal ability, are acknowledged in an appropriate resolution, and ununimous vote of thanks,

Our notice is already so far extended, that we canot dwell at any length upon the remainder of the Report before us The further doings of the Society, and particularly their contributions to the Auti-Slavery Bazaar-several cases of public Anti-Slavery action on the part of religious bodies -- the reception given to Dr. Dyer, of Philadelphia, a pro-âlavery dolegate from the American Sunday School Union to the London anniversaries-and several other topics are alluded to. Special and honourable mention is made of the American Baptist Free Mission Society, and of its agent (then in England), Rev. Edward Mathews, who had done not a little to undecrive the British Abolitionists as to the false charges brought against the American Anti-Slavery Society.

We conclude, therefore, with saving, that we consider the best thanks of all American Abolitionists are due to the Bristol and Clifton Society for this able and thorough Report, and for their unwearled labours to expose falsebood, and vindicate truth and right. We see that has been for a long time drawn over the cause of Amemore sincere servants of the Living God, of more true of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and parties ordinary claims upon the sympathy and help of all toward fore Christian and humane persons, to the world. With open and avowed pro Slavery we find it easy to contend It is when the foul spirit robes blusself in the vestments begins. The counting of the adversary is seen in the multitude he deludes. He has deceived many whom we had supposed the very elect. But the eye single to God's truth can detect the demon even in the deceived th rican Society' are Anti-Slavery papers, supported by of the altar.

Congressional.

DEBATE ON THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Ly the United States Senate on the 28d instant, of debute ensued on a resolution of Mr. Mason calling on the President for certain information relative to Cuba. which, being the opening of the subject on which we shall no doubt hear much during the next two or three years, we copy. Those interested in the Memorial about to be sent from the Women of England to the Women of America, will be gratified to see that one good and to be gained by it is already accomplished is the notice it secures in the United States Senate. It object is to set people to talking and thinking, and Mr. Case in doing the former assists that object. What he says is of very little consequence as that must have the weight of his personal and political character: but it is of importance that he should say something, and thus give the influence of his position to continued agitation

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1852 Mr. Mason submitted the following :

Resolved, That the President of the United States comm nicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with public litterests, copies of the official notes received from the ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britano and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Culm, and should bind themselves to discounts mance all attempts to that effect on the part of every power or individual whatever, and of the reply thereto on the part of this Government, referred to in his Annual Message to the two Houses of Congress on the 6th instant.

Mr Mason said : Mr. PRESIDENT: The subject in regard to which this resolution only for information is brought to our no ties in the Annual Message of the President, to both Houses, at the commencement of this session. President brings to our notice the invigation which was eccived from the Ministers of England and France The language of the Message in regard to that I need not read, but I will read the sentence which follows: This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic and unavailing." So much of the Message which has reference to the subject is purely narrative, giving to Congress the information as to the fact. The residue of the paragraph, however, expresses the judgment of the President upon the sub-ject matter, and I will read it. [He here quoted from the Message the paragraph where the President suys

the acquisition of Cuba is fraught with evil.]
Mr. President: If any further evidence were necessary to satisfy this country that the eyes of the two great maritime and commercial powers of Europe have een directed with increasing interest to the relation borne by the Continent of North America to the falanci f Cuba, it would be furnished by the fact disclosed in the message to which this resolution refers. The relation which the Island of Cuba geographically hears to this country is such that almost ever since we became : nation it has been looked upon with the deepest interest by all our statesmen. The Island of Cuba lies in the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico, and all our statesmen every political complexion from the foundation of the Government to this day were admonished thereby, that the vigilance of this country must never be relaxed in regard to the political condition of that Island. But there is something more which I apprehend has led these two great European powers to make a proposition which they knew when they made it would be declined. They knew that, sir, because the whole political action of this country would disclaim the acceptance of such an invitation, but they have made it with this knowledge, and we are informed by the President that it has been declined. Sir, the reasons for making it I apprehend are not \$10 deep to be open to the search of these who are convergent with past history. It has been the established policy of this country, made known in the most open, trank and undisguised manner to all the powers of Europe, that while the Island of Cuba remained a province, a dependency of Spain, we would never interfere with it; but that if ever any ambitious or grasping potentate should attempt, either by rapine to take the Island of Ouba from the possession of Spain, it would become this country, cost what it might, to interfere and to prevent it. Every country in Europe knows that. What then has led to this invitation, jointly extended by the two great, powerful maritime nations of Europe, France and England, at this time ?

Mr. President : I can trace it to but one cause, a belief on the part of those Governments that there is a tendency in the popular mind in the country to take Cuba, and the invitation was intended as an intimidation. I am here free to declare, representing as I do a section of the country I apprehend as deeply interested in the future relations of Cubs to this continent as any other, in my place as a Senator from the South, an upon my resonsibility as a statesman of America, that I am content that Cuba shall remain in the possession of Spain unless it can be acquired from her by voluncession on her part, or unless the people of Cuba by their own act shall sever the political connection with her European mother and voluntarily propose annexation. Sir, the honour, the diguity, th America for all time to come demands at the hands of the American people, not only that they should not ympathize with, nor encourage, but that they should ignantly frown upon and suppress any attempts by violence in any form to wrest from Spain any portion f her lawful possessions, whether it be stimulated by political ambition, or by a spirit of speculative ma-randing on the part of those engaged in it.

The policy of this country, as I have said, has been announced to all Europe. Spain, is a weak power, and it is fortunate for us, and for our peaceful relations with the Continent of Edrope sha is so. Cuba is her property, as fully, exclusively and entirely her pro perty as Oregon or New Mexico is ours; and any attempt, whether made by individuals in violation of the laws of their country, or made by the Government in its politic capacity, to dismember Cuba from Spain, would tarnish forever our national fame. Sir, I know the rights of the States in their sovereign capacity,

then a uniform and sorupulous regard for the rights of But, Mr. President, the invitation thus given by those two powers noting jointly, proposing on their part a tripartite Convention of the three Governments o disclaim new and forever hereafter any purpose of acquiring Cuba by any means, imparts a more enlarged meaning thus-France and England believe that the esseston of Cuba by the United States would be fraught with consequences injurious to them, and therefore they give us to understand by this form of communication that they are in league to prevent it. Now, sir, treating it thus, I have this to say, we have indicated our policy to let Cuba alone and sacredly to regard the rights of Spain; we know that in the fullness of time the fruit will ripen and full from the present stem. When that time shall come its political connection with this Continent is inevitable, Interference by other nations may hasten the event, but the combined powers

of Europe dumnet prevent it.

This, sir, is a full and I think an intelligible reply sany question of Enropean interference with the po-tical condition of Caba. Sir, who can doubt that the litical condition of Caba acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a question rom infancy to youth, and so to manhood. Great and powerful as our country is, it is yet in its youth, and this generation or in the next, but come it will, just as

ortainly as that the world revolves on its axis.

Mr. Prosident, I regretted—deeply regretted—to see, just before we were assembled here at the present session, that the President of the United States had thought it proper, upon a general call for the correspondence made by the House, to divulge all communiacions which had passed between this Government and Spain on the subject of Cuba from its first commence-I do not mean to question the motives of the President in so doing, but I do question his judgment. Whatever it was intended to effect, one consequence must be the result, the postponement of the acquisition of that island to a more distant period than if the corespondence had not been divulged, and I apprehend that it is not very usual in the diplomatic intercourse of nutions to bring from the secret archives where they properly belong, matters that have confidentially passed tween two Governments on any question in others hold themselves to be interested.

The Administration which has published the correspondence is about to go out of office. I shall make no war upon it for what it has done, but I will say that we far as the acquisition of Cuba is involved, it has done little to expedite it by divulging that correspondence, earnest and intelligent minds have been resolutely ut for the reason that our dovernment deals but little in work to disentangle and remove the web of specious secret diplomacy. The ends and objects we desire to sophistry, and (must we not add?) religious cant, which but if they become so, I apprehend the world will find the property of the secret diplomacy. nas been for a long time drawn over the cause of Ame-rican Anti-Slavery in Great Britain. Knowing, as them have the information for what it is worth. They we do, that this age, certainly, has not seen a band of all know, not only the deep interest our whole country more sincere servants of the Living field of more true feels in the sequisition of the island, but they know bollevers in Christianity, or more fearless asserters of Let them have the information for what it is worth. It the truths and duties it teaches, than are the members may postpone the acquisition, it cannot prevent it. I tell you, sir, what will expedite the annexation more larly its prominent and leading members—we cannot than saything else—presenting toward the Government but rejoice at every successful effort to disabase the of Spain perfect good faith; requiring of our own citi-public mind in relation to it, and to present its extratoward foreigners, as they are required to do toward each other. Let Spain repose in the consciousness that however desirable to us Cuba must be all that we de-mand of her is that she shall keep it and not part with

frightered out of this measure. We could not get a time of political knowledge. But rawhead and bloody will not be scare-crown for us. "Manifest deatiny" is its part, and we shall ere long be found warm and aff would tarnish torever our national tame. Sir, I know supporters of these two great articles of political faith peca-of no safer guarantee for our own national rights and liarly ours by position and institutions. The foundation of ng condition of the world, and history is filled with proofs of this power of adaptation to existing circumstances. This hemisphere, besides its general relation to the bider conti-nent, has peculiar interests of its own, which demand its yighant protection. Settled first with a view to commerce, vigilant protection. Settled first with a view to commerce, and then held as a means of power and weath, the various portions of it were colonised by Empopean powers, and were lavolved in the wars of Empope, without the slightest interest in their origin or objects. However frivolous the cause of war, whether seeind or political, or dynastic or personal, it immediately crossed the Atlantic, and extended its ravages to other countries, which nuglit to have been beyond the sphere of its operations. When we had but time to recover from the exhaustion of our Revolutionary efforts, and from the weakness of a new political organization, this subject came up for consideration, and it was obvious that the crisis demanded some powerful action, or that we hight always be tennanted some powerful action, or that we hight always be placed in the midst of beligered operations, whenever hos-bilities broke out in Europe. This was a state of things not to be suffered, and as soon, therefore, as the spanish colo-ples threw off the yoke of the mother country, and assumed thes threw off the year in the inducer country, and associated independent positions, it was equally our right and our interest to preserve them from resultingation and re-colorisation. Such is the condition of this question; and appearances indicate that we may be called upon one long to have a condition of the great relations. tion. Such is the condition of this question; and appearances indicate that we may be called upon ere long to interpose efficacionsly in support of the great principle of American exemption. I cannot believe that the French Government is endeavouring to obtain; possession of any portion of the Mexican territories; but if such he the object, I trust the effort will be not, and restated by the whole power of our country, and I think the sooner our Government openly avows this determination, in this and all similar cases, the better will it be for our permanent interest and honour. In this connection, sir, I desire to saturat a few larief recearses concerning Cuba, as that island presents one of the most difficult questions, perhaps the most difficult, in our foreign policy. Five pents ago, in some observations I submitted to the Senate on the subject of the application of the Yucatese people for the aid of this Observations I submitted to the Senate on the subject of the application of the Yucatese people for the indians, I had occusion to explain my views in relation to Caba, and I have since seen no cause to change them. I then said, "Self-defence is as necessary to communities as to individual; "and a provident forecast requires as to watch any dangerous projects of domination, and to provide for them as we can. I repeat that a nation, under these circumstances, must judge for itself. Proximity of its situation, the nature of the intercourse resulting from its considerations are all cleanants to be taken into view. In sulting from its commanding position to do injury, and other considerations, are all elements to be taken into view. In my opinion, we owe it to oneselves to upway distinctly to the world that the attempt to procure the transfer of Guba from Spain to any other nation, whether peacently or feachly, would be resisted by the whole power of this country. To others it may be a question of territorial aggrandizement or fracrantile cupidity; but to us it is a question of necessity, I had almost said, of political life or death. It would become I had atmostered, at petition the or country. The waters of that country, thereafter as berestofore, would reach the Galf, but his commerce would never reach the ocean." "So long as Cobe and Yugatan are held by their present possess. long as Cobs and vacarian are not by their present present ors, neither we nor the commercial world have unything to fear from English projects, whatever these may be." "I trust that the intrigues of the nation will never compel as to take forcible possession of Caba." Such were my centi-ment then, and such are my sentiments now. So long as Spain retains Cuba, or whould the island become independ-ent truly and homography so, we have no right in interiors Spain retains Cuba, or whould the island become independent—bruly and honourably so—we have no right to interfere with it. And, for myself, I should be willing—desirous, indeed— at any time to purchase it of Spain, and at a liberal, even at an extravagant price—but no transfer to another power, either by peace or war, and the resistance of such an attempt by all the means which God has given us. And I have not attempt the approximation of the second of the sec attempt by all the means which thou has given us. And I have never uttered a sentiment, here or elsewhere, inconsistent with these views, though I have often been charged with what is called hibbartering projects, and that, too, by The Republic, of this city, among others, and quite recently by The Journal of Commerce, of New York. No man, editor or reader, has the right to prefer such a charge against inc. I believe in public as well as in personal monday, and I value the horse of the country of the former of the country of the horse of the country of th the honour of my country at too high a price to barter it to any scheme of aggrandizement. And I embrace this oppor-tunity to bear my testimony of approbation to the recen-conduct of the Administration in relation to Cuba. I reprobute these repeated efforts to interfere in the concerns a modifier antion, and I have no churity for the motives of the leaders engaged in thom. If the people of Cuba desire t I have said that in so much of the President's Message one is hardly to be found on the face of the earth—their effort

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LINES TO ABBY KELLEY POSTER.

BY C. LOUISA MORGAN.

It was not mine to hear thine earnest voice,

For truth and justice eloquently pleading;

Thy warm appeals for those who ne'er rejoice

In Freedom's smile, the chained, heart-crushed and
bleeding.

Yet though I may not see thee face to face,
I love thee with a warm and true affection;
Thou faithful champion of an outcast race,
May Heaven accord to thee its kind protection!

She is a mortyr who can cross the wave, In humble faith upon her God relying; Bidding her native land adieu, to save The perishing, in mental dorkness dying.

The world looks on in wonder, half ughast,
To see such heroism in a woman;
The churches' benizons on her are cast,
And she is reckoned more divine than human.

But thou, with courage more beroic yet, Hast braved the terrent of abuse and scorning; Colder and sterner spirits thou hast met, Then she amid the heathen lands of morning.

O, faithful-hearted! thou hast given up all— All the sweet joys that cluster round Home's altar, And given thy life for those in captive thrall, With a devotion that will never falter.

Forth from the ark of happiness and love, Stifling the feelings of a wife and mother, Thou journeyest like the Patriarch's faithful dove, In pity for the sorrows of another:

Pleading for her condemned in chains to mourn, Driven to her unpaid labors, scourged and gory, Whose helpless babes are from her bosom torn, Beneath our country's stars and stripes of glory!

Thou askest no reward, but it will come!

The wreath of ameranth shall yet be given,

When thou at last shall reach a penceful home,

Upon the bright and stormless shore of Heaven-

punishment upon you, Whigs and Democrats, Christians and Americans at once, for having so long upheld a government which has stood dishonored and abhorred by Christendom from its beginning, for this very reason,—that prating of liberty, it has refused to let the slave go free.

Now, all our hope lies here: That the discussion of this law throughout the land, this fall, will so accustom all men to the use of terms which imply that black men are men and citizens like white men, that the moral sense of these Northern States will be rectified and confirmed,—or, better yet, that they shall so assert their strength in Congress as forever to annihilate the despotic energy for evil which animates the South. Were we less strong, our sin would be less; but having all power in our hands, as we have long had, we must stand without excuse and speech-less for its misuse these many years.

What remains for you, my friends, to do, is this: to obey the laws of Moses and of Christ, and to give this law of Congress to the winds. It cannot bind you, for it runs counter to the skies. Then next, aid, harbor and protect the oppressed wherever you behold him. And faully, vote for no man, or any party in politics, who will not pledge himself to have that law repealed, and the whole Constitution so amended that there shall not live a slave on American ground. Think of no other point; let party principles and measures lie for a time; this is the duty of the day. And may the God of nations speedily redress the wrongs of that down-trodden race! Amen.

The Foortive SLAVE BILL: Its History and Unconstitutionality, with an account of the soizure and enslavement of James Hamlet, and his subsequent restoration to liberty. New York: William Harnod 61 John street.

This is a pumphlet of 31 pages, published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. It is adapted to meet the present crisis, and should be circulated in every corner of our country, light or dark and sown broad-cast over the entire face of the free

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SHERIDAN

HAD a good deal of conversation with Lord Holland in the evening about Sheridan. Told me that one remarkable characteristic of S., and which accounted for many of his inconsistencies, was the high, ide system he had formed of a sort of impracticable pe fection in honour, virtue, &c , anything short of whic he seemed to think not worth aiming at; and the consoled himself for the extreme laxity of his practice, by the impossibility of satisfying or coming a to the sublime theory he had formed. Hence th most remantic professions of honour and independ ence were coupled with conduct of the meanest an most swindling kind; and hence, too, prudery and morality were always on his lips, while his action were one series of debauchery and libertinism. A proof of this mixture was, after the Prince became Regent, he offered to bring S. into Parliament, and said, at the same time, that he by no means meant to fetter him in his political conduct by doing so but S. refused, because, as he told Lord Holland. he had no idea of risking the high independence of character which he had always sustained, by putting it in the power of any man, by any possibility what ever, to dictate to him." Yet, in the very same conversation in which he paraded all this fine flourish of high-mindedness, he told Lord H. of an intrigue he had set on foot for inducing the Prince to lend him £4,000 to purchase a borough. From his habit of considering money as nothing, he considered his coming the Prince £4,000 as no slavery whatever. "I shall then," he said, "only owe blan £4,000, which will leave me as free as air." * * * Sheridan was jealens of Mr. Fox, and showed it in ways that produced, at least, great coliness between them. He envied him particularly his being member for Westminster, and, in 1802, had nearly persuaded him to retire from Parliament, in order that he might himself succeed to that honour. But it was Burke chiefly that S. hated and envied. Being both Irishmen, both adventurers, they had every possible in-centive to envy. On Hastings' trial, particularly, it went to Sheridan's heart to see Burke in the place set agast for Privy Councillors, and himself excluded.

* * * * In speaking of Sheridan's elequence,
Lord H. said that the overstrained notions he had of perfection, were very favourable to his style of oratory, in giving it a certain elevation of tone and dig nity of thought. Mr. Fox thought his Westminste Hall speech trumpery, and used to say it spoiled the style of Burke, who was delighted with it. Certainly in the report I have read of it, it seems mos trasby lombast. At Holland House, where he was often latterly, Lady H. told me he used to take a bottle of wine and a book up to bed with him always the farmer alone intended for use. In the morning he breaklasted in his bed, and had a little rum of brandy with his tea or coffee; made his appearance between 1 or 2, and pretending important business used to set out for town, but regularly stopped at the Adam and Eve public house for a dram. was, indeed, a long bill run up by him at the Adam and Eve, which Lord H. had to pay. I wonder are all these stories true; the last is certainly but too probable. * * * * One day at Sheridan's house, before poor Tom went abroad, the servant, in passing, threw down the plate-warmer with a crash which startled poor Tom's nerves a good deal. She ridan, after scolding most furiously the servant, who stood pale and frightened, at last exclaimed, " And how many places have you broke ? " "Oh! not one, sir," answered the fellow, delighted to excuse him-self. "And you d—d fool," said S., " have you made that noise for nothing?" * * * * Sheridan, the first time he met Tom, after the marriage had made his will, and had cut him off with a shill ling. Tom said he was, indeed, very sorry, and immediately added, "You don't happen to have the shilling about you now, sir, do you?"—Maore's Jour-

MEMOIRS OF THOMAS MOORE.

It goes against the grain to find fault with Lord John. It is most ungracious to rebuke the admira-ble spirit with which men of his order have set to work of late, identifying themselves with the literary taste of the age, descending from their social con-nence in order to win still higher honour from intelectual labour, and borrowing lustre from pursuit that add to the dignity of the noblest, as they give refinement and grace to the meanest, of men. The homage paid by the rulers of our country within the last few years to the literary profession is

ake rank with his fellows.

We declare that no praise can exaggerate the merits of the dukes, earls and barons who have fairly confessed to assumbled multitudes that civilized man has something yet nobler to boast of than magnificent descent, and who by their acts have vindicated a glory surpassing that achieved on the battle-field by fire and sword. But let us be permitted to say, something more is required than the bare recognition of the dignity of a profession from him who undertakes to follow it for his own credit and the public advantage. If literature reveals oc-casionally the preternatural signs of inspired genius, it also includes the more numerous productions of instructed and painstaking art. There is no royal road to science, and certainly no ducal avenue to philosophy or verse. Welcome, nobic lords, to the vorkshop, but do not scorn the tools! Labour with us if you will—take your fair portion of the wages carned, but grudge not the sweat that sweetens toil and makes it fructify. Wear the laurel in your cornet, but show: your title to the leaf!

Lord John Russell has not edited the memoirs of

Thomas Moore. He has not even done the next best thing. He is a Minister of State, and knows the worth of those unseen hands which undergo official drudgery for the service of their betters. He has not availed himself of the knowledge and experience of a man of letters, whose advice might have been usefully taken in the back-room, while his Lordship was acquiring all possible respect for his undertaking in the front. It is only too evident through his hands to the press unexamined and un-The two volumes issued comprise the fragment of an autobiography, which, unfortunately, comes suddenly to a close before the writer has reached his 20th year; 400 letters, dating from 1793 to 1818, and the beginning of a diary, the first entry of which is made on the 18th of August, 1818, and the last on the 30th of August of the year following. We have no resistation in stations that of lowing. We have no hesitation in stating, that of the 400 letters, at least 300 might have been dispensed with, and that of the diary a considerable portion might have been omitted without disap-pointment to the reader or disadvantage to the fame of Thomas Moore. It is very clear that if Lord John intends to proceed with his subsequent volumes on the plan he has adopted with the first two, no ordinary book-shelf will suffice for his contribution; and equally certain that, after all, we shall be as ill off for a true life of the poet as we were before his Lordship undertook to edit his mamoirs.

If it be not too late, we would respectfully volun-teer to Lord John Russell a simple suggestion. The stuff which yet remains in his hands must be abundant, and no doubt contains the elements of a good biographical work. The public are not solicitous for all the latters of a deceased poet, unless such letters have intrinsic value as records of noteworthy facts, or are remarkable and instructive specimens of prose composition. When Southey published the life of Cowper, and made the letters of that poes the most prominent feature of his work, he had justification for his act, for more charming epistles had never appeared in ancient or modern times, and Englishmen could not peruse them without lasting edification and delight. Southey's own letters, sub-sequently communicated to the world by the Laureate's son, came to us in profusion; but they also found an apology in the exquisite playfulness of their style, in the learning which they occasionally rovealed, and in the fine English with which they were invariably clothed. Now, let us admire the poetry of Tom Moore as we may, it is impossible to assert that his letters—judging from the specimens

" Memoire, Journal and Correspondence of Thomas Vols. I, and II. London: Longmans, 1852.

dozen that communicate anything worth recording of his inner or outer self, that have reference to the current public events of his time, that teach as anything of the poet's struggles, aspirations, difficulties. and triumphs. All of them, no doubt, are full of warmth, feeling, goodness; but of such qualities all men know Moore to have been possessed, and hundreds of assurances were not required to reach our conviction on the point, especially if the unneces-sary evidence could not be accompanied with some

the cars of one and the same reader. Again! letters have no sensible substance in themselves, in the hands of a skillful editor importance may be lent to them by a line or two of connection and explanation. Not one solitary link is supplied by Lord ohn Russell; so that if interest is here and there by accident awakened, it expires almost as soon as born, for the want of a sentence to denote the character, position, and relationship of the correspondent the exciting cause of the writer's transient inspiration. Letter after letter is addressed to individuals of whom no mention is made throughout the volumes except at the heads of the letters themselves.

Our suggestion is, that Lord John Russell, either with his own hand, or, if that be now too gravely employed, on business of State, with the aid of a competent assistant, shall deal with the remaining letters of the poet as so much raw material for bid graphy rather than as biography itself. Heaps of pricks are not a house; and no architect contemplates unbewn stone and rough timber with superstitteds and unmeaning affection. If it be really of vital consequence to print all that a poet has prosa-ically written, good or bad, to the purpose or away from it, we cannot see why biographers should not go a little further, and publish a particular account of all the colds and influenzas his hero has suffered. illustrated by the prescriptions made up in order to remove them. Letters, diaries, memoranda, or whatever else the illustrious leave behind them, are sacred relics of which the surviving trustees are bound to make the best use in the interests of society as well as of the departed. Those interests are wholly neglected when the documents are delivered over with out examination, and irrespectively of the public need. What is the duty of a bingrapher if it be not to discover, not only from the diaries, letters, and acknowledged writings of an author, but from every other attainable source, the true character of his subject, in order that he may present to the world, out of his mind, a complete, truthful, and harmo-nious picture—a living lesson snatched from the grave, for the service of humanity to the latest time ?

Space is not thrown away, and time is not lost, by emphatically calling attention to these points. On the contrary, we gladly seize the present opportunity to impress once more upon our writers the necessity of dealing with biography as with any other branch of literatore and art, and of bringing to bear upon this most important department of writing the same conscientionsness and skill as are deemed indispensable in other kinds of composition. It is certainly due to Lord John Russell to state, that if he has not surpassed in efficiency the majority of below them. He has stumbled, it is true, upon the same path as his predecessors, but with a better excuse, it may be, than they can show for going lazily into the old track. We are aware that Thomas Moore consigned all his papers to Lord John Russell, for the benefit of his widow, and we can well under stand that Lord John might consider his stewardship most satisfactorily performed when he had secured the largest possible price for his wares. Poor Tom Moore was scarcely in his grave before it was an-connecd that the princely house of Longman had handed over to Lord John Russell £3,000 for the precious papers; and we rejoiced at the increasing value of literary labour. But we can rejoice no longer if we are to be told that Messrs. Longman are "to bring themselves home" by the publication of some dozen volumes, which, interesting, in many respects, as they must be, are not called for by the public, and from which readers will not derive the information they are promised, and for which they are anxions. It will be a reflection upon editor and publisher if, after all the volumes have appeared, it shall be found -us we fear must be the case that the poet's life actually remains to be written; and we cannot but think that even the pecuniary inteesis of Messre. Longman would, so far from suffer-ng, have been advanced, had these gentlemen taken

in the preface to the two volumes before us Lord states that two embarrassments chiefly weighed upon him while preparing these papers for the press. In the first place he was embarrassed by the fear of overloading his work with letters and anecdotes not worth preserving; and, secondly, deeming that the poet had left much to his biographer's discretion, he was visited by an anxiety preserve the interest of letters and of a diary written with great freedom and familiarity, at as little cost as possible to those private and hallowed feelings which ought always to be respected." compels us to remark, that the amount of "embarrassment," whatever it might be, was manifestly insufficient to save his Lordship from the commission of the very errors which he tried to avoid; for, not only are the two volumes, as already intimated, fear-fully over-faden with letters that are altogether valueless; but "private and hallowed feelings" are by no means' respected to the extent that sincere plety would suggest. Had Lord John been visited with profitable compunctions, he would unquestionsbly have omitted from the diary much that has re-ference to the life of Richard Brinsley Shoridan. Had he perused his documents with ordinary care he would have expunged much that bears upon the his-tury of Thomas Moore himself. That the editor has not taken extraordinary trouble with his interesting occupation is made singularly evident by one instance of carelessness, which we strongly recommend to the notice of Meers. Longman, whenever they publish a second edition. In the second page of his autobiography, written in his early manhood, Thomas Moore deliborately states that "on the 25th of May, 1779, I was born." In vol. 2, page 253, Lord John Russell writes in a note—there are not a half a dozen notes in the two volumes—that "in must be recollected that Mr. Moore always supposed

he was born in the year 1780."

It must be borne in mind, that although the Life of Sheridan was not published by Moore until 1825, et, as he states in the preface to that work, the first our chapters of the life were written as far back as 1818; and it is now clear from the diary that the years 1818 and 1819 were to some extent occupied in the collection of facts and anecdotes relating to this biographical undertaking. In truth, the diary as far as it reaches, is, for the most part, a commonplace book for the reception of Sheridaniana. Moore pays visits, makes calle, dines out mainly to collect gossip for his future publication; and the reader will not be astonished to learn that a plentiful harvest of scandal was gathered and duly garnered up in the note-book in question. We are forced to inquire whether it did not once occur to Lord John lussell that justice to the living as well as to the dead might demand the crasure of passages never, we are convinced, written down for permanent record, and only admitted at the time into the poet's diary as recollections of gossip idly dropped, though industriously picked up, at the dinner-table ? Poor Sherry! Has the grave covered over these forty years, the faults and foibles of your melancholy life only that they may be now dragged to light again with a more offensive odor by your salf-styled friends? Are there no hearts still throbbing to whom the memory of Sheridan may be dear and precious, who private and hallowed feelings" worthy of respect, and who may not be disposed to prove, as easily they might the inconsistency of the idle tale writ down in the diary, with the seleme judgment pronounced by Moore himself in the published life of Richard Brinsley? The impression of Sheridan derived by the reader of Moore's diary, as Lord John Russell has suffered it to go forth to the world, un-

already given-add anything to his fame, or very in the world for disbelieving-to wit, the evidence ranch to the information which Englishmen are submitted by Moore himself in his life of the orator anxious to obtain conceroing the public life or private doings of the author of Lalla Rookh. Out of the time rather with the view of meeting the pre-the 400 published letters, there are positively not a possessions of his Whig patrone, than of apologizing possessions of his Whig patrone, than of spologizing for the frailties of the dead and defenceless man of genius, contain deliberate and frank admissions: wholly incompatable with the feeling inspired by the stories that are left to blast Sheridan's memory in the diary-admissions which, if they prove any thing at all, show, beyond a doubt, that although in his search for materials Moore did not hesitate to note down for remembrance every anecdote and piece of information, indifferent or good, that came in his way, yet eventually, after seven years' investigation of the whole case, he felt bound to dismiss from his mind all the calumnies that envy and hatred had engendered, and all the scandal which, unfortu-nately, a too lax career had provoked. Was it, we ask, for Lord John to expose in such a case as this what Moore himself had suppressed? We find it stated in the diary that "the conduct of Sheridan was of the meanest and most swindling kind," and that," his actions were one series of debauchery and libertinism." Hard measure this for poor Sheridan, did not the memoirs, seven years subsequently, give the lie broadly to the whole assertion. Those me-moirs distinctly state—we entreat Lord John Russell, at his leisure, to refer to them -that, although it was only during the last few years of his life that Sheridan behaved recklessly, yet, even "smid all the dis tresses of these latter years, he appears but rarely to have had recourse to pecuniary assistance from friend;" they aver that, whatever may have been the isults of the man, the tremendous sufferings of his let days were more than a sufficient expiation for he sins; that his sense of what was right survived his ability to practice it; that he "always mean fairly and honourably, and that to the inevi table pressure of circumstances alone any failure that occurred in his engagements was to be puted," that, "so far from never paying his debte, as is often asserted of him, he was, in fact, always paying; " that "his debts were by no means so con-siderable as has been supposed;" that he often paid a debt twice over rather than run the risk of not paying it at all; that, if his pecuniary irregularities are to be considered in reference to the injury they inflicted upon others, the quantum of evil for which he is responsible becomes, after all, not so great, that " one actually wonders at the unlucky manages ment which contrived to found so extensive a reputation for bad pay upon so small an amount of debt; that " there are few to whose kind and affectionate conduct, in some of the most interesting relations of domestic life, so many strong and honourable testimonies remain;" that "it is impossible to regard his career otherwise than with the most charitable allowances;" and that, finally, "had he been less consistent and disinterested in his public conduct, he might have commanded the means of being inde-

wreath of public gratitude. We do not murmur because "noble associates," who never moved a finger to help the living, took delight in blackening the good name of the dead; but we do complain that Lord John Russell when he met with the slanders heaped upon the head of a man who, though from the ranks, still, like himself, loved literature with the same ardour that he cherished popular rights, did not inflict upon his memory bitter wounds, oh, how much easier to open than to: heal! One hour spent in the study of the Life of Sheridan, by Thomas Moore, would have sufficed to prove to Lord John Russell the propriety and absolute necessity of drawing his pen across the unautheaticated passages in the diary, which are fatal to the reader's good opinion of Sheridan. That hour was too much, and the present generation are ac-cordingly, left by his Lordship, without one syllable of counsel or of warning, to believe that Richard Britisley Sheridan was a swindler, a debaucher, and our recent biographers, he has also not fallen much a libertine, with not one solitary redeeming virtue from the

pendent and respectable in private—he might have

died a rich apostate instead of closing a life of pa-trictism in beggary—he might have hid his head in a coronet, instead of carning for it but the barren

But Moore himself suffers almost as much as Sheridan from his editor's want of thought and care. The mother of the poet had a hudable ambition. She was the wife of a man who kept a small wine store in Dublin; but she was also the mother of a lad who from his childhood exhibited remarkable ability, and her strongest passion was to raise the youth as high as she could in the social scale. Tom was placed as early as pessible in the way of great people, and we must add the youth took to his company as cordially and eagerly as it took to him. is no wonder that the larger portion of Moore's letters should be addressed to a fond mother; and it is not a matter of surprise that the greater number of these letters should be filled with childish expressions of delight and vanity at the condescension of the fine society to which the post-because he could sing and otherwise amuse it-had found instant admittance. But it certainly is astonishing that such epistles which could have been intended only for the mother's beart, should be now offensively thrust before the stranger's eye, which cannot choose but turn involuntarily from communications with which it has no concern and which it can never properly appre-ciate. Had Lord John Russell desired to create a ing, have been advanced, had these generalized of could not have set about the task in a more purpose of could not have set about the task in a more purpose of could not have set about the task in a more purpose. Moore as the genuine and valuable ingredients of a like manner than by the publication of such letters as the following. We will give a brief specimen at as the following. length; there are unfortunately dozens to match;

Снатамовти, Јан. 25, 1816. Charsworth, Jan. 25, 1816.

My Dearest Mother: I snatch a moment from the whirt of lords and ladies I am in here, to write a scrambling line of two to you; they are all chattering at this moment about me—dukes, countesses, &c., &c. It is, to be sare, a most princely establishment, and the following are the company that sar down the first day I came: Lady and Lord Harroway and their daughter (he is a Minister, you know), Lord and Lady Jersey, Lord and Lady Borington, Lord and Lady Leveson Gower, Lord and Lady Morpeth, Lord and Lady Cowper, Lord Kinnaird, the Duke himself, and the poet myself, with one or two more inferior personages. I endd have wished Bessy were here, but that I know she would not have been countertable in it. She does not like any strangers, and lease. confortable in it. She does not like any strangers, and least of all would she like such grand and mighty strangers as are assembled here. I hope, my own dear mother, I shall find a letter at home from you, with better accounts than my failer gave me in his last.

Ever your own,

Tow.

We can see the flush of maternal pride that suffuses the old lady's cheek as she reads this valuable communication for the twentieth time. We can also understand the unsatisfactory feeling with which the indulgent reader peruses it for the first. Why is it necessary to perpetuate such documents? What do they show us of the poet's life which we care to look at? What characteristic do they illustrate which we are solicitous to admire? Why should we, page after page, be annoyed when no annoyance was intended? and why are the sacred communications of mother and child to be thrown indiscriminately to a word that makes no allowances for the extravagances of affection when it is severely appealed to as a critic

and a judge ? Let no man henceforth leave his papers to the discretion of an editor until he has prudently reduced to ashes whatever documents a decent regard to his character for consistency renders it necessary to de-stroy. Tom Moore is not generally a moralist, whe-ther in his diary or in his letters; but one entry in the former is too remarkable for the distinct enumiation of a fine moral sentiment to be overlooked. The question is concerning the paternity of Scatt's novels. "Another argument," writes Moore, "between us (Rogers and himself) was the justifiableness of a man asserting solemnly that a book was not his, when it really was. I maintained that no man had a right to put himself into a situation which required lies to support him in 16. Rogers quoted l'aley, about the expediency of occasionally lying, and mentioned extreme cases of murder, &c., which had nothing whatever to do with the point in question, and which certainly did not convince me that Scott could be at all justified in such a solemn falchood. At last Rogers acknowledged that saying on his honour was going too far; as IF THE SIMPLE, SOLEMN ASSERTION WAS NOT EQUALLY SACRED!" We recommend Lord John to compare this stern entry in the diary with the following looser passage from letter 218, vol. 2, p. 321. It is addressed to Mr. Power, the publisher of Mcore's music: "I have collected all the little squibs in the political way which I have written for two or three years past, and am adding a few new ones to them for publication. * * * * I shall, or counse, deny the trifles I am now doing; yet, if they are liked, I shall be sure to get the credit of them. What imaginable need was there to retain atthem of them. either of these observations, and what, at all events but downright madness or premeditated malice could

have suggested the printing of both!

But Lord John is not content with exhibiting this single instance of self-contradiction! He keeps back nothing likely to damage his here. What editor but his locality to damage his here. his lordship would have thought it necessary to transmit to posterity the following letter, addressed by Moore to his mother?

"There is so much call for the opera that I have made a present of it to little Power to publish; that is, nominally, I have made a present of it, but I am to have the greater part of the profits, notwithstanding. I do it in this way, however, for two reasons—one, that it looks more dignified, and, the second, that I do not mean to give anything more to Carpentar, but he had think it will be because with blue till I have m the specimens of any of its light and idle goesip, is that of the profits, notwithstanding. I do it in this way, however, the author of the "School for Scandal" was a swindler and a scoundrel. But such was Moore's opinion ter, yet do not think it worth breaking with him till I have something of consequence to give Longman."

Or the following to Mr. Power:

"I told you a little 55 about the Examiner, and the reason was, I had no idea it would have taken notice of what I shought a very feelist thing, and was asbamed to acknow-edge even to you. That is, however, the only squib I have sent Perry since I left town."

Or the following to Mr. Longman, which puts forth an announcement quite as dishonourable—if dishonour there be at all—as Sir Walter's half-serious denial of authorship; Moore is speaking of Lalla Rookh, which is not yet completed-" I mean, with your permission, to say in town that the work is fin-ished; and merely withheld from publication on ac-count of the lateness of the season. This I do in order to get rid of all the teazing wonderment of the literary quidnesses at my being so long about it, &c. It would be easy to repeat these instances ad nau-

seam. But we forbear. None but the most indifferent hand would have permitted them to remain without one syllable of comment or explanation in the teeth of such paragraphs as those we have quoted from the diary; for, standing in their nakedness, they indicate a prevailing state of mind which we are convinced did not belong to Thomas Moore, and convey a seriousness which the writer never intended to attach to the syllables Thumas Moore was not an habitual har, yet we must conclude from the above gravely recorded passages that he was a hypocrite and a liar both. We repeat, a very little trouble and timeonly were necessary to qualify the force of expressions uttered in lightness of heart and with no disposition to deceive. But the trouble and time no disposition to deceive. are not vouchsafed. Tom Moore left part of an autobiography behind him; he left piles of letters behind him; he left a huge diary behind him; and here the whole cartload is cast in a confused and undistinguished heap before us, in order that we may ourselves extract as best we may the jewel that lies imbedded there.

We shall bumbly endeavour to perform this office. An interesting life is that of Thomas Moore, and not without its uses. It shall be our part to trace its course for the advantage of the reader from its origin until the period at which the present volumes leave it. Grateful as we are for the spirit in which Lord John Russell has undertaken this service of love, and eager as we are to welcome the spirit of literary brotherhood that has exhibited itself in high places, we can only knoent thus these volumes are less satisfac-tory than we know it to be in the power of Lord John Russell to have rendered them. - The (London) Times.

of street suppressed that question for ever. Slavery has murched from the Carolinas to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to New York, from New York to Boston, and now sits outbrousd in State Street, and we have got it at arm's length. That is where we are stronger than before. The first condition of victory is to have the opponent within reach. When men understand that they are not battling with evils in Georgia, or Mississippi, or Virginia, or even in Delaware, but close among us-not with a distant institution, but with the money power in the city and the conservative power in the State-then they will be strong; then they will take their position, and do their work. And it is this conviction which is rousing men to a nobler conflict than suy in which they have yet engaged.

I use warlike phrases, for the conflict with sin is a perpetual death-grapple. But we make some improvement in weapons from age to age. We fight no longer with bayonets and bullets. We have melted all our lead into types for ' Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Men said, Let this agitation be suppressed!' and Liberty answered with fifty thousand copies of that book. They said again, Let it be suppressed! and the answer was. A little more grape!' and a hundred thousand copies more were sent into the homes and hearts of the people. Another hundred thousand, and we shall hear little more of the claim to have suppressed agitation. The work goes on. The politicians try their little mancenvres every year, and fix their trifling plans to introduce into their party a little more Anti-Slavery than a year before, or a little less; and their stratagems go on, like a body of ants labouring at their little billock, and look! there stands the great sun above them, and what are all their petty plans to that?

The earth rolls on. It takes with it the conservatism of the age and the reform southeent of the age In each generation, the conservative stands where the reformer of the last generation stood; and still the earth rolls on The Slave Power tries, from time to time, to bribe the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North with the gilttering bauble of the Presidency, as the sovereign of Venice tries to wed the ocean with a gold ring; but I have never heard that the heaving waves the Adriatic grew any estmer for those golden num

science in him is so far, indirectly or directly, conscionsly or unconsciously, an Anti-Slavery man. Every good act of a man's life is, so far, a protest against every evil on the face of the earth. If there remain in a man a single thrill of generous impulse, there is the beginning of an Abolitionist. Talk of inconsistency! many a man is saved by a few generous inconsistencies. But we must believe in men first, before we can regene-

And the agitation must keep on. A moral evil acede a moral sentiment to overthrow it; and this only agiantion can sustain. What said the Spirit of God to the old prophet, when he mourned the sins and captivity of his people, as we do now? It did not say-' Do not waste your influences'-it did not say, ' Keep silence, for this thing is exciting '-it did not say, ' Find some prudent citizen to cipher you out a plan of emancipation—make the best compromise you can with Babylon and the Chaldeans-and keep clear of Jeremiah, for hi uses hard words '! What said it, then ? It said this only- Overturn-and overturn-and oventurn-til he shall come whose right it is to reign.' Even so said the Spirit of the Lord to the children of this generation

WE commence the report of the Trial of Real, But you will see the speech reported in full, so it's a at Albany, convicted of aiding in the escape of he fugitive Jerry, and shall give the conclusion ofit next

Domestic Correspondence.

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

No. CXVIII.

THE ARGUMENT. - Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society -The Correspondent rebuketh its hursh language And giveth it over to a reprobate mind-It spareth not the Free Sailers-Education of Grunnies-The Grandfather question—Dr. Pillsburg anatomizeth Mr. Sumner's Speech—Also General Washington's Portsmouth letter—Parallel between Potter and Washington-Which the greater patriot ?--Mr. Phillips' Defence of the Abolitionists — Their thunder dained for them—Mr. Milton's ideas cited—Mr. Parketh speaketh—Mr. Webster's Will—The "friend " considered - What Shakspeare saith on the subject—Posthumous Benevolence without assets— Marshal Tukey's Meeting in Faneuil Hall—Ingra-titude of Republics—Standalum Magnatum, &c. &c.

BOSTON, January 31st, 1853. THE Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has just finished its course with joy and prosperity. Its history was that of all its predecessors. Beginning with a handful on the first morning, it went on from strength to strength, until the Melodeon could scarcely contain the crowds that thronged together to hear what these fellows that were turning the world upside down, and who had come hither again, had to say for themselves. And they had a good deal to say for themselves, and not only for themselves, but against other people. It was painful to a charitable and catholic mind to listen to the way in which they talked about our wisest and best men, our most eminent divines. and statesmen. You will hardly be able to believe it, but they even spoke spoke contemptuously of that valuable "product of our institutions," as Mr. Hillard called him, the late lamented Daniel Webster. - Mr. Clay did not escape their postilent tongues, and the Reverend Clergy and the Church were very evilly entreated. They seem to have no sense of the value of the conservative element in our institutions and to be ready to demolish everything in them that does not exactly square with their own crude notions of right and wrong. But, somebow or another, people will come together and hear this kind of talk, even if they don't like it. They can't help themselves, one would think. They, occasionally, express their dissent by a slight sibilation, but it only answers for their own relief, for I have never yet seen the first of these fellows that could be made ashamed of himself, much less silenced, by any demonstrations of the disapprobation of the better part of Society.

And they not only pitched promiscuously into Whigs and Democrate, but they also bestowed much whole some castigation (intended solely for their good) on the Free Sollera Now these " tender Juvenals," in their ignorance and inexperience, sometimes wince under the rod and try to escape it. But they may be assured that their advantage only is meant, and that they will yet thank their pedagogue the longest day they have to live, for his fidelity. But they don't think so, in the ignorant present. They may think of him, as a very eminent Free Spiler sald of Mr. Garrison, once on some such occasion, " Why, this man does not understand his own business!" Which was, surely, the very latest example of teaching one's grancy how to suck eggs. For, as George Thompson once said, " a Free Soiler de nying that he had any connection with Garrison, was like a man officining that he never had a grandfather! Mr. Pillsbury, on the first evening of the Meeting, made. a most minute autopsy of Mr. Sumper's Speech in the Senate, and certainly presented it in a great nevelty of new lights. All its weak points were most unmercifully exposed, and many persons went away with very diffe rent notions of it than they brought with them. When I say it was done wamer cifully, I do not mean that it was done in any unkind or savage spirit. The criticism was as calm, dispussionate, fair and candid, as it was masterly and thorough. I trust that it will be given to the public, that it may be refuted, if possible.

And he was not actisfied with this treatment of the living; but he even did not withhold his hand from the Dead, and ventured to dissent entirely from Mr. Sumner's view of the conduct of Washington, in the matter of the Slave woman he wrote to the Collector of Ports. mouth to eatch for him, if he could without public scandal. Mr. Pillsbury seemed to think that Mr. Sumner would have been a better friend to the memory of Washington If he had not exposed him in the character of a Slave-hunter to the gaze of the world. There, certainly, was no moral difference between Washington and Potter, the muster of Thomas Sims, excepting that the latter thought more of "the infinite importance" of the example, and less of his own character, and the former more of his own character and less of the wholesome example. Both sent on to have a slave caught for him, only one did not care whether it " would excite mob or even uneasy sensations in the minds of welldisposed persons," and the other did. And if the reovery of Slaves be a thing right to be done, and of rood ensample, I must say that I think Potter the reater here and patriot of the two. For Washington never regarded the wishes of the woman, any more than Potter did of the man; It was only his own charcter and the feelings of well-disposed persons that made him leave a discretion to the agent; which Potter scorned when a public duty demanded the encrince The idolators of Washington had better pass as gingerly as possible over this passage in the life of their bero. It is possible that posterity will put him in a lower alohe than the universal Yankee Nation have agreed to assign bim, since he died; for while he lived, they were by no means so unanimous about blue. Mr. Pillsbury concluded his remarks on this matter by reading Mr. Summer's statement " that the fugitive lived in freedom to a good old ago, a manument of the just forbearance of blin whom we aptly call the Father of his country," and remarking that he supposed, on the same principle, it might be said that Jesus Christ lived as long as he did (it being recorded that he had several times narrowly escaped death at their hands) " a nonument of the just forbearance of the Scribes and

Mr Phillips occupied the whole of the second evening a a masterly Defence of the Abelitionists from the harges brought against them of precipitation, dennaiation, the want of discipline and a just method, and specially of a superficial knowledge and headlong and nconsiderate treatment of the question of Slavery. He howed the laborlous and exhaustive manner in which the question had been treated by technical Abolition. ists, historically, economically, statistically, constituionally, legally, morally, religiously, in works which ad nover been answered. And he affirmed, and pledged himself to the proof, that there was not a slnels topic, view, doctrine or illustration of Slavery in is various relations, which has been brought forward lives our estoemed friend, Curtis Rider, in whose excel-

Meanwhile, every man who has any remains of con- that had not been suggested, elaborated and published by the Abelititionists, long before. It was to the treasury that even John Quincy Adams, and man others since, applied for facts and arguments when preparing for a special conflict with Slavery. It was i Garrison, and the movement in which he is the nucleus that political Abelitionists have to come for illumina-

" Hither, as to their fountain, other stars Repairing, in their golden ums draw light." This was his idea; the quotation is my own thunder. He made a thundering good one, however, from the same work of the gentleman I le

no use for me to botch it. The third night Mr. Theodore Parker made an excellent Speech, and also Mr. Meeting closed with the Bong of the Fugitive, volunteered by the Hutchison Family.

The principal amusements of the town, lately, have been Mr. Webster's Will and Marshal Tukey's Fancuil Hall Meeting. The publication of the first is attributed so Mr. Webster's friends. But it seems impossible, Some enemy hath done this thing. No friend could have put a dead friend in so eminently ridiculous a position before the world. A man bequeathing his heavy debts to one set of friends and giving tegacies which are to be paid by another! The long-suffering innocents of State Street may well exclaim with Macbeth :

the times have been That when the brains were out, the man would die And there an end! But now they come With twenty murtal murders on their heads And push us from our stools—"

from our Counting-house stools, that is, and sponge us from their urus. The only pendant to this story is a Will now recorded in our Registry, where a man after bequeathing, specifically, whatever property he had to his natural heirs, then proceeded to make most magnificent bequests to all Public Charities and Literary Instirutions, to be paid out of the residue of his estate. As he had some property, it was necessary to have it proved and recorded, so there it stands " plain for all folk to see; " but the nose of this worthy oddity is now effectually put out of joint by this Testament of Mr. Webster. It will be remembered as long as he will be. Marchal Tukey's Mosting was held in Fancuil Hall on Saturday evening, for the purpose of defending himself from charges of malversation in office, and urgs his election as Alderman, to fill a vacancy. You will remember that, for all his merics in saving the Union by catching Sims and making our Supreme Judges go on their bellies under his chain round the Court-house, he was turned out of office a year ago. Such is the gratitude of Republics! Ever since then he has been engaged in a fight with Mayor Seaver and his Aldermen. His Meeting was a most tumultous one and not a little resembled the famous Thompson Reception Meeting, which he enjoyed so highly. However, he was heard. and made a variety of statements as to the private amusements of our Civio Fathers, which certainly amount to Scandalum Magnatum, if he cannot prove them, and will be certainly a Soundal to the city if he

LETTER FROM A LECTURER.

WEST HARTWICK, Otsego Co., Jan. 10, 1863, DEAR GAY: I have but this moment mailed my commupication for the Standard, bearing date of 8th Janu-But, having nothing to do until evening, and feeling more like scribbling than doing nothing, I think I will, while my hand is in, do a little of what will have to be done some other time, if at all, by way of taking a few notes of passing events.

My wife is out making calls. This is her native place-the hame of her childhead. You will not be aurprised to learn that the countenances of her old friends are changed towards her, since she has become so unfemiolac and indelicate as to let her voice be heard in public, especially in behalf of a class of people despised and deserted by the Church. Don't you think it rather "resembles Ocean into tempest tossed, to water a feather, or to drown a dy," for a woman to attach so much importance to so small a matter as to break loose from all the restraints and time-honoured customs of refined society, in order to aid in the work of destroying Slavery? What is the degradation of a million and a half of females, sold into wholesale prostitution by the Christian Government, aided by the Christian Church of this country, to be compared with the loss of a Northern white woman's reputation for feminine qualities and accomplishments?

JAN. 11. In spite of all untoward direumstances," our meeting came off, last evening, with a full house of hearers. Not being in a mood to mines matters with those reverend and plous hypocrites, who, for party and sectorium advantage, apologise for, and join hands with, thieves, robbers and adulterers, and, for a pretence, sing pious psalms and make long prayers, we spoke the truth with all boldness. Some fitteen or twenty of the congregation, being pricked in their consciences, probably, fiel before the meeting closed. The majority, however, stood the fire, manfully, and womanfully. A few only greated us in a friendly mannor, at the close of the meeting.

A leading Methodist here acknowledged to me, in conversation this morning, that the Methodist Episcopal Church would not permit its own ministers to meddle with the subject of Slavery in such a way as to disturb the harmony of the denomination—that is, expose its connection with shaveholders. He is a prominent member in that Church, and laboured to justify it in this particular. Were the Methodist Episcopa Church, for its own advantage, to extend the hand of followship to the keepers of brothels in New York city, and refuse to allow its unlaisters to proach against the iniquity, would not this man as readily retain his membership, and justify the Church, as he now does! What infernal iniquity could that Church practice, and not be justified in its course by this man? Is not Slavery

the sum of all villatnies?

A prominent Universalist organd the right of Slavery He saw and acknowledged the foolish laconsistency of his Methodist brother's position, and evidently chose rather to be considered a knave than a faci. I am sorry to have to easy this of an old acquaintance. But the intelligent Northern man who argues the right of American Slavery, "ought, if any ought, to wear the chain." The collar about his neck for a while might bring him to his senses. The Baptist minister here, Rev. Mr. Pixley, has carefully avoided our meetings all through. Whether he controls the people or they him, In reform matters, I don't know. One thing is certain. Had a law been passed, rendering one member of each family in the State of New York Hable to be sold, at suy time, into interminable Slavery, including those of Baprist pricets, he would have scoured the whole town in behalf of our meetings-unless be is as destitute of natural affection, as all priests who turn their backs upon Anti-Stavery meetings are of all Christian principle. The Methodist minister does not live in this place. His position, however, like that of others of the profession, is, of coarse, determined, or, at least, ascertained, by that of his congregation. Probably not half a dozen Methodists were at the meeting.

JAN. 27. Not many matters of interest have come ander our notice since the 11th. The weather has been very much against us for the last two weeks. From Hartwick we returned to Fork Mills, where we held one more meeting, and one on Christian Hill, in the same town. Our next place of meeting was on Jerusalem Milt, Herkimer county, in the vicinity of which since the Anti-Slavery Movement entered Congress, lent family we were made more than welcome during

is in the place are not Female Reform Society, which two years past, has maintained its organization and ke up its regular meetings in favour of the reforms of the day. Considering the general character of the clace and the influences against which it has to contend, and also the fact that its active members number not more than three or four individuals, I think the Society deserving of great praise, and ought to receive the encouragement of similar societies throughout the country. apent a few days in Deverenuz, the place of my residence from 1842 to 1849. This place was, a few years ago, one of the strongholds of Anti-Slavery. It numbered one Anti-Slavery Church, and wielded a strong Anti-Stavery influence in the community. It is now the hold of every foul spirit. The old Anti-Slavery Church is in rains, and a new pro-Slavery Church has taken its place. The present state of things, then, is owing partly to a determined spirit of sectarianism in the Anti-Slavery Church, and a union of the pro-slavery Pilates and Rerods out of the Church. A sectarian, Auti-Slavery Church may seem to many an anomaly or something worse, and is, no doubt, in fact. But I use Phillips again. But they are both to be reported. The the term as understood and applied by sectarians. In my judgment, a Church that denies a man the rights and privileges of membership and fellowship on account of the mere complexion of his theological views, can no more be un Anti-Slavery Church, in the true sense, than one that denies him such rights and privileges on account of the colour of his skin. If Anti-Slavery includes not the principle as well as the form of liberty, If it does not relate to the soul as well as the body, to thought and faculty as well as hand and foot-if, in short, it does not mean Liberty for man, it is hardly worth the efforts and sacrifices that are being made in its behalf. But a large share of the so-called Anti-Slavery in the religious circles of the country is of the sectarian type. Human rights are of accordary consideration, as compared with human opinions. And not a few of the would-be-called Abolitionists are decoted and intolerant to the last degree. We came near being turned out of door, in the middle of the night, not long since, by a man whose name has gone out as an Abolitionist, because we did not believe in and worship God after his peculiar fashion. On our return from meeting to his house, after the family, at least the man and his wife, had expressed themselves as being well pleased with the remarks, the fact that we neither worshipped God by making sudible prayers, to be seen and heard of men, nor believed that He ever authorized His servants to slaughter husbands and wives, mothers and little children, and hand young virgins over to be prostituted by a licentlene soldiery, as Moses is reputed to have said he did, was drawn from us by direct questioning. Whereupon our host, seconded by his wife, declared that if he had known as much beforehand, he would have given no countenance to the meeting (they both attended the meeting, and were well pleased)would not have consented to harbour us over night (we had been invited to stay with them) -and, as it was, would CHARGE us for our keeping. After informing him of his ignorance of the first principles of the Anti-Slavery Reform, and that he had come into the world some five conturies after his time-that he belonged to the dark ages, I called for our bill of fare and our horse, though it was then near 12 o'clock at night. About that time, however, the tumult of pious passion began to subside, and we were at last very strongly urged to tarry, without money and without price, which we consented to do, on the acknowledgment that much had been suid under temporary excitement. We also promised to call no names-reserving the privilege of

> *The writer refers to a theological discussion going on in the village, which had kept the people away from the Anti-Slavery meetings. We omit the prasage of his letter referring to this discussion, as not strictly in place in our columns, however just they may be in themselves.

stating the facts.-r. n. v.

THE Camden (S. C.) Journal is informed that at the sale of that portion of the estate of the late John S. Cunningham, lying in Pickens County, Ala., negro women brought from \$1,000 to \$1,100, and fellows from \$1,100 to

"It is not likely that negroes will belower, especially while cotton and naval stores keep up to anything in the neighbour-hood of present prices, and there is not much prespect of a material decline, for some time at least. And again, the in-flux of gold from California, even should both cotton and ma-nual attree decline.

wal stores decline in price, will have a powerful tendency toward keeping labour up to the present mark."

We find the following in the Brandon (Miss.)

Republican, of Dec. 16: "A tragteal uffice occurred in the southwestern portion of this County on Monday evening last.

Mr. William Williams, a planter living on Richland Creek, as an understand had accommend the we understand, had recovered the possession of a negranamed George that had for some time been ran away. At williams, on his reterm from Jackson, chastised the negration of the property, and had him confined with a chain During the night the negro by some means released himself from his confinement, and having obtained possession of an axe, he inflicted two severe blows on the head of his master. The negro made his escape on the same night, and bas not since been arrested, though a company are now in persuit of him. Mr. Williams's life is despaired of at the last accounts. One of the blows which he received was with the pols of an axe on the forehead, which fractured the skull; the other was with the blade on the top of the head. Since writing the above we have learned that Mr. Williams died on Tuesday, and the negro had not, at latest accounts, been captured though a company with dogs were in pursuit."

Praths.

Rupa Galberare.—On the morning of December 25th, Ruth Galberth, wife of Nathan Galbreath, at their residence in New Garden, aged 73 years.
From the commoncement of the Anti-Slavery movement, the slave has had no advocate more energetic and persevering than the deceased. She and her venerable partner were among the first to extund helpful sympathy to Benjamin Londy in his efforts to arouse the nation to the wrongs of the slave, by publishing the Genhae of Universal Emannethation. In his efforts to arouse the nation against the annexation of Texas as an Emportum for human chattets they gave him efficient support. Ruth Galbreath was among the first to welcome the Liberator into the field of contest with appreciation, and dering the twenty years of its existence she has been one of its most commant and delighted renders. Its storm, uncompressing advocacy of the rights of man, especially of the outraged slave, has ever called forth her warnest sympathy. Nor did she ever object to the paper or its Editor because it sometimes gave utterance to sentiments on other matters which she could not approve. She had abold, discriminating and far-reaching natid, and accorded to all others, and claimed and excreted for herself, the most absolute and appreciation of thought and expression on all subjects pertaining to human welfare. She deemed no opisious practices or dom of thought and expression on all subjects pertaining to human welfare. She deemed no opinious, practices or institutions, in religiou, government, or social and domestic life, too sacred to be investigated and improved, or abandoned, as reason, affection, or justice might decide From their commencement she has read the Anti-Slaviery Manutard and the Anti-Slaviery Bugle. No woman in the country has been more throughly conversate with the country has been more thoroughly conversant with the Anti-Slavery Enterprise than Eath Galbreath, so far as in-formation could be obtained from Auti-Slavery publications.

formation could be obtained from Anti-Slavery publications.

Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Jodo.—In Augusta, Me., Rev. Sylvanus Judd, pastor of the
Unitarian church and society in that place. His loss is
most deeply to he deployed. He was the author of 'Margaret,' 'Philo.' 'Richard Edney,' and other works of sterling ment. He has died young.

Bratemu.—In Prainfield, Ct., on the 28th ultimo, Lydia Surleigh, wife of Rinaldo Barleigh, aged 70 years 34 months.

She was the mother of C. C. and C. M. Burleigh, and has
always been a faithful intelligent, and energetic friend to
the Anti-Slavery Cause.

DES THIRTY DOLLARS has been placed in the hands of the Directors to be offered as a Premium for THE BEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT, which shall be written for publication by the Am. Reform Tract and Book Society, Manuscripts should be directed to Rev. C. B. Boyaton, Con-

the premium, will be published without a previous arrange ment with the author Postponement.

OLD SARATOGA DISTRICT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Sec., Cincinnatti, O.; and must be sent before the lat day of

March next. Notic thus sont, excepting the one receiving

In consequence of the prevalence of Small Pox in the Village where the Meeting was to be held, it is decided to abandon the idea of holding a Convention/at least for the present. Samoun William, Secretary. North Easton, 2d mo. 2d, 1853.

- 44 4 hills 18mosty 6,200 873 049 460 Janh Charl 11 11 3 ming Ha. 401 Clary & al-- the and s 1 NA DE 1421 July 14 1800to 49-1425 Rung? - Wight how 14.38 - years free 5101 7161 Variffel the types - your two is ha fulled 1000 6 was for - 87.28 muil Just 18141814 Just 418 1-(8,6 July) Brook y 8447 14" 1 24" - 81 hoop of At 1 16 - 20010 11 ... 41/ 811 - 10, 8000 of 26 pt. 82000 pt 12 116. 194 - 018mes, 7 87 14 mm 300 104, 4 766 12" 22.000 to d. All - 480. Cool Jally 18. - 481 & soop of (81) 08 aboot 2 - 71 188. - 481 & soop of (81) 08 aboot 2 - 71 188. - 481 & soop of 18 - 91.8 soop of 184. 884180 Arigo -60 - 614 cush 112-6 Goods 10 Cha Babbas 10 14 /34 8 10, Butter-2) 2000 10 - (191) - 1. 1. 2000 1 1/10 --- Goods of gls topold on her Krug hoort Mind & Mills Land

9 406 Bear & 4- 466 Gran 6 , C. 54.46 Croto 4. 4761 The Alt Works 940 € 40 68 15 map 1 2 44 66 While But book and sole 39.00 16mm 6 ex 7500 Erryle of By 16 Armills 660 17.11 16 orale of 89"-1200 (1 a) 4 4 h 0%. Postal fe 89"1 45/ -14 2. /s 0. 9.18 96" M "61 all the to of the your to 16.1 27 44 cas 16 Bessol 26 to 1 1000 134 12 - 01 1161 at All sublished 914104 graph, of 141 Fresh This Soft 2. to good Sept 10 4996 400 1 14 10 Jana Good 1 01 6/ 44" - dend put 2 1 dumble growth of gill Even of At Amenderit 4.6 " 8 200 10 - 1 4-6 11-6 11-6 11-6 11-6 11-6 11-6 64 grown by # 4 sunt 80811 9811 1811 TECH prinke he per 21 = 10 f 12 5000 0-5 To comming good as for tale back good of 1 Sun gette My huge 91 Jun 8 + 1813

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14.40\$ - 4 - - - 4 1 m/m 816 18/4mh al 2 20 -64" - - ZOP 8.812235 A11 (4) 14-4-68 11/20 is to freezening Dur the At Al humby [18] 68"1 J116 74116 Ling & ph # 4. Detersport 00 '80 -5 2 Just 1 10000 1 2 20 / mill 2 2 10. 18/6 a find 10 18 my Lunden 87-1 200 Myster - All the one on only 7561 645 88 ... 700 411 3 fra : - 14/2 to 1 88:1 - 5% hinh 02011. Late 2 81 phale 84"1 88" 4100 9 ly 4181 416 6 10011-1 19"1 21 "1 (gulythe - One termines for - the parte) 06"-- church - 12 - 124 Junel 44" Also lag 708 low 61 ... spen for All Author 09.90 A & Abrall 14218 04917 4.6 21 121 A May Cush & Balende 6. 41 46.2 Best 10 2 50 L Also and to the finder 16" 841 8200 4 19180 60"1 4476 hory to the file had 161 19:76 1116 soo of 96 80 "/ 8200p 01-21 36800 houd poll dy tout 10 11 b Ever From

- 1812 Jan 9 + Bust 6181 Tol-6 1800g # 18/16 Aunth 18/8/ Le ontres 04101 treed street, 32 2 p. 1/2) Thu. at 47 (Short 8 184 9 11911 960 89"1 791/11 19.01 88-1 1 hit Dan 11th The Sut 640 withink pet the But trapline 2000 818/04 sound fig 3761 14-11 90 enter of help and 0-6"1

14:08 \$ 7418 Part 1-08" Whengat the -470 "1 1116 1.64061 # 4 6 mily 1110 9/2" The grass 21/2 8 100 6 65 8-40 G W 414 94" Til your /12 160x 12 A 1 grando M 6/11 16000 1 1 481 Bruge et 41 20 mil would be at Erun & 88"at 24 41 ins & from f 4111 Even (1) 11 806 10 "-144 18"1 yron 6, 02 7191 103, to greet 10 10 greets 81 "6 11-6" 1 to 10 mens 2000 05 - HI Swap of 11 6 8000 0 01 11 6 8000 0 01 11 6 8000 0 01 11 6 8000 0 01 11 6 8000 0 01 11 10 4.6 --17 8848 gune 8th 1014 my A 2th to Balinue -16 10 109 - till The Sulper 84"grash, 27 9/h mes of Lanner lost of and 8200 1 01 46 Poly 8 4-6" -56 Hours a feel they to one 49 "1 7/8/11-Netaber 24 th By E con 01 " 09"4 8218 8-101-91 9-9-1-0911/ Enes of 46/ 82 1 8 - 10 Gyord 94 "/ -Mugual the Esperation South 941" Show Gross 0011 166 " - Most with refile Essen prome the the grag 9 14 16 190 " Has Wel joints Elst fit runts 300)

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cons of the faction 870141 - (mos (1000) 4-8677 20 y lyl 7 61 16:40 1819 July 6 11 6 mily 0-0-81 16000 of 2010 Aus 318, 160008 - of 20008, 100008 - of 21 21 15-51 16-8and = +-And why and if he bent -14/8 1. whorn - 1000g - 4 4 19 1 2 111 f 1000 st 2.4 .8 35:42 45-6to goods 1500g - 4 . - . 4/8 1988 94"/ Dun fill 2 2 Als 47.14 19 1200 p 1 2 - 1 2/1/1 1916 Showh 29 th 11/2 land humbered seed All fill Ap - (2001/1) 1800 f. to \$19 / 10/10 - 6/18/ 8601-55.1118 486 Jus 1000 g 07 92 "/1/8 in and of 1,0,1 29 - 2 mps 68:5 A huemus Ath hrad in-00.5 6656 88.6 5 16 tm/10 16000 6 02-13104 7H"H 401211/1 1000 6 01 69"4 Jun f- at 4101 84 8 9 gus may 184.81 - desert to 16, 16 de desert Jung 14 4/8/4 80 5 mil 6476. 26 07 2000 to 4 88 finitions And Line 1914 1914 July Lanh 21.0% 10.02 0000 1494 6981 And fall - Eg mefus - your - to 16 hours - 41.00 oggod Almed of the 1.01 th Lug Eurh 0-0"80-2006 They agt 1818 Thomas of tellends has 124110) - 481 3/6 pluy 17-

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41.61 6 1911/1 11-11000 78838 444 nusto 8/11/ 1.62 1-12-11-6 - 1.7 /m// 1000 875 Bron fo 4197 132711 44" 12- -176 Crast Christon BARA 10000, 10 "1 1800 8 16.00.C 21416 Mills 49 ... 16mm 1 16.-416 11 4 - 27 1 1548/11 Ronn fr 3 4 81 1800 B 740 =0110 6 04 2000 g - 01 At 200 & 910" 1 Stone 2 of the found? 16" Elil spull buryer 1.93 1411many a - 12/2/2/20 Sub your opened 8027/ 4/41 ochop of 85 whose 50 4 96 "-98 "1 84.46 Gost 109 46 99.16 may 2 491 1/8/116 grade # 11 grant of h 49.180 189081 Tuly the years 45.41 8 88.7 H. & Cynto 19 2 minumas free see 5 fill Just 2. He may 20 18 2111/2 39. Rose Francisco por 820 to good They will 24 holy June 5 44 88 (2) 6 sundand 149 While with Amb pod 4/81 to great in him hay have 881 60 hory Stall & thongs

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- And il di side 16.1. - 5 mil of 129 200 \$ 11881 - 4 in 2 les osite our to (181 1817 while 19th to 200 menses 3 11 5 19 12 181 May 22.1816 12 - Centh 61.1 11 9 AALS -1815 a finition 5/9/1 with to good 84.8 8 - 4m3 fre A101 20 240 20 - 10,000 g. or 4181 2111 Averalle 18 41 8 18.21 25 th 1014 Aud Earl to 12 2 2 2 2 18.81 680 - -400 m g 11 416 200 C Soup of 12 tou pull 9871 91111 96 " 114 of inte 5th to egents as he tought hach May 01 st 1813 - Combre

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6814 11 43 may the speak 78 274/17 1816 Much 23 30-8 1000 1 10012-03 - ATE 4. 4. 65 1000 ft - 100001 1 - 100001 14.6 of of the story 2.80% (to or . -8.26 18 wind of 3.44 18008 9- - = 40/ 8911-18,5 y in 6 # 14 to grant 2,81 988 1 324/1 14 - 14 42 minus 1886 88 6 1 -- - 14 TV 40816 99"4toos of the state 14 Cus 1 2 1 2 18 5001 18448 - Propo Lee ijoi mente +4/6 16.81 - 18/6- March 3 8th My 2 Sosmars -10016 - 401 04.19 1890 15 / 27 441 1000 1 -9 -June 12 12 - 18th 1/2 1/24 (C. 8 & 9 / 12) Bart 2 4/0/ # 14/0/0 244 6 491/18 200 6 4 21 81 finling 1401 49:61 8 08.4 -- - Det Land Lang Lang lines 1000 g 2 4.101 - 20 g mile 5100-68.1. comet light girt harb 08"1 - sore which die 12 2- 1. 6 210 6 2200/25 1920 g at - - 24 4 monelles 00.6 -20 hord of 20 12 (1941 110) Just 11. 892 Brent of 2500 2 as 6 4/81 98 "-48 91"/--Sull still to be your 98-98 mes by not the con f 11.11 11. 78"7 706"1= your 11 the to country great or her song tout 26 By h. Kir, hoes 10 1180 May 21 1218 - Estable Maissoll our pourles 2881 1918 pulle

000 15 200 V'1 2208 054 416/ Hat 9615. Hos mente 16006 070 -10001,01 4/14/ Juny 1714 170 7888 7876 4/1 1600-1 1800-60 411 who is 880 ... 4200 8 9/ 44 a 4 hi 4101 8-2011 P.2 ... of Elpiung franch -01 3446 gran of 481 of 48 tures 24; spin a) (0214. (11) mon for 91" - or uf! 980 820018 31 44 H : NW 43 Som 6,-4.20 - M 119/ groots, yroth or to I will be house 9 40,80 02 466 1 - 26 1240% 1. 686 11 15 16 monh grade at 506 8 map 27 \$4 4 45 88 1618 ecop of 08 - - 131 - toto & my bulle 04"7 July 6 th 1014 My 84" 09 14 0000 97.1 10 "81 094wast pol the make 69 "6 Mounday pull- les when 08 "1 9914white the hap the tops 8000 1 01 8/ 1/2 8/ 1/2008 8911 36 By Batter Band . 6. - 60 8- 10 /4008 11- to 4 souls P. 500 7.2"-Pér. 98" F 818 / Justin ton Esser of 19 pms /2 10/m/ 44 46 9/11 igury by 58/716 1911 88011 to a after the gre bunkerethe 481 1650 lay

33.44 Habing to goods 10 16006 138833341 81"1 1 Caroli 7 4166 67 15006, 3 69" 12 00 6 1 1 11 116 1 100 10 11: 110 441888 a 4= 100 60 96"-38. 20 01 51, con p 31 de 1-1216 ou p 23 2011 98" 1 Nun q 25 19 19 19 1.10. 11 18 to your 1 1 61 "1 18" 8m 1 0 1 1000 8 - 14" 18mm 1 - 01 - 19 01:11 - 6 - 1 200 of 201 - 0 1000 l of 20 - 200 1 200 l of 20 - 200 1 200 l of 20 7/08,"-14.9 Sound at Alogo - 11, Europ 12 - 12. 06.11-180 018 way a 431 - 06-82416 01 181 28" 416 A. Book as 201 -01.8/2024 01 AH 05.00 g at -62 - 7 - 80 6 of 1 3/2/3 8; 16 " 06.4 -01-somb of 998 81- court 1014116 98 .. 41-8000 12 th 18 19 - 11 8000 2 - 1 1 1 81 minto - 4581 48 4406/2.441 -11,000 p d Al 6. 1- - 1918 Luy of 11 1 to good of the 166 "9 117 99" 29th 10 - 4 sal from ? 7644 660 14th to yours 16 36/20 8000/20 88011 goods, or Bronfo- at 86" 1: 8000 h m 1.8 - sposto 1/ (90) 64.11 82001 12 Erospo de to sure He - My . Le mon and between - 48 grost, 7 (81) 61 -19 11 -0-1-5 growly of the 96 "1 organ words lost, of Hit 00 "01 194.60 7.81" Mar 1 11 31 11 1 8411-7/" 13/12 plat 18 18 1 6/11 49" Mrs 1 1 19 19 19 19 19 17 1- 21 Love Louise & 68 8 3 To Summy shout to 04 "more for the 99 " 48 " - 06 - num 1 1 (66) 41 mlong : 91. 9- 96 Amed glass mot 00 "1 9.4 to 1, to Comister 10 (95) to Been Demiss .. 22. our ghe my hullen 06 " 2. H & Store they ton sugar - me Her. - 12/1 /3/1 /3 1/20-16" 1.1. A. 1. 0 Sellan Colo 1. 1. d. without pil Les thedo 10 11/-481 \$ 16 lays

1821 Jahre 13 hours to when Item hingen 1019 Munh 30 to Joses 2000 de 1800 d 10006. Cross, 20'9/ 1819 1 1801 6 15 180 Bush on hose hours was 11-5-6 1919 2 me 29th My 1816 me 191 80-17 51 - 108 1906 34 8 20 1 800 1 9 9 10 20 1800 1 18-82 - more life till 200 to 8181 18 8 4 -18181 Ash 2 1818. Th 68:418 8181 Jul 24 - - - 12 Jul 18/81 68-9-29-6 1000g 1 - - A the phy 6041 - Dun fel At Al Annill 18/8/ 88-18 1819 guly hit and East - - 1-125 816 Quember 5th to good 84-7/4 84-19 Coop & a 1816 gun de 2.6 th find had had full -- 10,00 13.89 21/14 : na 8 , 4161 5 2 - 6 de 20 11-41 15 - Asser 6 , 22 - - - 180. wasy or Alt house 10.2 - had bill 1 AH Minder 60 which of all as a formally a fill of the stranger 10 "11-78 31.32 8811880 - your lift \$14/2/00 61337-8003 July 16 to cert war on have und bready - drus, 101-111.6 " 1/4 Ath 2 pailer of 14 - 11 my /2 And the 8 let tony 11876 88 "/ - 100 myus of . 801 316 pay

4. 3 166 111.7 461 821 Endry The 27 1361 Erns 1 33 stranto Court to 1 489 Score ! Towns. TH correct of the fire with 8874 10 84" 49 48 41 8 -- 49 grante or 30-056 8500 4 02 469 08.18 well a At 200 f at 18 - 10 de 041. 6 201 April a Crown 3 1912 to mars at a 28 to 1) outs of 19191 2000 1 1 10 1 100 13 10 100 33 - Ross 1 2 2.20 0.4. Mary at #11 - 21. mary at #8 28 ... 96 --- Al. (2004) of 120 - 01, Beach at 1601 24 Bosy - 05 08 - 26, Beach at 1801 94 41, Essel 19 - 18 1 - 4000/2 - 01 ,1/1 49 moth, 01 81 - 5640006 66" - 12 mount that yours 27 -16 W your 12 81 40000 194 4181 46 grid to a let -98 19. 2 June 3 49 16 16 open 36.91 18.38 sycapo al 194 26 hoars 3.26 46.8 sorp 1 d 22. 31/4 Rosel d (20) 191/ 200 8 40008 12/16 29. to 1 hind betone 5 (28) 2-4 south 66 12 ment 32 Ht 0 (20) Lat mong 12 - 21-8000 at 181 groof, 9-61 15 to 1 yours 5 (16) to 12 with 2 100 Every 2 - 11 8000 6 12 - 11 31:49 To unt consul list , The 00 "09 Marga of hey the words 29 To glass brund ++ (28) to good 8 194 97 "-791 48 Los of the South (26) to Sunday year 8 84. my 14 9 4 19 18 19 2 11 11000 116 48 to good as poor houg Break mywood 181 41 6 July 18/ 400 pmy tilyy

47.66 A 27 th of 2 Little of Sommer 4 letter To goods 44 6 hund 14 44.88 24.69 2181 4141 Just 1800 6,4 49" Hit It With 1042/ d 19.1 7/66 1500 p 1 37 8/6/200137 1627 00" Endolus of the Erra & st. - A 4 49 ... - Book a 7.90 perhing 67. 28 South 1211 h , 21 18 9 ... - 47 801 25111 42000 11 01 96"/ 76 hop/2 26.80-6 31 829"/ - 766 69.56 To operal 270 -9006 1000 ff . 4 12-4-1 The second The holy 16 month 01 Hh ... 1418 1800 to 12 Thing by years by Jill Jill Jan Joul 07" Man hound 1 Cook por 88"6 8196 Russ A d 9150 to 1 - 1 h. 11. 182011 1 107 199 ... 40% your li of 7.801 81971111/ was fe 49 " -10.4 petalen- 4/2 101th Any busher 4101 0414180 0 4418 8000 2 to 100 / 2008 06"81 Jean 25 th My Dent to Bullen 60 "1 1 16 9 6 4 600 hours 199 19/190 Bus 10, 66 Spoto Staff 180 -154 p / 18, of 89.8 29 to greed withou tough det 98 By sankin 1991 98" to 180 - Englise --solding and the property

711 stril 3. Currend grown ! 61" 95" 21 Elma 20 (Daws A 470% 8814 of 401 07 418 arry 18 " 02 4 66 grad (1 9 4196 88.20-60 611 south the month 01 4/1/6 1700 9. " 01" graa 6, 01 4191 68 1 you to be at 19th 54'86 80 78 777 14 "9 a. 9 to 19 auch do 12 4 was 60"1 - - 4200h, of 81 09"4 - 16th to youth -June 30 to buch -9% " 0 - 4minh 21 446 81, 8 may 9 4 8 - H & searl at #161 - - 0 4. house at 1/11 80.08 41 hose is 281 - 2 ports 1/4/2/4 to 201 free so forthe or Th 13 to to good of the table of the 12 your + 4 286 ~ 06.9 1911 1161 grad 6, 01 4/4 - 4/6 grado of 491 7/48" -16 8.00 (18) 29. dient of 18/ 1/2/ 7/311 -96.1. growth 9-66 97/11 4011 161111 of the 14 th breek an som 49. 61 1 1. 5 Mun 26 (86) to - ht houndy 20 56 06% 1 p. 8. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 3. 1. Jan 3. 1. 1. 3.94 Aloung 6 th By A was to Bullon 19th both your the Sund his of wash the --78.900 11th to 1th butter 14 to 1 gh & sithuing 84:11-94 spinned d. (4) 25 the mast 3 de Standy 199 miss 484 2166 88" 04.04 49 .. . Energy fairer solly 98"/ 25 to 44. Hay Ich to 8th chans 100 2000 pel - Not 24 1. 30 1. 16 6 hum 2. 6 16 Sulters with 1 3 - 16 1. 6 700

16012 12 A A SO A SO SERVER 1 4.81 1816 Der 64 13 6 1181 54 " --1815 gune 15 to grown on mone thates-18/6 yeb 279 th 13 plane on germany, 61 5416 8811 Just 1911 1111 111 111 111 6h "8 46.91. Sept 3. 4 30 Apred 04 groots of if to furlings 4-11.31 10 14 but contable de 12 1/2 791111 11111 11/11 98" 191" 88"1 711 14 Muly- 92 to goods Delinde your of the Make 611 11 45% 80 11 86 June 4 1 19 1 Booch 26 th 1 2 mine huper 20 11911 Elot ybi hope TO

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